Baedeker's

BERLIN

AND ITS

ENVIRONS

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

GREAT BRITAIN, with 18 Maps, 39 Plans, and a Panorama. Fifth Edition. 1901. 10 marks.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS, with 4 Maps and 24 Plans. Thirteenth Edition. 1902. 6 marks.

THE UNITED STATES, WITH AN EXCURSION INTO MEXICO. With 19 Maps and 24 Plans. Second Edition. 1899. 12 marks.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA. WITH NEWFOUNDLAND AND ALASKA. Wit ion. 1900. 5 marks.

BELGIUM AND s and 22 Plans. Thirteenth Ed 6 marks.

BERLIN AND ITS d 19 Plans. 1903. 3 marks.

THE RHINE F TANCE, with 45 Maps and 26 I 7 marks.

NORTHERN G and 65 Plans. Thirteenth Ed 8 marks.

SOUTHERN G and 16 Plans. Ninth Edition. 6 marks.

AUSTRIA, with ition. 1900. 8 marks.

THE EASTERN ans, and 7 Panoramas. Tenth 10 marks.

NORTHERN FI 34 Plans. Third Edition. 1899 7 marks.

SOUTHERN FI 7 Plans and a Panorama. F 9 marks.

ROBERT W. WOODRUFF LIBRARY
EMORY UNIVERSITY
Cor prudentis possidebit scientiam
1836 1915

GREECE, with 8 Maps and 15 Plans. Second Edition. 1894. 8 marks.

NORTHERN ITALY, INCLUDING LEGHORN, FLORENCE, RAVENNA, with 30 Maps and 39 Plans. Twelfth Edition. 1903. 8 marks.

CENTRAL ITALY AND ROME, with 11 Maps, 46 Plans, and a Panorama of Rome. Thirteenth Edition. 1900. 7 marks 50 pf.

SOUTHERN ITALY, SICILY, etc., with 27 Maps and 24 Plans. Fourteenth Edition. 1903. 6 marks.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK, with 32 Maps, 21 Plans, and 3 Panoramas. Seventh Edition. 1899. 10 marks.

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS, WITH ROUTES FROM LONDON TO PARIS. With 12 Maps and 36 Plans. Fourteenth Edition. 1900. 6 marks.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, with 7 Maps and 47 Plans. Second Edition. 1901. 16 marks.

SWITZERLAND, with 59 Maps, 13 Plans, and 11 Panoramas. Nineteenth Edition. 1901. 8 marks.

EGYPT. With 23 Maps, 66 Plans, and 59 Vignettes. Fifth Edition. 1902. 15 marks.

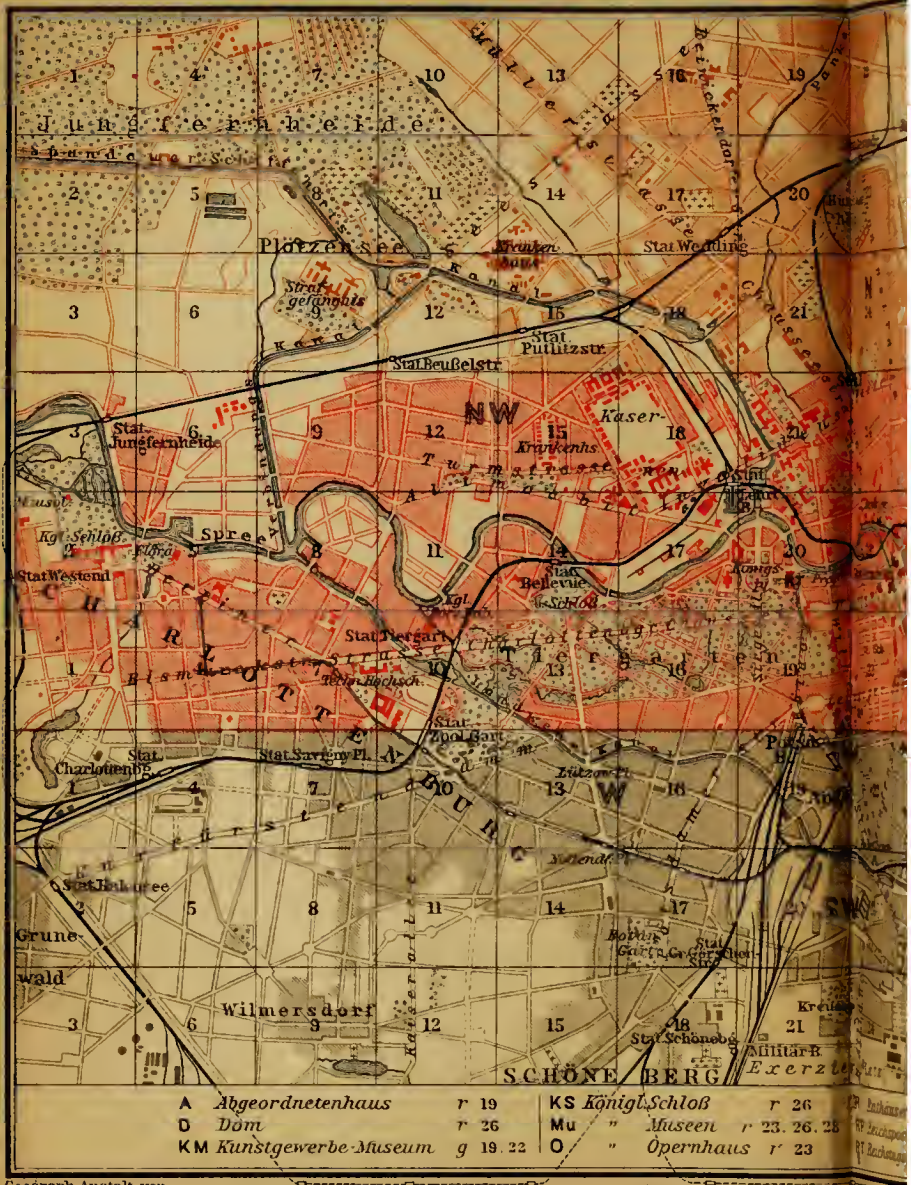
PALESTINE AND SYRIA, with 20 Maps, 48 Plans, and a Panorama of Jerusalem. Third Edition. 1898. 12 marks.

MANUAL OF CONVERSATION, in four languages. 3 marks.

BERLIN

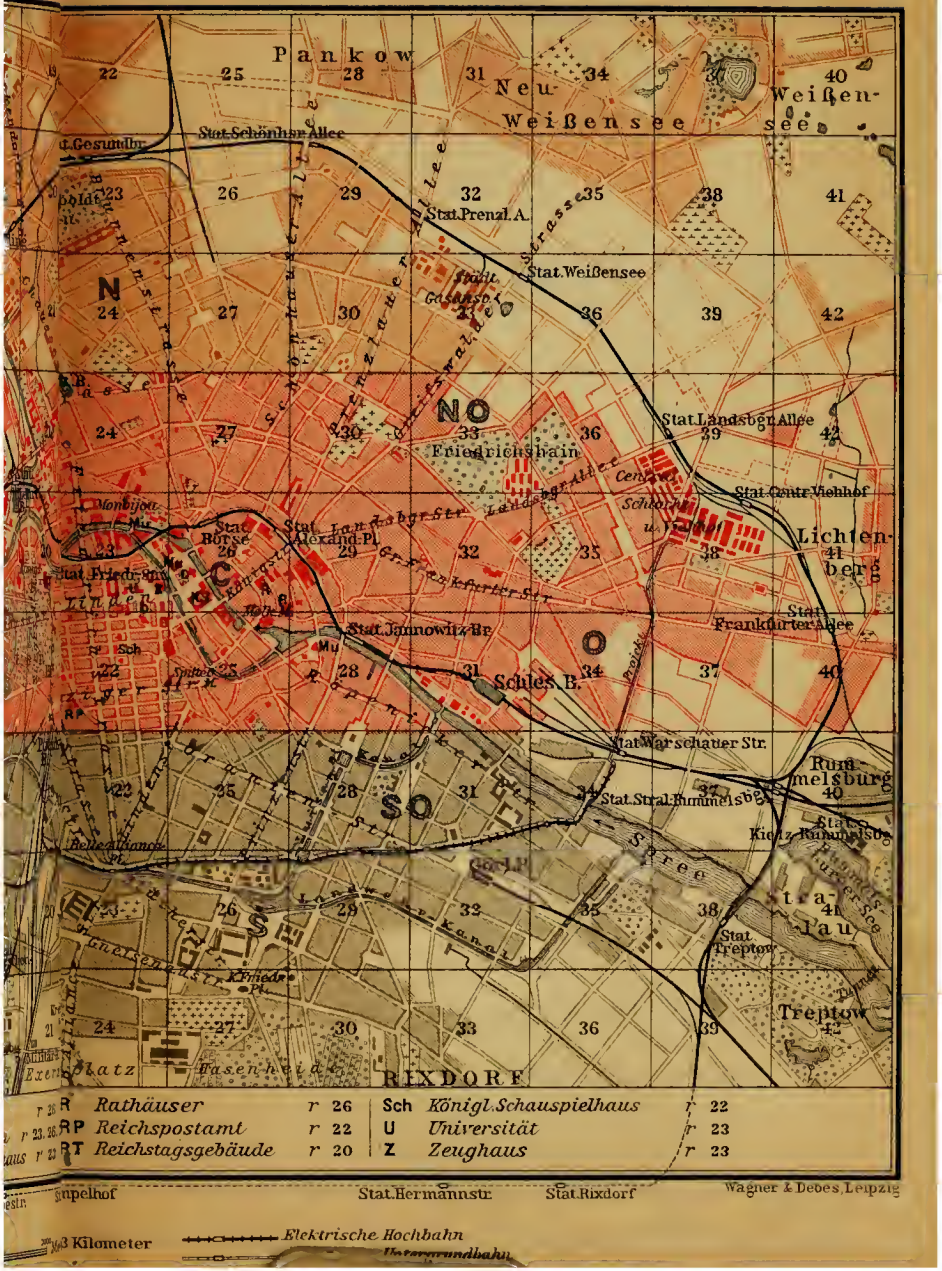
AND

ENVIRONS



A	*Abgeordnetenhaus*	r 19	KS	*Königl. Schloß*	r 26
D	*Dom*	r 26	Mu	" *Museen*	r 23. 26. 28
KM	*Kunstgewerbe-Museum*	g 19. 22	O	" *Opernhaus*	r 23

Geograph. Anstalt von



R	*Rathäuser*	r 26	Sch	*Königl. Schauspielhaus*	r 22
RP	*Reichspostamt*	r 22	U	*Universität*	r 23
RT	*Reichstagsgebäude*	r 20	Z	*Zeughaus*	r 23

3 Kilometer

Elektrische Hochbahn

Untergrundbahn

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

BERLIN

AND ITS

ENVIRONS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 4 MAPS AND 19 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1903

All rights reserved

Preface.

The present Handbook for Berlin, which corresponds with the twelfth German edition, incorporates, in a much expanded and carefully revised form, information heretofore included in the Handbook for Northern Germany. Its chief object, like that of the Editor's other guides, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides and others and to enable him to employ his time, his money, and his energy to the best advantage.

Though Berlin does not compete in antiquity or historical interest with the other great European capitals, its position as the metropolis of the German empire and its wealth of art-treasures, both ancient and modern, invest it with high importance in addition to its special and characteristic interest as the greatest purely modern city in Europe. While devoting particular attention to the description of the imposing imperial and national edifices and of the great public collections, the Editor has not forgotten this last-mentioned phase, and has endeavoured to include as comprehensive a selection as possible of other objects of general interest for the cultivated traveller. No one is better aware than the Editor himself of the difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a guide-book; and he will therefore gratefully welcome the continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have long been in the habit of favouring him.

The utmost care has been bestowed upon the Maps and Plans. The subdivision of the large *Plan of Berlin* (at the end of the book) into three sections of different colours will be found materially to facilitate reference, as it obviates the necessity of unfolding a large sheet of paper at each consultation. The area shown on this plan coincides with that given in reduced scale on the *Tramway Plan* at p. 12, so that reference from one plan to the other presents no difficulty. The numbers appearing on the Tramway Plan correspond with the official numbers of the tramway-lines.

The list of Hotels and Restaurants given in the Handbook comprises the most important establishments and many of humbler pretensions. Those which the Editor has reason to believe especially worthy of commendation in proportion to their charges are denoted by asterisks. The Editor has distributed these marks of commendation (the value of which is relative only) as fully and impartially

as his knowledge warrants; but there are doubtless many equally deserving establishments among those not starred or even mentioned. The charges are stated in accordance with information supplied by the proprietors themselves.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the only passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Bædeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room (including light and attendance).
B. = Breakfast.
L. = Light.
Déj. = Déjeuner.
D. = Dinner.
Pens. = Pension (*i. e.* board, lodging and attendance).
Rfmts. = Refreshments.
M. = English mile.
ft. = English foot.
r. = Right.
l. = Left.
N. = North, northern.
S. = South, southern.
E. = East, eastern.
W. = West, western.
hr. = Hour.
min. = Minute.
omn. = Omnibus.
carr. = Carriage.
M. = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
Str. = Strasse.
ca. = circa, about.
p. = Page.

The letters *b* or *d*, with a date, after a name indicate respectively the year of the person's birth or death.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

CONTENTS.

I. Berlin.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Page

a. Railway Stations. Arrival and Departure 1
b. Hotels. Boarding Houses. Furnished Apartments . 2
c. Restaurants. Wine Houses. Beer 8
d. Cafés. Confectioners 11
e. Stadtbahn and Ringbahn. Electric Elevated and Underground Railway 12
f. Electric Tramways 14
g. Omnibuses 22
h. Cabs 22
i. Steamboats on the Upper Spree and Dahme . . . 23
k. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices 24
l. Police 25
m. Theatres. Circuses. Waxworks. Panoramas . . 26
n. Concerts 29
o. Picture Exhibitions. Art Dealers 29
p. Sport. Balls. Military Spectacles 30
q. Baths 31
r. Shops. Banks 31
s. Collections and Places of Interest 34
t. Diary 38
u. Embassies and Consulates 40
v. English Churches 40
w. A Week in Berlin 40
x. Hints for Cyclists 41

DESCRIPTION OF BERLIN.

Situation and Divisions 43
History and History of Art 44
General Aspect 51
1. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus* 54
Unter den Linden. Brandenburg Gate, 54. — Aquarium. Kaiser-Galerie, 55. — Monument to Frederick the Great. Palace of Emp. William I. Academy. University, 56. — Royal Library. Opera House, 57. — St. Hedwig's Church. Statues of Generals of 1813-15. Royal Guard House. Singing Academy, 58. — Arsenal, 59. — Palace of Empress Friedrich, 61.

Page

2. *Cathedral. Royal Palace. National Monument to William I.* 62
Schloss-Brücke. Lustgarten. Statue of Frederick William III. Cathedral, 62. — Royal Palace, 64. — National Monument to Emp. William I., 68. — Schloss-Brunnen. Royal Stables, 69. — Statue of the Great Elector, 70.

3. *The Royal Museums. The National Gallery* . . . 70
a. The Old Museum 71
Gallery of Antiquities, 72. — Sculptures of the Christian Epoch, 73. — Cabinet of Coins, 75. — Picture Gallery, 76.
b. The New Museum 88
Mural Paintings by Kaulbach, 88. — Collection of Casts. Original German Sculptures. Italian Bronzes, 89. — Casts of German Sculptures. Egyptian Museum, 90. — Cabinet of Engravings. Antiquarium, 93.
c. Pergamum Museum. Collection of Antiquities from Western Asia. Olympia Museum 96
d. The National Gallery 99

4. *Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse* 110
Friedrich-Strasse, 110. — Gendarmen-Markt. Schauspiel-Haus, 111. — Monument of Schiller. French Church. New Church, 112. — Wilhelm-Strasse. Wilhelm-Platz. Statues of Generals of Frederick the Great, 112, 113. — Leipziger-Strasse, 114. — Reichs-Postamt. Postal Museum, 115. — Dönhoff-Platz, 117.

5. *Ethnographical Museum and Museum of Industrial Art* 117
Potsdam Station, 117. — Anhalt Station. Ethnographical Museum, 118. — Chamber of Deputies, 121. — Museum of Industrial Art, 122.

6. *The South Friedrichstadt. Kreuzberg. Schöneberg Quarter* 126
Belle-Alliance-Platz. Column of Peace, 126. — Halle Gate. Church of the Holy Rood, 127. — Hasenheide, 128. — Kreuzberg. Tempelhof, 129. — Schöneberg, 130.

7. *Friedrichswerder. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt* 131
Bau-Akademie, 131. — Royal Mint. Friedrichwerder Church. Deutsche Reichsbank, 132. — Spittel-

Page

Markt, 132. — Ravené's Picture Gallery, 133. — Neu-Kölln, 134. — Luisenstadt, 135. — Reichsdruckerei. Churches of St. Michael and St. Thomas, 136. — Bethanien. Emmaus Church. Oberbaum-Brücke. Treptow, 137.

8. *Alt-Kölln. Berlin Old Town. Stralau Quarter. Königstadt* 138
St. Peter's Church, 138. — Dammmühlen-Gebäude. Church of St. Nicholas. Rathaus, 139. — Central Post Office. Luther Monument, 141. — Marien-Kirche. Museum of Hygiene. Museum of German National Costumes, 142. — Rauch Museum. Kloster-Kirche, 143. — König-Strasse. Alexander-Platz, 144. — Silesian Railway Station. Municipal Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses. Friedrichshain. Weissensee 145.

9. *Northern Quarters. Hohenzollern Museum* . . . 146
Exchange. Château of Monbijou. English Church. Hohenzollern Museum, 146. — New Synagogue. Rosenthal Suburb. Pankow, 151. — Humboldthain. Gesundbrunnen, 152.

10. *Northern Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Neue Wilhelm-Strasse and Luisen-Strasse. Moabit* 153
Northern Friedrich-Strasse. Dorotheen-Strasse and Dorotheenstadt Church. Bahnhof Friedrich-Strasse, 153. — Oranienburg Suburb. Stettin Railway Station, 154. — Neue Wilhelm-Strasse. Luisen-Strasse. Charité. Invaliden-Strasse, 155. — Agricultural Museum. Museum of Natural History, 156. — Geological Institution and School of Mines. Invaliden-Park. Gnaden-Kirche, 158. — Moabit. Lehrte Station. Colonial Museum. Exhibition Park, 159. — Criminal Court. Kleiner Tiergarten. Plötzensee, 160.

11. *Königs-Platz. Tiergarten Quarter. Zoological Garden* 161
Königs-Platz. Sieges-Säule. Reichstags-Gebäude, 161. — Bismarck Monument, 164. — Sieges-Allée, 165. — Château of Bellevue, 167. — Tiergarten, 168. — Zoological Garden, 170.

II. Environs of Berlin.

12. *Charlottenburg* 171
Royal Porcelain Factory, 171. — Technical Academy, 172. — Emperor William Memorial Church, 173. — Royal Palace and Mausoleum. Westend, 174, 175.

Page

13. *The Forest District between Charlottenburg and Potsdam* 175
Grunewald, 176. — Steglitz. Gross-Lichterfelde, 177. — Wannsee. Pfauen-Insel, 178. — Neu-Babelsberg, 179.

14. *Potsdam and its Environs* 179
Statue of Emp. William I. Town Palace, 183. — Lustgarten. Church of St. Nicholas. Garrison Church, 184. — Friedens-Kirche. Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III., 185. — Park and Palace of Sanssouci, 186. — Picture Gallery. Orangery, 187. — Charlottenhof. New Palace, 188. — Pfingstberg. Marble Palace, 189. — Klein-Glienicke. Babelsberg, 190. — Brauhausberg, 191.

15. *Spandau and Tegel. The Upper Spree and Dahme* 192
Spandau, 192. — Tegel, 193. — Köpenick. Friedrichshagen. Erkner. Kalkberge Rüdersdorf, 194. — Grünau. Königs-Wusterhausen, 195.

16. *Longer Excursions from Berlin* 196
Eberswalde, 196. — Chorin. Freienwalde. Brandenburg, 197. — Neu-Ruppin, 198. — Oranienburg. Rheinsberg, 199. — Buckow, 200. — The Spreewald, 200.

List of Modern Artists mentioned in the Handbook . . . 203

Index 210

List of the Principal Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, etc., with reference to the Plans of Berlin 219

Maps and Plans.

1. *Key-Plan of Berlin* (1 : 68,700), facing the title-page.
2. *Tramway Map of Berlin* (1 : 35,000), p. 12.
3. *Plan of the Zoological Garden* (1 : 6900), p. 170.
4. *Map of the Nearer Environs of Berlin* (1 : 150,000), p. 176.
5. *Map of Potsdam and its Environs* (1 : 25,000), p. 180.
6. *Map of the Farther Environs of Berlin* (1 : 750,000), p. 196.
7. *Large Plan of Berlin* (1 : 20,000), in three sections, p. 219.
8. *Railway Map of Germany*, at the end of the Handbook.

Ground-Plans of the *Royal Palace*, the *Old* and *New Museums*, the *National Gallery*, the *Museum of Industrial Art*, the *Ethnographical Museum*, the *Hohenzollern Museum*, the *Natural History Museum*, the *Agricultural* and *Mining Museums*, and the *Reichstags-Gebäude*.

I. BERLIN.

a. Railway Stations. Arrival and Departure.

Railway Stations. There are five TERMINUS RAILWAY STATIONS at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. *Anhalt Station* (Pl. G, 19), for Dresden, Leipsic, Halle (Austria, Bavaria, Thuringia, Frankfort on the Main). — 2. *Potsdam Station* (Pl. G, 19), for Potsdam, Magdeburg, Cassel, Cologne and the Lower Rhine (junction with the 'Stadtbahn' at Potsdam). — 3. *Lehrte Station* (Pl. R, 18, 21), for all trains to Hamburg and slow trains to Lehrte, Hanover, Bremen, etc. (junction with the 'Stadtbahn' at Spandau). — 4. *Stettin Station* (Pl. R, 24), for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stettin, and Dantsic (viâ Stargard). — 5. *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 32), for the Spreewald, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. (junction with the 'Stadtbahn' at Nieder-Schöneweide). — The following five STATIONS OF THE 'STADTBAHN' (see p. 13) are also used for general traffic: 1. *Charlottenburg Station* (Pl. G, 4). — 2. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. G, 10). — 3. *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. R, 23; with the heaviest traffic). — 4. *Alexander-Platz Station* (Pl. R, 26). — 5. *Silesian Station* (Pl. R, 31). — The express trains from Hanover, Bremen, Cologne and all the trains from Nordhausen-Frankfort-on-the-Main, Königsberg (from Russia), Posen, and Breslau arrive at these stations.

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the exit from each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a taxameter cab (*'Taxameter-Droschke'*), an ordinary cab (*'erste Klasse'*, or *'zweite Klasse'*, comp. p. 22), or a luggage cab (*'Gepäck-Droschke'*). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to the porter (20 pf. for luggage up to 50 lbs., 10 pf. for every 50 lbs. more). Cab fares see pp. 22, 23; in addition to the fare a charge of 25 pf. is made for the ticket securing the cab. 'Gepäck-Droschken' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy: tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class. — *Hotels near the Railway Stations*, see p. 4.

COMMISSIONAIRES (*Dienstmänner*), recognisable by their red caps and metal badges, are found in all the principal streets. Tariff: for parcels up to 11 lbs. (5 kg) and for letters or messages taking not more than

---

House numbers in Berlin generally begin at the end of the street nearest where the old town-gates originally stood, and thence run consecutively along the right-hand side of the street, returning on the left-hand side, so that the highest number is opposite to No. 1.

20 min., 30 pf., and 10 pf. for every further 10 minutes; for parcels of 11-55 lbs. (5-25 kg), up to 20 minutes, 50 pf., and 15 pf. for every further 10 minutes. — It is safer always to demand the porter's number.

Departure. Railway tickets for all the lines diverging from Berlin may be obtained at the railway-stations and also at the *Amtliche Reisebureau* at the Potsdam Station (open 8-7, Sun. 9-1); the *Internationale Reisebureau*, Unter den Linden 69; the *International Sleeping Car Co.*, Königgrätzer-Str. 7; the *Central Hotel*, the *Hôtel Bristol*, the *Kaiserhof* (these also with luggage-offices), and the *Grand Hôtel de Rome;* from *Carl Stangen* (agent for Thomas Cook & Son, London), Friedrich-Str. 72; and from *Brasch & Rothenstein*, goods agents, Hausvoigtei-Platz 2.

b. Hotels. Boarding Houses. Furnished Apartments.

For alphabetical list see Index. — *List of Streets*, p. 219.

In the following list of **Hotels** mention is first made of the large establishments of the highest class, all of which are comfortably fitted up, with steam or hot-water heating, electric light, lifts, baths, and first-class restaurants (see pp. 8, 9), and with proportionate charges. The hotels in or near the Linden (see below and p. 3) are the most conveniently situated for tourists.

**Hôtel Bristol* (Pl. a; R, 19, 20), Unter den Linden 5-6, with garden, railway-ticket office, and luggage-office, 308 R. from 4½, B. 1¼, déj. (12-3 p.m.) 2½, D. (3-9 p.m.) 5, pens. from 13 *M.* — **Savoy Hotel* (Pl. b; R, 23), Friedrich-Str. 103, with garden, 200 R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (2-8 p.m.) 5, S. (from 8 p.m.) 3½ *M.* — **Palast Hotel* (Pl. c; R, 19), Leipziger-Platz 18-19, near the Potsdamer-Platz and the Potsdam Station, 120 R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. (12-3 p.m.) 2½, D. (4-8) 5, S. (8-11.30) 3, pens. 11½ *M.* — **Monopol Hotel* (Pl. d; R, 23), Friedrich-Str. 100, opposite the station, 200 R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. (12-2) 2½, D. (3-8) 5, B. (8-11) 3 *M.* — **Continental Hotel* (Pl. e; R, 23), Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 6-7, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, 200 R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (3-8) 5, S. (8-11) 3½, board 7½ *M.* — **Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; R, 22), Wilhelm-Platz, facing the Zieten-Platz, 260 R. (some looking into the glass-covered court) from 3½, B. 1½, déj. (10.30-2) 2½, D. (2-8) 5, S. (8-10) 3, pens. from 10½ *M.*, with railway ticket and luggage offices. — **Grand Hôtel de Rome & du Nord* (Pl. g; R, 23), Unter den Linden 39, corner of the Charlotten-Str., 120 R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. (12-2) 2½, D. (5-8) 5, S. 3, pens. from 10 *M.*, with winter garden and railway-ticket office. — **Hôtel Westminster* (Pl. i; R, 22, 23), Unter den Linden 17-18, 100 R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (2-8) 4½, S. (8-11) 3½, board 7½ *M.* — **Central Hotel* (Pl. h; R, 23), Friedrich-Str. 143-149, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, 400 R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (2-8) 4½, S. (8-11) 3½, pens. from 11 *M.*, with railway-ticket office.

Of the other hotels the following are probably the best adapted for the users of Baedeker's Handbooks (comp. p. 2). The prices given will be some guide as to their standing and importance.

Unter den Linden. S. side: No. 3, *Hôtel Royal*, 60 R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 11 *M.*; No. 9, *Badischer Hof*, less pretentious, 50 R. from 2, B. 1, déj., D. or S. $1^1/_2$, pens. $5^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ *M.*, with baths; No. 20, *Hôtel Métropole*, 50 R. from 2, B. $1^1/_4$ *M.*, with baths; No. 32, corner of the Charlotten-Str., *Carlton Hotel & Restaurant Kons*, 90 R., new. — N. side: No. 44, *Briese's Hotel;* No. 46, *Hôtel Victoria*, corner of the Friedrich-Str., 30 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, and electric light; No. 68a, **Hôtel Minerva*, 45 R. at 3-6, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. (11-3) 2, D. (3-6) $3^1/_2$, board 6 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating.

To the S. of the Linden. Wilhelm-Str. 70a, near the Linden, **Reichshof*, patronised by diplomatists, quietly situated. 65 R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. (11.30-3) $2^1/_2$, D. (5-8) $3^1/_2$ & 5 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Behren-Str. 64-65, **Hôtel Windsor*, patronised by country gentlemen, 90 R. at 2-10, B. 1, D. from 3, board from 5 *M.*, with lift, baths, and electric light. — Jäger-Str. 17, corner of the Friedrich-Str., *Schlösser's Hotel*, 48 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with baths and electric light (no lift). — Mohren-Str. 20, *Norddeutscher Hof*, 30 R. at $2^1/_2$-5, B. 1, D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 178, corner of Jäger-Str., *Kaiser-Hôtel* (Pl. k; R, 22), 135 R. at 3-6, B. $1^1/_4$, D. (1-7) $2^1/_2$ *M.* with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating (in connection with the Kaiser-Keller, see p. 8); No. 180, corner of the Tauben-Str., *Nürnberger Hof*, 100 R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, D. 2-3, S. $2^1/_2$ *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 50-51, near the Schützen-Str., *Hôtel Britannia*, 40 R. at 3-6, B. 1-$1^1/_4$ *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Prinz Albrecht-Str. 9, near the Wilhelm-Str., *Prinz Albrecht*, 70 R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. (11-2) 2, D. (2-8) 3 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Markgrafen-Str. 55-56, corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, *Hôtel de France*, 70 R. at $1^3/_4$-5, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, restaurant, and café, well spoken of. — Charlotten-Str. 71, *Hôtel Brandenburg*, 40 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with baths and electric light. — Schinkel-Platz 4, *Krebs' Union Hotel*, 70 R. at $2^1/_4$-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, and electric light. — Niederwall-Str. 11, *Krebs' Hotel*, 28 R. at $1^3/_4$-4, B. $^3/_4$, D. (12-3) $1^1/_4$ *M.*, with baths and steam-heating.

To the N. of the Linden. Friedrich-Str.: No. 93, *Friedrichshof*, 40 R. at $2^1/_2$-5, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 96, *Hôtel Silesia*, 60 R. at 2-5, B. 1 *M.*, with baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 101, *Terminus Hotel*, 60 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with baths, electric light, garden, and restaurant (these three close to the Friedrich-Str. Station); No. 150, corner of the

Mittel-Str., *Rheinischer Hof.* — Dorotheen-Str. 16, *Prinz Wilhelm,* 60 R. at 2-6, B. 1¼, D. (1-7) 3 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and restaurant; No. 28, *Prinz Heinrich;* No. 33-34, *Zum Deutschen Offizier-Verein & zum Waren-Haus für Deutsche Beamte,* 45 R. at 2-5, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, steam-heating, and restaurant; No. 78-79, *Hôtel Sach,* 40 R. at 2½-5, B. 1 *M.*; No. 81, *Prinz Friedrich Karl,* 30 R. from 2½, B. 1 *M.*, with frequented restaurant; No. 84, *Reich,* 20 R. from 2, B. ¾ *M.*; No. 90, *Prinzenhof.* — Mittel-Str.: No. 5, *Europäischer Hof,* 38 R. from 2-5, B. ¾, déj. 1½ *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 57-58, near the Friedrich-Str., *Hôtel Stadt London,* 75 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 61, *Hôtel du Pavillon,* 32 R. at 1½-2 *M.*, well spoken of. — Neustädtische Kirch-Str.: No. 10, *Berliner Hof,* 50 R. at 2½-7, B. 1 *M.*, with baths and electric light; No. 13, *Westfälischer Hof,* 50 R. at 2-6, B. 1 *M.*, with baths and electric light. — Georgen-Str.: No. 21-22, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, *Grand Hôtel de Russie,* 175 R. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 2, D. 3½, S. 2½ *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 23, *Coburg,* 70 R. at 2½-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating, well spoken of; No. 24, *Stadt Magdeburg,* 60 R. at 2½-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10-11, *Hôtel Hohenstein,* 35 R. at 1½-4, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths. — Reichstags-Ufer 9, *Hôtel zum Reichstag,* 45 R. at 2-5, B. 1, D. 2, pens. from 6 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating, well spoken of. — Luisen-Str. 30, corner of the Schiffbauerdamm, *Hôtel Kronprinz,* with restaurant, 50 R. at 2½-5, B. 1, D. or S. 2, pens. from 6 *M.*, with baths, Swedish cuisine. — Am Zirkus 11, corner of the Schiffbauerdamm, *Hôtel Moskau,* 30 R. at 2-8, B. 1 *M.*, with baths, patronised by Russians.

In the Old Town, frequented by business-men. *Grand Hôtel Alexander-Platz* (Pl. n; R, 29), Alexander-Str. 46-48, a huge hôtel garni (200 R.), with restaurant, café, and concert-hall. — *Grand Hôtel Germania* (Pl. o; R, 29), An der Stadtbahn 26-27, 100 R. at 2-5, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Kloster-Str. 88-90, *Deutsches Haus,* 40 R. at 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M.* — Heiligegeist-Str. 17-18, *Hôtel de Hambourg,* 50 R. at 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths and electric light. — Grün-Str. 1, *Happoldt's Hotel,* R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M.*, with baths.

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations. Potsdamer-Platz 1, **Grand Hôtel Bellevue & Thiergarten-Hôtel* (Pl. m; R, 19), 80 R. at 3-10, B. 1¼, déj. (11-2) 2½, D. (2-7) 3, S. 3 *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Leipziger-Platz 2, *Fürstenhof,* 50 R. at 2½-7, B. 1¼, D. (2½-4) 2½-3 *M.*, with baths and electric light (no lift). — Königgrätzer-Str.: No. 127, *Leipziger Hof,* 50 R. at 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2½, board 5 *M.*, with baths, electric light, and

wine and beer restaurant, well spoken of; No. 10, *Hôtel Saxonia*, 85 R. at 2½-15, B. 1¼, déj. 2-3½, D. 3-5, S. 2, pens. from 8 *M.*; with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating; No. 21, *Askanischer Hof*, 60 R. at 3½-7 (incl. B.), D. 2-3 *M.*; No. 23, *Westend Hotel*, 60 R. at 2¼-6½, B. 1, D. (2 p.m.) 2, board 4½ *M.*, with baths, electric light, steam-heating, and garden; No. 25, *Deutscher Kaiser*, 30 R. at 2-6 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. (2 p.m.) from 1½, pens. from 5 *M.*, with baths. — Askanischer-Platz 1, *Habsburger Hof*, with restaurant, 50 R. at 2½-5, B. 1 *M.*, with lift, baths, and electric light, well spoken of. — Königgrätzer-Str. 38, *Hôtel Hollstein*, 45 R. at 2-4½ *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. (1.30 p.m.) 1½, pens. from 5 *M.* 30 pf., with baths and electric light. — Hedemann-Str. 8, *Thüringer Hof*, 40 R. at 2-3½, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths and electric light.

In the West: Kurfürsten-Str. 105, *Kurfürsten-Hôtel*, 38 R. at 2-7, B. 1 *M.*, with baths.

Near the Lehrte Station: Invaliden-Str. 84-85, *Schwarz's Hotel*, 16 R. at 1½-3, B. ¾ *M.* — Near the Stettin Station: Invaliden-Str. 120, *Pommerscher Hof*, 32 R. at 1½-3 *M.*, with baths and garden.

Hospices, so-called, of a religious character, generally well spoken of. Wine not compulsory. An addition of about 10 per cent of the total amount is made to the bill in lieu of tips. — *Hospiz der Berliner Stadtmission*, Mohren-Str. 27-28, at the corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, with electric light, baths, and steam-heating, 76 R. at 2½-5½, B. 1, D. (1-4) 1¾ *M.* — *Hospiz am Brandenburger Thor*, Königgrätzer-Str. 5, 36 R. at 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2 *M.* — *Hospiz im Centrum Berlins*, Holzgarten-Str. 10, near the Kur-Str., 48 R. at 1½-5, B. ¾ *M.*, D. (1-2 p.m.) 1 *M.* 35 pf., pens. 5-7½ *M.*, with baths and electric light. — *Hospiz St. Michael*, Wilhelm-Str. 34, near the Anhalt-Str., 55 R. at 2-6, B. ¾, D. (1.30-3.30) 1½, pens. 5-8 *M.*, with baths and steam-heating. — **Hospiz des Westens*, Marburger-Str. 4, 72 R. at 2-5½, B. 1, D. (1-3) 1¼-1¾, pens. from 5 *M.*, a first class establishment, with lift, baths, and steam-heating. — *Christliches Hospiz*, Behren-Str. 29, 45 R. at 1¼-3½, B. ¾, D. (12.30-3½ p.m.) 1-1½ *M.*

Hôtels Garnis (B. supplied in all; some also with hot and cold cuisine). Kleine Kirchgasse 2-3, *Linden Hotel*, 50 R. at 2-4, B. 1, déj. 1¼, D. 1½ *M.*, with baths. — Unter den Linden. 26, *Hôtel Bauer*, 30 R. at 2½-6, B. 1 *M.*, with lift and baths. — Mittel-Str.: No. 15, *Schweriner Hof*, 15 R. at 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths; No. 9-10, corner of the Friedrich-Str., *Mendrzyk*, 24 R. at 2-4, B. ¾ *M.* — Behren-Str. 52, *Passage Hotel*, 40 R. at 2-3, B. 1 *M.*, with baths and electric light, well spoken of. — Charlotten-Str. 59, corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, *Eichberg*, 18 R. at 1¾-4,

B. ¾ *M.*, with lift, baths, electric light, and steam-heating. — Krausen-Str.: No. 6-7, *Werner's Hotel*, 34 R. at 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths and electric light; No. 56-58, *Zum Grünen Baum*, 105 R. at 2-2½, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths and electric light; No. 67-68, *Kleiner Kaiserhof*, 70 R. at 2½-6, B. ¾ *M.*, with baths and electric light, well spoken of. — Koch-Str. 74, *Wieland*, 14 R. at 1½-4 *M.*, B. 60 pf., with baths. — Breite-Str. 27, *Krüger*, 30 R. at 1½-3, B. ¾, D. (1-4) 1½ *M.* — Burg-Str. 11, *Netzler's Hotel*, 25 R. at 1½-3 *M.*, B. 80 pf. — Askanischer-Platz 4, opposite the Anhalt Station, *Familien-Hôtel* (Frau L. Eichberg), 8 R. at 2¼-4¼ *M.*, B. 75 pf.

Boarding Houses (*'Pensionate'*; usually managed by ladies) are to be found in great numbers; the following are among the best known.

In or near the Linden: No. 58 (3rd floor), *Radtke*, 18 R., pens. 4-7, per month 100-190 *M.*; No. 59a, *Frau Pastor Lucas:* No. 62-63 (3rd floor), *Fritz*, 21 R., pens. 5-8½ *M.* — To the South of the Linden: Friedrich-Str. 78 (3rd floor), corner of the Französische-Str., *Daheim* (Frau Dr. Munzer), 12 R., pens. 7 *M.* — Charlotten-Str.: No. 48 (3rd floor), corner of the Behren-Str., *Theiler*, 12 R., pens. 5-8, per month 135-180 *M.*; No. 50-51 (3rd floor; lift), corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, *Porsch*, 17 R., pens. 4½-6 *M.* — Markgrafen-Str. 49 (3rd floor), corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, *Schmidt-Heinritz*, 15 R., pens. 4-6, per month 100-180 *M.* — Mohren-Str. 11-12 (2nd floor; lift), *Pensionat Heimat* (Frau Wirth), 10 R., pens. 6-8 *M.*, with steam-heating. — Kronen-Str. 4 (3rd floor), *Frau Ginzberg.* — Jerusalemer-Str. 44-45 (2nd & 3rd floors; lift), *Fällehorn*, 24 R., pens. 4½-8 *M.* — To the North of the Linden: Schadow-Str. 4-5 (3rd floor), *Rinkel*, 14 R., pens. 4-8 *M.* — Dorotheen-Str. 36 (2nd-4th floors), *Von Engelbrecht*, 27 R., pens. 4-6, per month 120-160 *M.* — Schiffbauerdamm 5 (3rd floor), *Wallraff*, 15 R., pens. 4½-6½, per month 120-180 *M.* — Reichstags-Ufer 3, *Landmann.* — Albrecht-Str. 11 (2nd & 3rd floors), *Frau Dr. Müller von der Werra*, 32 R., pens. 4-7 *M.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 106 (3rd floor), *Jendritza*, 12 R., pens. 4-6 *M.*: No. 133a, *Jaenicke*, 14 R., pens. 120-200 *M.* per month; No. 129 (3rd floor), *Harrje*, 9 R., pens. 5 *M.*

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations (Pl. G, 19, 22; R, 19). Königgrätzer-Str.: No. 19 (3rd floor), *Von Langen*, 8 R., pens. 4-5 *M.*; No. 124 (3rd floor), *Bauer*, 12 R., pens. 3½-6 *M.* — Köthener-Str. 32 (1st floor), *Schultze*, 10 R., pens. 4-8, per month 120-180 *M.* — Potsdamer-Str.: No. 13 (2nd-4th floors; lift), *Kirstein*, 34 R., pens. from 4½ *M.*: No. 14 (3rd floor: lift), *Joseph*, 14 R., pens. 5-8 *M.* — Anhalt-Str. 15 (3rd floor), *Hankwitz*, 12 R., pens. 4½-8, per month from 120 *M.* — Wilhelm-Str.: No. 30-31 (3rd floor), *Seyfried*, 8 R., pens. 3-7 *M.*; No. 49 (2nd-4th floors), *Mrs. Gerling*, 27 R., pens. 5-8, per month 120-230 *M.*, English. — König-

grätzer-Str. 109 (3rd floor), *Linde,* 11 R., pens. $3^1/_2$-7 *M.* — Hallesche-Str.: No. 17 (1st floor), *Internationales Damenpensionat* (Frau Spranger), 10 R., pens. $2^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ *M.*; No. 18 (1st floor), *Reddig.* — Schelling-Str. 2 (3rd floor), *Fräuleins Hermann & Gugler.*

In the West (Pl. G, 16, 13, 10). Potsdamer-Str.: No. 123a (2nd & 3rd floors; lift), *Von Finck,* 43 R., pens. 4-9 *M.*; No. 122c (2nd floor), *Koch,* pens. $3^1/_2$-8 *M.*; No. 122a (3rd floor), *Kahle;* No. 118c, *American Home (Mrs. Sintenis);* No. 105a, *Otto,* pens. 4-7 *M.*; No. 103a (1st floor), *B. Herzberg;* No. 29, *Ohm-Heydtmann,* 21 R., pens. 4-9 *M.*; No. 31 (2nd floor; lift), *Höltzl-Sheridan,* 16 R., pens. 4-8 *M.*, with electric light, English; No. 39-39a (2nd floor), *Volckmann,* 14 R., pens. 5-10 *M.*, with electric light and garden; No. 41 (3rd floor), *Welle,* 10 R., pens. 4-6 *M.* — Steglitzer-Str. 66 (3rd floor), *Scheringer,* 7 R., pens. 4-6 *M.* — Bülow-Str. 18 (2nd floor), *Höfer,* 6 R., pens. $4^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ *M.* — Gross-Görschen-Str. 6, *Miss Fanny Edman* (English home for girls and ladies). — Kurfürsten-Str. 48 (ground & 1st floors), corner of Genthiner-Str., *Werner,* 16 R., pens. 4-6 *M.*; No. 112, corner of Luther-Str., *Tschenschner,* 50 R., pens. 5-8 *M.* — Kurfürsten-Damm No. 244, *Frau Hedwig Lobe;* No. 264, *Fräulein Else Otten.* — Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 4 *Frau Prof. Krause,* pens. from 7 *M.*, English. — Genthiner-Str. 32 (3rd floor), *Bourdeaux,* 9 R., pens. $3^1/_2$-6 *M.* — Motz-Str. 72 (ground-floor), *Mrs. S. Landes:* (2nd floor), *Von Lawrenz,* 14 R., pens. 4-6 *M.* — Kleist-Str.: No. 28 (2nd & 3rd floors), *Kährn,* 25 R., pens. $4^1/_2$-8 *M.*; No. 27 (ground, 1st, & 2nd floors), *Starkmann,* 29 R., pens. 6-15 *M.*; No. 40, *Von Bodungen:* No. 23 (2nd floor), corner of Bayreuther-Str., *Klamroth,* 12 R., pens. 5-7 *M.* — Nettelbeck-Str. 26 (2nd floor), *Stiemer.* — Luther-Str.: No. 12 (ground-floor), corner of Kleist-Str., *Döllen,* 10 R., pens. 4-8 *M.*; No. 45, *Martiny,* pens. 4-6 *M.* — Lützow-Ufer 33 (1st floor), corner of Keith-Str., *Giercke,* 20 R., pens. 5-7 *M.* — Bayreuther-Str. No. 29 (groundfloor), *Brandeis,* 9 R., pens. 5-12 *M.* — Gleditsch-Str. 47 (1st floor), *Broecker.* — Knesebeck-Str. 93, *Von Voss.* — Geisberg-Str. 11 (3rd floor), *Frau Bieber* (for ladies). — Tauenzien-Str. No. 6 (2nd floor; lift), *Schmidt,* 18 R., pens. 4-10 *M.*; No. 18 (ground & 1st floors), *Von Kasperowicz,* 20 R., pens. 5-8, per month 140-220 *M.* — Nürnberger-Str. 64 (groundfloor), *Von Buttlar,* 12 R., pens. 120-200 *M.* per month; (3rd floor) *Mrs. Weinreich-White,* pens. 5-7 *M.* (from Sept. 1903, Ansbacher-Str. 14). — Ranke-Str. 8 (2nd floor), entrance Augsburger-Str. 53, *Pension des Westens* (Frau Liebenam), 6 R., pens. 5-8 *M.* — Savigny-Platz 6 (groundfloor), *Meyer's Hotel & Pension,* 10 R., pens. 5-$6^1/_2$ *M.* — Von der Heydt-Str. 1 (1st floor), *Frau Medenwaldt.* — Eisenacher-Str. 10 (4th floor), *Fräulein M. & E. Ferber.* — On the N. side of the Tiergarten (Pl. R, 17): In den Zelten 18, *Recke,* 40 R., pens.

from 6 *M.* — At Charlottenburg: *Frau Popper,* Grolmann-Str. 42; *Ladies' Home (Damenheim),* March-Str. 4-5.

Furnished Apartments (30-45 *M.* per month) are plentiful between the Karl-Str. to the N. of the Linden and the Koch-Str. to the S. of the Leipziger-Str., as well as in the neighbourhood of the Potsdamer-Str. (see p. 117). If rooms are occupied for more than one month, notice must be given on the 15th if it is desired to leave on the 1st of the following month.

c. Restaurants. Wine Houses. Beer.

For alphabetical list see Index. — *List of Streets,* p. 219.

Wine Restaurants. — Unter den Linden, S. side: No. 5, **Hôtel Bristol* (p. 2); No. 32, corner of Charlotten-Str., *Kons* (Carlton Hotel, p. 7); No. 33, *Grand Restaurant Royal.* N. side: No. 39, **Hôtel de Rome* (p. 2); No. 46, *Hôtel Victoria* (p. 3); No. 50, *Dressel;* No. 62-63, **Hiller.* — Wilhelm-Str. 70a, *Hôtel Reichshof* (p. 3). — Behren-Str. 26a, **Ewest.* — Französische-Str. 48, **Borchardt.* — Wine Saloon in the **Kaiserhof* (p. 2), entrance from the Wilhelm-Platz. — Leipziger-Platz 18-19, **Palast Hotel* (p. 2). — Friedrich-Str.: No. 100, *Monopol Hotel* (p. 2); No. 103, **Savoy Hotel* (p. 2). — All these establishments are of the first class and may be visited by ladies. At most of them one may dine either *à la carte* or à *prix fixe;* déj. (11 or 12-2) $2^1/_2$-3 *M.*, D. (2 or 3-8) 4-5 *M.* Prices of wines generally high. The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

At the following dinner is generally at 1.30 p.m. Unter den Linden: No. 29-30, **Habel,* much frequented for déjeuner; No. 56, *Zum Treppchen,* déj. (10-1) $1^1/_2$, D. (12-7) $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M.*; No. 21, *Linden-Casino.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 109, near the Karl-Str., *Eggebrecht,* with garden; No. 80, **Zum Rüdesheimer,* D. (1-6.30) $3^1/_2$ *M.*; No. 178, **Kaiser-Keller* (p. 3), with an excellent wine-list, artistically decorated and much frequented, D. (1-7) $2^1/_2$ *M.*; No. 56, corner of the Leipziger-Str., *Zum Rheingau,* Rhenish wines. — Französische-Str.: No. 18, **L. Mitscher,* Moselle wines, oysters, déj. (11-1) $^3/_4$, D. (1-8) $1^1/_2$-2 *M.*, with garden; No. 52, **Wendeborn,* D. (1-7) $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Charlotten-Str. 49, near the Gendarmen-Markt, **Lutter* (late *Lutter & Wegner*), an old-established firm. — Markgrafen-Str.: No. 45, *Rähmel,* red wines; No. 48, near the Gendarmen-Markt, **Trarbach,* Rhenish and Moselle wines, D. (1-5) $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Jäger-Str.: No. 5, **Haussmann,* D. 1 *M.*, Rhenish cuisine; No. 20, *Boy & Co.;* No. 69, *Hecht.* — Mohren-Str. 42, *Müllner & Salomon,* oysters. — Kronen-Str. 21, *Höhn's Oyster Saloon,* D. (12.30-5) 2 *M.* — Leipziger-Str.: No. 25, **Kempinski & Co.,* oysters and lobsters, popular; No. 33, *Steinert & Hansen,* oysters, D.

$1^1/_2$ *M.*, with garden; No. 117, 118, first floor, *Zur Traube*, handsome new rooms. — Krausen-Str. 41, corner of the Dönhoff-Platz, **J. H. D. Becker's Söhne*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Zimmer-Str. 29, *Trierischer Winzerverein*. — Potsdamer-Str.: No. 127, **Roland von Berlin*; No. 139, *Huth & Sohn*; No. 12, **Frederich* (good claret); No. 136-137, **J. Knoop Söhne*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Bülow-Str. 20, *Steinert & Hansen*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Werdersche Markt 4, **Kühn*, D. (1-5) $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Burg-Str. 10, *Valentin*. — Kanonier-Str. 14-15, corner of the Französische-Str., *P. Becker*, déj. (11-2) $1^1/_4$, D. (2-7) 2 *M.* — König-Str. 40, **Mitscher & Caspary*, Rhenish and Moselle wines. — Alexander-Platz, An der Stadtbahn 21, **J. Knoop Söhne*, D. (12-4) $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Albrecht-Str. 24, corner of the Karl-Str., **Steinert & Hansen*, D. $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Alt-Moabit 131, *J. Knoop Söhne*.

Hungarian Wines: **Kempinski & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 25 (see p. 8); *Troplowitz & Sohn*, Wilhelm-Str. 55.

Italian Wines: *Società Enologica Italiana*, Unter den Linden 65; *Gazzolo*, Markgrafen-Str. 19; *Roma Monti*, Mittel-Str. 60; *Al Bersagliero*, Dorotheen-Str. 65-66.

Spanish & Portuguese Wines: *Hamburger Bodega*, Charlotten-Str. 70, near the Leipziger-Str.; *Continental Bodega Company*, Unter den Linden 31, Alexander-Str. 71, Jerusalemer-Str. 17, Prinzen-Str. 81, and Ranke-Str. 1; *Central Bodega*, Neue Friedrich-Str. 37. The bodegas supply cold viands only.

English Bar: Unter den Linden 22-23 (in the *Passage*); of a similar character: *C. S. Gerold Sohn*, Unter den Linden 19, Friedrich-Str. 153a, Leipziger-Platz 2, and Leipziger-Str. 103. — Dutch Liqueurs: *Erven Lucas Bols*, Friedrich-Str. 169; *Wynand Focking*, Friedrich-Str. 77.

Beer Restaurants. The following are restaurants where genuine ('echt') Bavarian beer (litre generally 50, $^1/_2$ litre 30 pf.), Pilsen (Bohemian), or a good quality of lager (*i. e.* locally brewed) beer, with meals *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (1-2 *M.*) may be obtained. Some of these establishments are very handsomely fitted up, and are known as 'beer-palaces'. Most of them may be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted.

Unter den Linden (S. side): No. 13, *Zur Stadt Pilsen* (Pilsen beer), D. (12-5) $1^1/_2$ *M.*, with garden; No. 44, *Linden Restaurant*, D. $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ *M.*; No. 21, *Wilhelmshallen* (Viennese restaurant), with garden.

S. of the Linden: Behren-St. 23-24. **Siechen* (Nuremberg beer), often crowded in the evening. — Friedrich-Str. (see p. 110): No. 165, corner of the Behren-Str., **Pschorrbräu*, with garden; No. 172, **Sedlmayr 'Zum Spaten'*; No. 176-177, corner of the Jäger-Str., **Weihenstephan*, D. (12-4) $1^1/_4$ *M.*, with garden; No. 180. *Tucher-Bräu* (Hôtel Nürnberger Hof), D. (1-5) 2-3 *M.*, with garden. —

Französische-Str.: No. 21. *Eremitage* (Russian cuisine); No. 25-26, corner of the Charlotten-Str., *Löwenbräu*. — Charlotten-Str.: No. 56, *Lautsch & Co.* (Bürgerbräu), déj. (10-1) $1^1/_4$, D. (1-6) $1^3/_4$ *M.*; No. 65 a, *Mönchshof* (Kulmbach beer), D. (12-4) 1 *M.* — Mohren-Str. 47, *Brandenburger Haus*, déj. (10-1) $1^1/_4$ *M.*, with garden. — Niederwall-Str. 25, corner of the Spittel-Markt, *Spittelhallen* (Spatenbräu). — Scharren-Str. 7, *Kulmbacher Bierhaus* (Reichelbräu). — Leipziger-Str.: No. 85, near the Dönhoff-Platz, **Münchener Hofbräu*; No. 109, **Dortmunder Unionbräu*, with frescoes and paintings by O. Lessing, M. Koch, and others. — Kransen-Str. 64, **Zum Klausner* (Pilsen beer). — Wilhelm-Str. 92-93, *Architektenhaus*. — Anhalt-Str. 14, corner of the Wilhelm-Str., *Zum Alten Askanier*. — Belle-Alliance-Platz 15, corner of the Wilhelm-Str., *Hackerbräu*. — Belle-Alliance-Str. 89, **Wahlstatt* (Nuremberg beer), D. (12-5) 1 *M.*

Outside the Potsdam Gate: Königgrätzer-Str. 127, next the Potsdam Station, *Leipziger Hof*, D. (12.30-4.30) 2 *M.*, with garden. — Dessauer-Str. 3, *Dessauer Garten* (Spatenbräu), D. (12-5) 1 *M.* 10 pf., with garden. — Potsdamer-Str.: No. 124, by the bridge, *Großer Kurfürst*; No. 30-30a. **Spatenbräu*. — Schöneberger Ufer 23, by the Potsdamer Brücke, **Weihenstephan*, with garden. — Knrfürsten-Str. 91, close to the Zoological Garden, *Burggrafenhof*. — **Restaurant in the Zoological Garden* (p. 170), D. (1-7) 3-5 *M.* — *Casino of the West*, Bleibtreu-Str. 6, adjoining the Savigny-Platz Station.

N. of the Linden: Mittel-Str. 57-58, corner of the Friedrich-Str., 1st floor, **Kranzler eck*, D. (12-5) $1^1/_4$-$2^1/_2$ *M.* — Dorotheen-Str. 81, **Töpfer* (in the Hôtel Prinz Friedrich Karl). — Georgen-Str. 13, close to the Friedrich-Str. Station, *Zum Franziskaner*, D. (12-4) $1^1/_2$ *M.*, with garden. — Friedrich-Str.: No. 101, *Terminus*; No. 143-149. **Zum Heidelberger* (Pschorrbräu), in the Central Hotel (p. 2); No. 150, *Rheinischer Hof* (p. 4), déj. 1, D. (12-4) $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. 49. **Münchener Bürgerbräu*, D. (12-4) 1-$1^1/_2$ *M.* — Luisen-Str. 46, *Schünemann* (Nuremberg beer). — Invaliden-Str. 38, *Wirthshaus Regensburger* (Spatenbräu). — Altmoabit 138, near the Exhibition Park, **Printz* (Pschorrbräu).

In the Old Town. — In the Rathaus: **Ratskeller*, also wine-room (p. 141), D. $1^1/_2$-3 *M.* — Neuer Markt 11, corner of Kaiser Wilhelm-Str., *Altstädter Hof*. — Panorama-Str. 1, *Sedan Panorama* (frescoes and military scenes by Koch and Röchling; p. 28). — In the Alexander-Platz: *Zum Prälaten*, in an arch of the Stadtbahn, with garden.

In the East: **Alhambra*, Andreas-Str. 6, in an arch of the Stadtbahn.

In the Tiergarten: The *Zelte* (Pl. R 17; comp. p. 167); **Café Gärtner*, on the Spree, close to Bellevue Stadtbahn Station, cool and shady; **Charlottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussée,

D. (1-4) 3 *M.*; *Tiergartenhof*, near the Tiergarten Station, D.(12-3) 1-5 *M.*; these three have gardens.

Light luncheons may be obtained quickly and simply at *Aschinger's Bierquellen*, Friedrich-Str. 97 (comp. p. 153), 88, and 151, a little to the S. of the Linden, and at the *Automatic Restaurants*, of which there are several in the Friedrich-Str. and other important centres of traffic.

Berlin Beer (15 pf. per glass; D. generally *à la carte*): **Zum Schultheiss*, Behren-Str. 49, corner of the Friedrich-Str. (1/2 litre of better beer, 20 pf.); also at Friedrich-Str. 46 (corner of the Zimmer-Str.), in the Potsdamer-Platz (in the Hôtel Bellevue), Unter den Linden 4a, and Alt-Moabit 15. — Tauben-Str. 5, **Ausschank Friedrichshöhe* (1/2 litre 20 pf.). — Oranien-Str. 150, at the Moritz-Platz, *Neumann*. — Jäger-Str. 41, **Niquet* (underground and often crowded), noted for sausages. — Friedrich-Str. 100, *Bötzow's Brauerei-Ausschank* (in the Monopol Hotel), with wall-paintings of Berlin life by R. Waldmüller.

Weiss-Bier, once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is now seldom sold in high-class restaurants, but is to be obtained at *Clausing's*, Zimmer-Str. 80, *Stüdemann's*, Schützen-Str. 5, etc.

Breweries with Gardens, situated on the outskirts of the town, in many of which military bands play in summer. In the S.: *Zum Schultheiss auf Tivoli* (Pl. G, 21), on the Kreuzberg; *Berliner Bock-Brauerei* (Pl. G, 24), on the Tempelhofer Berg; *Habel* (Pl. G, 24), Tempelhofer Berg 8, garden-entrance Bergmann-Str. 5-8. - In the S.E.: Hasenheide, Nos. 32-38, *Happoldt* (Pl. G, 30); Nos. 22-31, *Union* (Pl. G, 30); Nos. 108-114, *Bergschloss* (Pl. G, 30). — In the N.E.: **Aktien-Brauerei Friedrichshain* (Pl. R, 33), Friedrichshain 22-29 (see p. 29); **Aktien-Brauerei Friedrichshöhe* (Pl. R, 35), Landsberger Allée 24-27; *Böhmisches Brauhaus* (Pl. R, 32), Landsberger Allée 11-13. — In the N.: *Pfefferberg* (Pl. R, 27), Schönhauser Allée 176; *Schultheiss* (Pl. B, 30), Schönhauser Allée 36-39; *Berliner Bock-Brauerei* (Pl. B, 21), Chaussée-Str. 58. — In the N.W.: *Aktien-Brauerei Friedrichshöhe* (Pl. R, 15), Strom-Str. 11-16. — In the W.: *Schöneberger Schloss-Brauerei* (Pl. G, 15), in Schöneberg.

Restaurant for Ladies: *Lettehaus*, Victoria-Louisen-Platz 6, moderate. — Vegetarian Eating Houses: Karl-Str. 31, Dorotheen-Str. 7, etc.

d. Cafés. Confectioners.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer* (Pl. R, 23), Unter den Linden 26, fashionable (see p. 55), open all night and much frequented; *Kaiserhof* (see p. 2), both well provided with German and foreign newspapers; **Café Westminster*, Unter den Linden 17-18

(wall paintings by E. Veith; see p. 55); in the **Monopol Hotel* (p. 2): *Victoria Café*, Unter den Linden 46; *Café Saxonia*, Königgrätzer-Str. 10, in the Hôtel Saxonia; **Café Klose*, Leipziger-Str. 19, corner of the Mauer-Str.; *Reichshallen Café*, Leipziger-Str. 77, on the Dönhoff-Platz; *Kaiser Café*, Friedrich-Str. 176-178 (also confectioner); *Café Kerkau*, Friedrich-Str. 59-60 (billiards); *Café Friedrichshof*, Friedrich-Str. 41-42, corner of the Koch-Str.; *Café Central-Hotel* (p. 2); **Café Schiller*, Mohren-Str. 31, on the Gendarmen-Markt, in the Hôtel de France (p. 3), billiards; in the *Grand Hôtel Alexander-Platz* (p. 4): *Residenz Café*, Alexander-Str. 16; *Börsen Café*, Burg-Str. 27; *Romanisches Café*, close to the Emperor William Memorial Church (p. 173). Luncheons and beer (generally Pilsner) may be procured at all these cafés. Cup of coffee 25, 'mélange' (glass of milk, coffee, and whipped cream) 40 pf.; baskets with cakes, etc., stand on the tables. The waiter expects 5-10 pf. per person.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.). Payment is usually made at the cashier's desk and no gratuities are necessary; smoking allowed in special smoking rooms only. **Kranzler*, Unter den Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue Str. 21-22 (also beer); **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of the Koch-Str., with branch at Kurfürsten-Damm 234; *Quentin*, Charlotten-Str. 56, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Royal Theatre; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 94, opposite the Central-Hôtel; *d'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30 (chocolate 30 pf.); *Gumpert*, König-Str. 22-24; *Aschinger*, Alexander-Platz; *Lagergren*, Schloss-Platz 3 (frequented by Scandinavians). — The following are patronized almost exclusively by ladies: **Buchholz*, Friedrich-Str. 162; *Hillbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24.

e. Stadtbahn and Ringbahn. Electric Elevated and Underground Railway.

Comp. Plans opposite the title-page and at p. 13, and the Map at p. 177.

The *Stadtbahn*, or *City Railway*, built in 1874-82, is 10 M. in length and stretches through the N. half of the inner city from Westend-Charlottenburg on the S. to Stralau-Rummelsburg on the E., whence an extension to Lichtenberg is projected. It is connected with the *Ringbahn*, built in 1867-77, which runs through the N. suburbs and makes a wide sweep round the S. portion of the city. Trains run on the Stadtbahn from about 5 a.m. till after midnight at intervals of 5 minutes, and on the Ringbahn every 10-20 minutes. There are only two classes, second and third. Fares for any 5 stations 15 and 10 pf., beyond that distance 30 and 20 pf. Except at the busiest hours (1-3 and 5-7 p.m.), gentlemen usually travel

Jungfernheide
Gesundbrunnen
Wedding
Humboldt-Hain
Exerzier-Platz
Straf-Plötzensee
Gefängniß
Johannes-Stift
Martinickenfelde
Schloßgarten
Charité
Tiergarten
Unter den Linden
Zoolog. Garten
CHARLOTTENBURG
Lützow
Lietzen-See
HALENSEE
GEM. GRUNEWALD
WILMERSDORF
SCHÖNEBERG
Tempelhofer Feld
Hasenheide
RIXDORF
Karlsgarten
Schlesischer Bhf.
Görlitzer Bhf.
Schles. Busch
Stralau
Treptow
Friedrichshain
Central-Viehhof
Schlachthof
Friedrichsberg
RUMMELSBURG
Rudolf Platz
Neu-Hoh.-Schönhsn.
Wilhelmsberg
LICHTENBERG
NEU-WEISSENSEE
WEISSENSEE
Schloß Bellevue
Kreuzberg
Alter Bohmischer Garten
Anhalter Bhf.
Potsdam Bhf.
Stettiner Bhf.
Gesundbrunnen
Schloß Monbijou
Schloß Charlottenburg
Spree
Maßstab 1:35000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

third class. Smoking is prohibited in the second class compartments. No time should be lost in taking seats, as the stoppages are extremely brief. Notice-boards indicate the point at which second-class carriages come to a stand, the name of the station, and the direction in which the trains run.

The **Stadtbahn** has four tracks, of which the two northernmost are used for the intramural traffic and by the Ringbahn trains (see below) while the two southernmost are traversed by main-line trains (stations see p. 1) and the majority of the suburban trains. The chief stations have special entrances and platforms for the main-line and suburban trains (Local-Perron = platform for local trains). The stations of the Stadtbahn are (named from W. to E.): *Westend* (Pl. R, 2), *Charlottenburg* (Pl. G, 4), *Savigny-Platz* (Pl. G, 7), *Zoologischer Garten* (Pl. G, 10), *Tiergarten* (Pl. R, 10), *Bellevue* (Pl. R, 14), *Lehrter Bahnhof* (Pl. R, 18, 21), *Friedrich-Strasse* (Pl. R, 23), *Börse* (Pl. R, 26), *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. R, 26), *Jannowitz-Brücke* (Pl. R, 28), *Schlesischer Bahnhof* (Pl. R, 31), *Warschauer-Strasse* (Pl. G, 34), and *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (Pl. G, 37, 40).

Suburban Trains of the Stadtbahn. On the S. tracks trains run eastwards via *Lichtenberg* to *Strausberg* (p. 200) or to *Rüdersdorf* (p. 194); viâ *Erkner* (p. 194) to *Fürstenwalde*: westwards viâ *Grunewald* to *Potsdam* (p. 179) and to *Spandau* (p. 192). — On the N. tracks they run eastwards to *Nieder-Schöneweide*, with connection to *Grünau* or *Königs-Wusterhausen* (p. 195); westwards to *Grunewald* (p. 176). — Suburban trains also run from *Wannsee Station* (Pl. G, 19) viâ Schlachtensee and Wannsee to Potsdam (comp. p. 177); from the *Ring-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 19; to the left behind the Potsdam Station) to Gross-Lichterfelde (p. 177) and Zossen; and from the *Stettin Station* to Tegel, etc.

Tickets by suburban trains are cheaper than tickets to the same place by main-line trains. See also RR. 12-14.

The **Ringbahn** consists of the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', both mostly used in connection with the Stadtbahn. The Nord-Ring (11 M.) diverges from the Stadtbahn at *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (Pl. G, 37, 40; see p. 194), and passes the following stations: *Frankfurter Allée* (Pl. R, 40; p. 145), *Central-Viehhof* (cattle-market; Pl. R, 38; p. 145), *Landsberger Allée* (Pl. R, 39), *Weissensee* (Pl. B, 33, 36; p. 145), *Prenzlauer Allée* (Pl. B, 32; p. 145), *Schönhauser Allée* (Pl. 29; p. 151), *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. B, 23; p. 152), *Wedding* (Pl. B, 17, 20; p. 154), *Putlitz-Strasse* (Pl. B, 15), *Beussel-Strasse* (Pl. B, 12; p. 160), *Jungfernheide* (Pl. R, 3), *Westend* (Pl. R, 2; p. 175), and *Charlottenburg* (Pl. G, 4; p. 171). — The Süd-Ring (13½ M.) begins and ends at the *Potsdamer Ring-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 19; p. 117). The other stations are *Schöneberg* (Pl. G, 18; p. 130), *Tempelhof* (p. 129), *Hermann-Strasse*, *Rixdorf* (p. 128), *Treptow* (Pl. G, 38; p. 137), *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (Pl. G, 37, 40), *Charlottenburg* (Pl. G, 4; p. 171), *Halensee* (Pl. G, 2; p. 176), *Schmargendorf*, *Wilmersdorf-Friedenau* (pp. 174, 177), and *Ebers-Strasse* (p. 131).

The **Electric Elevated and Underground Railway,** opened in 1902, is $6^1/_2$ M. long and traverses the S. quarters of the city from E. to W. At a central junction (see p. 118), whence a branch line leads to the Potsdam Station, the transition between the underground and the elevated lines is effected by a steep incline (1:38). The stations are: *Warschauer-Brücke* (Pl. G, 34, close to the Stadtbahn Station, see p. 13), *Stralauer Thor* (Pl. G, 34; Oberbaum-Brücke, p. 137), *Schlesisches Thor* (Pl. G, 34; p. 137), *Oranien-Strasse* (Pl. G, 31, 31; Görlitz Station, p. 137), *Kottbuser Thor* (Pl. G, 28, 29), *Prinzen-Strasse* (Pl. G, 26), *Hallesches Thor* (Pl. G, 23; p. 127), *Möckern-Brücke* (Gl. G, 20), *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. G, 19, underground, p. 117), *Bülow-Strasse* (Pl. G, 17; p. 130), *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. G, 13; p. 130), *Wittenberg-Platz* (Pl. G, 13; underground), *Zoologischer Garten* (Pl. G, 10; underground, close to the Stadtbahn Station, p. 170), *Knie* (*Charlottenburg;* Pl. R, 7; underground). — The regulations are similar to those of the Stadtbahn. There is no 1st class; no smoking is allowed in the 2nd class carriages. Tickets 2nd class 15-30, 3rd class 10-20 pf.; trains every 5-10 min., taking about 20 min. for the entire journey.

f. Electric Tramways.

The various lines of the Berlin Tramway Co. (*Berliner Strassenbahn-Gesellschaft;* offices, Leipziger Platz 14) are divided into groups and numbered or designed by large initials. The numbers and letters shewn in the list below and on the plan at p. 13 correspond with these official numbers. A few lines which have no numbers are marked at p. 21 with small letters. Where no special time is given, cars run every 10 min. or oftener. Fare 10 pf.; 10-20 pf. on certain lines.

The lines radiating from the following chief points of intersection will be found specially mentioned in our description of the city. *Alexander-Platz* (p. 144), *Anhalt Station* (p. 117), *Brandenburg Gate* (p. 54), *Dönhoff-Platz* (p. 117), *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (p. 153), *Görlitz Station* (p. 137), *Hackescher Markt* (p. 151), *Halle Gate* (p. 127), *Königs-Platz* (p. 161), *Criminal Court* (p. 160), *Lehrte Station* (p. 159), intersection of the *Leipziger-Strasse* and Charlotten-Strasse (p. 116), intersection of the *Linden* and Friedrich-Strasse (p. 55), *Lützow-Platz* (p. 130), *Moritz-Platz* (p. 136), *Royal Museums* (p. 70), *Nollendorf-Platz* (p. 130), *Opern-Platz* (p. 58), *Oranienburg Gate* (p. 151), *Oranien-Platz* (p. 136), *Potsdamer-Platz* (p. 117), *Rathaus* (p. 139), *Silesian Station* (p. 145), *Spittel-Markt* (p. 132), *Zoological Garden* (p. 170).

1. Stadtring (circular line: $8^1/_4$ M.), from the *Halle Gate* (Pl. G, 23), viâ Anhalt Station, Potsdam Gate (station; Pl. R, 19), Brandenburg Gate (Pl. R, 20, 19), Kronprinzen-Brücke (Pl. R, 20), Oranienburg Gate (Pl. R, 24), Rosenthal Gate (Pl. R, 27), Schönhausen Gate (Pl. R, 27), Prenzlau Gate (Pl. R, 30), Königs-Thor (Pl. R, 30), Landsberg Gate (Pl. R, 32), Andreas-Platz (Pl. R, 31), Breslauer-Strasse (Silesian Station, Pl. R, 31), and Moritz-Platz (Pl. G, 25), back to the *Halle Gate;* every $7^1/_2$ minutes.
2. Aussenring: from the *Kreuzberg-Strasse* (Pl. G, 21), viâ the Gneisenau-Str., Prinzen-Str., Köpenicker-Brücke (Pl. R, 21),

Andreas-Str., *Landsberg Gate* (Pl. R, 32), Prenzlau Gate (Pl. R, 30), Rosenthal Gate (Pl. R, 27), Stettin Station (Pl. R, 24), Lehrte Station (Pl. R, 18), Moabit, Hansa-Platz (Pl. R, 14), Grosser Stern (Pl. R, 13), Lützow-Platz (Pl. G, 13), Nollendorf-Platz, Bülow-Str., and Katzbach-Str.; every 15 minutes.

3. Grosser Ring: from the *Belle Alliance-Strasse* (Pl. G, 23) viâ Gneisenau-Str., Kottbus Gate (Pl. G, 29), Köpenicker Brücke, Grosse Frankfurter-Str., Alexander-Platz (Pl. R, 29), Rosenthal Gate (Pl. R, 27), Acker-Str., Wedding-Platz (Pl. B, 18), Perleberger-Str., Hansa-Platz (Pl. R, 14), Lützow-Platz, Nollendorf-Platz, Winterfeld-Platz, and York-Str.; every 15 minutes.

Lines running North-West.

7. *Rixdorf* (Hertha-Str., near Pl. G, 3) — *Moabit* (Bremer-Str.; Pl. R, 12): viâ Rixdorf Station, Hasenheide, Halle Gate, Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Birken-Strasse; every 15 minutes.
8. *Gesundbrunnen* (Pank-Str.; Pl. B, 19) — *Charlottenburg* (Luisen-Platz, Palace; Pl. R, 25): viâ Wedding Station, Moabit, and Martinikenfelde; every 15 minutes.
9. *Silesian Station* (Pl. R, 31) — *Moabit* (Gotzkowsky-Str., Pl. R, 12): viâ Jannowitz-Brücke Station, Jacob-Str., Spittel-Markt, Dönhoff-Platz, Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Turm-Strasse.
10. *Schönhauser Allée* (Pappel-Allée; Pl. B, 27, 30) — *Moabit* (Gotzkowsky-Str.; Pl. R, 12): viâ Zions-Kirche, Stettin Station, Neue Thor, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Turm-Str.; every 15 minutes.
11. *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 31) — *Moabit* (Gotzkowsky-Str.; Pl. R, 12): viâ Oranien-Platz, Jannowitz-Brücke Station, Alexander-Platz, Rosenthal Gate, and Stettin Station; every 15 minutes.
12. *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 31) — *Plötzensee* (Jerusalemer-Str.; Pl. B, 9, 12): viâ Oranien-Platz, Moritz-Platz, Opern-Platz, Dorotheen-Str., Weidendammer-Brücke, Kronprinzen-Brücke, Moltke-Brücke, Turm-Str., and Beussel-Str.; every 15 minutes.
13. *Schlesische Brücke* (Pl. G, 35) — *Moabit* (Bremer-Str.; Pl. R, 12): viâ Görlitz Station, Ritter-Str., Dönhoff-Platz, Opern-Platz, Brandenburg Gate, Königs-Platz, and Criminal Court; every 15 minutes.
14. *Marheineke-Platz* (Pl. G, 24) — *Moabit* (Wilhelmshavener-Str.; Pl. R, 12, 15): viâ Halle Gate, Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Lehrte Station, and Turm-Strasse; every 7 and 15 minutes.
15. *Rixdorf Station* — *Moabit* (Bremer-Str.): as in No. 7.
16. *Küstriner-Platz* (Pl. R, 31, 34) — *Moabit* (Putlitz-Str. Station; Pl. B, 15): viâ Grüner Weg, Alexander-Platz Station, Rathaus, Exchange Station, Oranienburg Gate, Neue Thor, Lehrte Station, and Criminal Court; every 7 and 15 minutes.

Lines running North.

22. *Rixdorf* (Canner-Str.) — *Müller-Str.* (Gericht-Str.; Pl. B, 17): viâ Friedel-Str., Görlitz Station, Bethanien, Silesian Station, Andreas-Platz, Alexander-Platz, Rosenthal Gate, and Garten-Platz; every 15 minutes.

23. *Grossgörschen-Str.* (Pl. G, 17) — *Gesundbrunnen* (Pl. B, 19): viâ Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Lehrte Station, Criminal Court, and Wedding Station. — **24.** To the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. B, 18, 21), as in No. 23. Both every 15 minutes.

25. *Charlotten-Str.* (Unter den Linden; Pl. R, 23) — *Tegel:* viâ Georgen-Str. (Friedrich-Str. Station), Oranienburg Gate, Invaliden-Str. (Stettin Station), Wedding Station, and Scharnweber-Str.; every 15 minutes. — **26.** *Oranienburg Gate — Tegel,* as in No. 25; every 15 minutes.

27. *Britz* (Rathaus) — *Dalldorf* (Lunatic Asylum): viâ Chausée-Str., Hermann-Str., Kottbus Gate, Oranien-Platz, Jannowitz-Brücke, Spandauer-Brücke, Hackesche Markt, Oranienburg Gate, Wedding-Platz, Müller-Str. (See-Str.), Scharnweber-Str., and Berliner-Str.; every 30 minutes.

28. *Britz* (Rathaus) — *West-Reinickendorf* (Scharnweber-Str.), as in No. 27; every 30 minutes.

29. *Britz* (Chaussée-Str.) — *See-Strasse* (Müller-Str.; Pl. B, 13, 14): viâ Hermann-Str. Station, Kottbuser-Damm, Oranien-Platz, Moritz-Platz, Hackescher Markt; every 15 minutes.

30. *Schöneberg* (Martin Luther-Str.; Pl. G, 14) — *Müller-Strasse* (Gerichts-Str.; Pl. B, 17): viâ Winterfeld-Platz, York-Str., Fichte-Str. (Hasenheide), Kottbus Gate, Bethanien, Silesian Station, Andreas-Platz, Alexander-Platz, Rosenthal Gate, and Garten-Platz; every 15 minutes.

31. *Silesian Station* (Pl. R, 31) — *Seestrasse* (Müller-Str.; Pl. B, 13): viâ Grosse Frankfurter-Str., Landsberger-Str., Rosenthaler-Str., Invaliden-Str., and Gerichts-Str.; every 15 minutes.

32. *Charlotten-Strasse* (Pl. R, 23) — *Reinickendorf:* viâ Georgen-Str. (Friedrich-Str. Station), Oranienburg Gate, Invaliden-Str., and Wedding Station; every 12 minutes.

33. *Charlottenburg* (Leibnitz-Str.; Pl. G, 7) — *Pappel-Allée* (Schönhauser Allée; Pl. B, 19, 20): viâ Zoological Garden, Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Gendarmen-Markt, Opern-Platz, Exchange Station, and Rosenthal Gate; every 15 minutes.

34. *Kreuzberg* (Victoria Park; Pl. G, 21) — *Gesundbrunnen* (Pank-Str.; Pl. B, 19): viâ Halle Gate, Koch-Str., Gendarmen-Markt, Opern-Platz, Georgen-Str., Oranienburg Gate, Invaliden-Str., and Wedding Station; every 7 and 15 minutes.

35. *Kreuzberg* (Victoria Park; Pl. G, 21) — *Reinickendorf:* viâ Gneisenau-Str., Moritz-Platz, Jannowitz-Brücke Station, Alexan-

der-Platz, Rosenthal Gate, Brunnen-Str., and Gesundbrunnen; every 12 minutes. — **36.** *Kreuzberg — Schönholz Station* (near Pl. B, 19): viâ Gesundbrunnen, as in No. 35; every 12 minutes.

37. *Kreuzberg* (Bergmann-Str.; Pl. G, 24) — *Brunnen-Strasse* (Demminer-Str.; Pl. B, 24): as in No. 35; every 6 and 12 minutes.

38. *Kreuzberg* (Victoria Park; Pl. G, 21) — *Gesundbrunnen* (Exercier-Str.; Pl. B, 19): viâ Halle Gate, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Rathaus, Exchange Station, Rosenthal Gate, and Gesundbrunnen Station; every 7 and 15 minutes.

39. *Marheineke-Platz* (Pl. G, 24) — *Gesundbrunnen* (Exercier-Str.; Pl. B, 19): viâ Halle Gate, Dönhoff-Platz, Hausvoigtei-Platz, Opern-Platz, Exchange Station, Rosenthal Gate, and Gesundbrunnen Station; every 7 and 15 minutes.

40. *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.; Pl. G, 15) — *Swinemünder-Strasse* (Rammler-Str.; Pl. B, 23): viâ Grossgörschen-Str. Station, Dennewitz-Platz, Potsdam Station, Kanonier-Str., Gendarmen-Markt, Opern-Platz, Exchange Station, Rosenthal Gate, and Zionskirch-Platz; every 7 and 15 minutes.

41. *Schöneberg* (General-Pape-Str.; Pl. G, 18, 20) — *Brunnen-Strasse* (Demminer-Str.; Pl. B, 24): viâ Katzbach-Str. (Kreuzberg), Gneisenau-Str., Prinzen-Str., Jannowitz-Brücke, Alexander-Str., and Rosenthaler-Str.; every 18 minutes.

43. *Manstein-Strasse* (Grossgörschen-Str. Station; Pl. G, 17) — *Swinemünder-Strasse* (Pl. B, 23); as in No. 40.

46. *Britz* (Rudower-Str.) — *Nieder-Schönhausen* (N.end): viâ Rixdorf Station, Kottbus Gate, Moritz-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Rathaus, Exchange Station, Schönhausen Gate, Schönhauser Allée Station, and Pankow; every 30 minutes. — **47.** Same route to *Nieder-Schönhausen* (Church); every 30 min. — **48.** Same route to Schönhauser Allée Station (Pl. B, 29); every 15 minutes.

49. *Hasenheide* (Fichte-Str.; Pl. G, 30) — *Pankow* (Breite-Str.): viâ Alexander-Platz Station, Schönhausen Gate, Schönhauser Allée Station, and Pankow Station (Stettin line); every 15 minutes.

50. Same route to *Schönhauser Allée Station* (Pl. B, 29).

51. *Schöneberg* (Victoria Luise-Platz; Pl. G, 11, 14) — *Schönhauser Allée Station* (Pl. B, 27, 30): viâ Nollendorf-Platz, Bülow-Str., Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Neue Thor, Stettin Station, and Zionskirch-Platz; every 7 and 15 minutes.

52. *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. G, 13) — *Danziger-Strasse* (Weissenburger-Str.; Pl. B, 30): viâ Potsdam Station, Brandenburg Gate, Karl-Str., Oranienburger-Str., Hackesche Markt (Exchange Station), and Schönhausen Gate; every 7 and 15 minutes.

53. *Rixdorf* (Hermann-Platz; Pl. G, 30) — *Danziger-Strasse* (Weissenburger-Str.; Pl. B, 30): viâ Hasenheide, Halle Gate, Gendarmen-Markt, Opern-Platz, Exchange Station, and Schönhausen Gate; every 15 minutes.

54. *Charlottenburg* (Savigny-Platz Station; Pl. G, 7) — *Schönhausen Gate* (Pl. R, 27): viâ Kurfürsten-Damm, Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Charlotten-Str., Gendarmen-Markt, Opern-Platz, and Exchange Station; every 7 and 8 minutes.

55. *Rixdorf* (Knesebeck-Str.; near Pl. G, 30) — *Danziger-Strasse* (Weissenburger-Str.; Pl. B, 30): viâ Hasenheide, etc., as in No. 53.

Lines running North-East and East.

60. *Schöneberg* (Martin Luther-Str.; Pl. G, 14) — *Weissensee* (Schloss): viâ Nollendorf-Platz, Bülow-Strasse, Potsdam Station, Schloss-Platz, Rathaus, Alexander-Platz Station, Prenzlauer Allée Station, and Anton-Platz; every 15 minutes.

61. *Schöneberg* (Martin Luther-Str.; Pl. G, 14) — *Neu-Weissensee* (Anton-Platz; Pl. B, 35): as in No. 60; every 15 minutes.

62. *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. R, 22, 25) — *Weissensee* (Rennbahn-Str.; Pl. B, 37): viâ Spittel-Markt, Mühlendamm, Alexander-Platz, Friedrichshain, and Weissensee Station: every 7 and 15 minutes.

63. *Hansa-Platz* (Tiergarten; Pl. R, 14) — *Greifswalder-Strasse* (Danziger-Str.: Pl. B, 33): viâ Lützow-Platz, Hafen-Platz, Anhalt Station, Koch-Str., Charlotten-Str., Dönhoff-Platz, Hausvoigtei-Platz, Schloss-Platz, Rathaus, Alexander-Platz Station, and Friedrichshain; every 7 and 15 minutes.

64. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. R, G, 10) — *Landsberger Allée Station* (Pl. R, 39): viâ Nollendorf-Platz, York-Str., Halle Gate, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Rathaus, Alexander-Platz Station, and Friedrichshain; every 7 and 15 minutes.

65. *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. G, 25) — *Central-Viehhof* (Pl. R, 38): viâ Spittel-Markt, Mühlendamm, Alexander-Platz, Landsberger Allée, and Petersburger-Strasse; every 7 and 15 minutes.

66. *Wilmersdorf* (Kaiser-Allée; Pl. G, 11) — *Lichtenberg* (Dorf-Str.: Pl. R, 41): viâ Augsburger-Str., Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Alexander-Platz Station, Grosse Frankfurter-Str., Central-Viehhof: every 15 minutes.

67. *Wilmersdorf* (Kaiser-Allée; Pl. G, 11) — *Central-Viehhof* (Pl. R, 28); same route as in No. 66; every 15 minutes.

68. *Schöneberg* (Grunewald-Str.: Pl. G, 15) — *Lichtenberg* (Dorf-Str.; Pl. R, 41): viâ Botanical Garden, Potsdam Station, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Rathaus, Alexander-Platz Station, and Frankfurter Allée Station; every 30 minutes. — **69.** *Schöneberg* — *Lichtenberg* (Frankfurter-Chaussée) as in No. 68, and thence to the Lichtenberg-Friedrichsfelde Station; every 15 minutes.

70. *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. R, 25) — *Friedrichsfelde:* as in No. 68, and thence viâ the Lichtenberg-Friedrichsfelde Station; every 15 minutes.

71. *Schöneberg* (Grunewald-Str.; Pl. G, 15) — *Herzberge* (Lunatic Asylum; near Pl. R, 42): viâ Lichtenberg; every 30 minutes.

72. *Schöneberg* (Ebers-Str. Station; near Pl. G, 15) — *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. R, 29): as in No. 68; every 7 and 15 minutes.

73. *Prenzlauer Allée* (Danziger-Str.; Pl. B, 30) — *Behren-Str.* (Kanonier-Str.; Pl. R, 22): viâ Alexander-Platz, König-Str., Schloss-Platz, and Französische-Str.: every 7 minutes.

Lines running from West to East.

78. *Wilmersdorf* (Ludwigskirch-Platz; Pl. G, 8) — *Frankfurter Allée Station* (Pl. R, 40): viâ Zoological Garden, Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Grüner Weg, and Küstriner-Platz; every 7 and 15 minutes.

80. *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht; Pl. G, 1) — *Silesian Station* (Pl. R, 31): viâ Savigny-Platz Station, Zoological Garden, Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Kanonier-Str., Gendarmen-Markt, Schloss-Platz, Mühlendamm, and Jannowitz-Brücke Station; every 15 minutes.

82. *Silesian Gate* (Pl. G, 34) — *Silesian Gate:* viâ Halle Gate, Nollendorf-Platz, Victoria Luise-Platz, Zoological Garden Station, and back viâ Nollendorf-Platz; every 15 minutes.

83. *Behren-Strasse* (Friedrich-Str.; Pl. R, 22) — *Treptow* (Pl. G, 42): viâ Spittel-Markt and Köpenicker-Str.; every 30 minutes.

84. *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. R, 22) — *Schlesische Brücke* (Pl. G, 35): viâ Behren-Str., Charlotten-Str., Leipziger-Str., Spittel-Markt, Jacob-Str., Köpnicker-Str., and Schlesische-Strasse; every 7 and 15 minutes.

87. *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.; Pl. G, 15) — *Treptow Station* (Pl. G, 38): viâ Botanical Garden, Potsdam Station, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Jacob-Str., and Schlesische Brücke; every 15 minutes. — **88.** Same route as far as the *Schlesische Brücke;* every 15 minutes.

89. *Treptow* (Spree-Tunnel; Pl. G, 42) — *Treptow:* viâ Halle Gate, Nollendorf-Platz, Zoological Garden Station, Victoria-Luise-Platz, Nollendorf-Platz, and Halle Gate; every 30 minutes.

90. *Silesian Gate* (Pl. G, 34) — *Silesian Gate:* viâ Zoological Garden Station, as in No. 89; every 30 minutes.

91. *Halensee Station* (Pl. G, 2) — *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 32): viâ Wilmersdorf, Victoria Luise-Platz, Nollendorf-Platz, Potsdam Station, Dönhoff-Platz, Spittel-Markt, Dresdener-Str., and Bethanien. — **92.** *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. G, 9) — *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 32): as in No. 91. Both every 15 minutes.

93. *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht; Pl. G, 1) — *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 32): viâ Savigny-Platz Station, Zoological Garden, Lützow-Platz, Potsdam Station, Anhalt Station, Koch-Str., and Moritz-Platz; every 7 minutes.

Lines in and to the South.

94. *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. R, 22, 25) — *Rixdorf* (Knesebeck-Str.): viâ Kottbus Gate, Thielen-Brücke, and Hermann-Strasse Station; every 7 and 15 minutes.

95. *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. R, 22) — *Hasenheide* (Fichte-Str.; Pl. G, 30): viâ Koch-Str., Moritz-Platz, and Kottbus Gate; every 7-8 minutes.

96. *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. R, 22) — *Mariendorf* (Church): viâ Gendarmen-Markt, Koch-Str., Halle Gate, Belle-Alliance-Str., and Tempelhof Station; every 15 minutes.

97. *Friedrich-Strasse* (Behren-Str.; Pl. R, 22) — *Tempelhof* (Friedrich-Karl-Str.): as in No. 96; every 15 minutes.

I. Süd-Ring (13 M. long): From the *Halle Gate* (Blücher-Platz; Pl. G, 23) viâ Hasenheide, Kaiser Friedrich-Str., Rixdorf Station, Britz, Tempelhof, Ebers-Str. Station Schöneberg (Rathaus), Schöneberg Station, Military Station, and Katzbach-Str. (Kreuzberg), back to the *Halle Gate;* every 24 minutes.

II. *Schöneberg* (Eisenacher-Str.; Pl. G, 15) — *Rixdorf Station:* viâ Halle Gate, as in No. I.; every 8 and 12 minutes.

III. *Potsdamer-Strasse* (Eichhorn-Str.; Pl. G, 19) — *General Pape-Strasse* (Pl. G, 18, 21): viâ Flottwell-Str., Grossgörschen-Str. Station, and Schöneberg Station; every 18 minutes.

IV. *Tempelhof Station — Gross-Lichterfelde-East:* viâ Südende and Lankwitz; every 24 minutes.

Lines in the South-West.

A. *Potsdamer-Platz* (Link-Str.; Pl. R, 19) — *Hundekehle* (Kolonie Grunewald; Pl. G, 3): viâ Flottwell-Str., Kurfürsten-Str., Nollendorf-Platz, Zoological Garden, Kurfürstendamm, Halensee Station; hence through the Kolonie Grunewald (viâ Hundekehle or St. Hubertus), returning viâ Halensee Station; every 30 minutes. — **B.** *Potsdamer-Platz* (Link-Str.; Pl. R, 19) — *Grunewald* (Roseneck; near Pl. G, 3): viâ Grossgörschen-Str. Station, Botanical Garden, Wilmersdorf (Aue), and Schmargendorf; every 15 minutes.

C. *Potsdamer-Platz* (Link-Str.; Pl. R, 19) — *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. G, 9): viâ Dennewitz-Platz, Nollendorf-Platz, and Winterfeld-Platz; every 15 minutes.

D. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. G, 10) — *Steglitz:* viâ Nollendorf-Platz, Winterfeld-Platz, Schöneberg, and Friedenau; every 10 and 20 minutes.

E. *Potsdamer-Platz* (Link-Str.; Pl. R, 19) — *Steglitz:* viâ Dennewitz-Platz, Grossgörschen-Str. Station, Schöneberg, and Friedenau; every 10 and 20 minutes.

F. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. G, 10) — *Steglitz:* viâ Kaiser-Allée and Wilmersdorf-Friedenau Station; every 20 minutes.

G. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. G, 10) — *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. G, 9): viâ Uhland-Strasse; every 7 and 15 minutes.

Lines to and in the West.

N. *Kupfergraben* (Pl. R, 23) — *Charlottenburg* (Westend Station; Pl. R, 2): viâ Brandenburg Gate, Grosse Stern, Tiergarten Station, Berliner-Str., and Palace; every 7 and 10 minutes.

O. *Kupfergraben* (Pl. R, 23) — *Wilmersdorf* (Aue; Pl. G, 9): viâ Brandenburg Gate, Grosse Stern, Zoological Garden, and Uhland-Strasse; every 7 and 10 minutes.

P. *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. R, 22, 25) — *Westend* (Kirschen-Allée; near Pl. R, 2): viâ Zimmer-Str., Potsdam Station, Lützow-Platz, Zoological Garden Station, Berliner-Str., and Westend Station; every 15 minutes.

Q. *Stettin Station* (Pl. R, 24) — *Charlottenburg Station* (Pl. G, 4): viâ Lehrte Station, Alt-Moabit, and Wilhelm-Platz; every 7 minutes.

R. *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. R, 22, 25) — *Spandauer Bock* (near Pl. R, 2), as in Route P, and farther along the Spandauer Chaussée; every 15 minutes.

S. *Charlottenburg* (Westend Station; Pl. R, 2) — *Charlottenburg Station* (Pl. G, 4): viâ the Amtsgericht; every 15 and 20 minutes.

T. *Charlottenburg* (Knie; Pl. R, 7) — *Halensee Station* (Kolonie Grunewald; Pl. G, 2): viâ the Amtsgericht; every 10 minutes.

U. *Wilmersdorfer-Strasse* (Wilhelm-Platz; Pl. R, 5) — *Kurfürsten-Damm* (Knesebeck-Str.; Pl. G, 7): viâ Savigny-Platz Station; every 10 and 20 minutes.

V. *Charlottenburg* (Amtsgericht; Pl. G, 1) — *Wilmersdorf Station-Friedenau* (near Pl. G, 12): viâ Charlottenburg Station and Wilmersdorf.; every 20 minutes.

Lines without Distinguishing Numbers.

a. *Mittel-Strasse* (Friedrich-Str.; Pl. R, 23) — *Pankow* (Mendel-Str.): viâ Georgen-Str. (Friedrich-Str. Station), Eberts-Brücke, Garten-Str. (Stettin Station), Humboldthain, Gesundbrunnen, and Pankow Station (Nord-Bahn); every 5-10 minutes.

b. *Wassmann-Strasse* (Pl. R, 29, 32) — *Hohen-Schönhausen:* viâ Friedrichshain, Landsberger Allée Station, and Wilhelmsberg; every 15-30 minutes.

c. *Warschauer-Strasse Station* (Pl. G, 34) — *Central-Viehhof* (Pl. R, 38).

d. *Silesian Station* (Pl. R, 31) — *Treptow* (Pl. G, 42): viâ Warschauer Brücke, Stralau, and Spree-Tunnel; every $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

e. *Behren-Strasse* (Wilhelm-Str.; Pl. R, 19) — *Treptow* (Pl. G, 42): viâ Zieten-Platz, Linden-Str., Wasserthor-Str., Görlitz Station, Wiener Brücke, and Köpenicker Land-Strasse: every 5-10 minutes.

g. Omnibuses.

Omnibuses (fare 10 pf., for short distances 5 pf.) traverse the city in every direction, but the following are perhaps the only lines likely to be of service to the visitor. 1. From the *Stettin Station* (Pl. R, 24) to *Bülow-Strasse* (Pl. G, 17), viâ the Friedrich-Str. and Potsdam Stations. — 2. From the *Stettin Station* to *Kreuzberg* (Grossbeeren-Str.; Pl. G, 21), viâ the Friedrich-Str. and Anhalt Stations. — 3. From the *Stettin Station* to the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. G, 32), viâ the Exchange Station and the Schloss-Platz.

Night Omnibuses. 1. From the *Chaussée-Strasse* (corner of Liesen-Str.) to *Hallesches Thor*, every 8 min. from 10.45 p.m. to 6.45 a.m. — 2. From the *Stettin Station* to the *Bülow-Strasse* (corner of Potsdamer-Str.), every 16 min. from 10.45 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. — 3. From the *Alexander-Platz* to the *Bülow-Strasse*, every 10 min. from 1.15 a.m. to 6 a.m. — 4. From the *Stettin Station* to the *Kottbuser Thor*, every 12 minutes from 11.32 p.m. to 4.56 a.m.

h. Cabs.

For drives from a railway-station, a charge of 25 pf. in addition to the fare is made in every case for the metal ticket securing the cab (see p. 1). — Cabs are not stationed on the S. side of Unter den Linden, in the Leipziger-Str., nor in that part of the Friedrich-Str. lying between the Leipziger-Str. and the Weidendammer Brücke.

Inquiries as to articles left in cabs should be made either at the Lost Property Office (*'Bureau für gefundene Sachen'*, see p. 25), Head Police Office, Portal II, Room 79 (9-1), or at the 'Fund-Bureau', Schützen-Str. 58.

A. Taxameter Cabs (drivers with white hats), recommended to strangers.	1 or 2 pers.	3—5 pers.
Within the municipal limits:		
For the minimum fare of 50 pf. hirers are entitled to drive	800 mètres	600 mètres
For each additional 10 pf.	400 „	300 „
For the minimum fare of 50 pf. at night (12-6 in summer, 12-7 in winter)	400 „	400 „
For each additional 10 pf. at night	200 „	200 „
Outside the municipal limits:		
For the initial 50 pf.	600 „	600 „
For each additional 10 pf.	300 „	300 „

Waiting: 8 min. 50 pf., each additional 4 min. 10 pf., per hr. $1^1/_2$ *M.* — Luggage: $22^1/_2$ lbs. free: $22^1/_2$-55 lbs., 25 pf.; 55-110 lbs., 50 pf.

Automobile, or *Motor Cabs* may be engaged at the same fares as Taxameter Cabs.

B. **Ordinary Cabs** (drivers with black hats) are becoming obsolete and are now rarely met with in the streets.

First Class Cabs have drivers with white coat-collars. *Second Class Cabs* (slower) have drivers with yellow collars.	1st Class				2nd Class			
	1 or 2 persons		3 or 4 persons		1 or 2 persons		3 or 4 persons	
Within the municipal limits:	M.	pf.	M.	pf.	M.	pf.	M.	pf.
For 1/4 hr.	1	—	1	50	—	60	1	—
For the next 1/4 hr., or fraction thereof	—	50	—	50	—	40	—	50
For each additional 1/4 hr., or fraction	—	50	—	50	—	50	—	50
For the first hour	2	50	3	—	2	—	2	50
For each additional full hour	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—

Hirers are entitled to drive at the rate of at least 5¾ M. per hour, and each driver is bound to shew on demand an official plan of the city ('Wegemesser') with the lengths of the streets marked on it in coloured sections representing 160 mètres (175 yds.). One such section should be traversed per minute; thus in 1/4 hr., 15 sections, or 2400 mètres, should be covered. — In taking a cab *by the hour ('auf Zeit')*, the hirer should announce his intention on engaging the vehicle, and take note of the time by the driver's watch.

Drives beyond the municipal limits are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. — *At night* (11-7 in summer, 11-8 in winter) double fares are charged. — *Luggage:* 22½ lbs. free; 22½-55 lbs., 25 pf.; 55-110 lbs., 50 pf.; every additional 110 lbs., or portion thereof, 50 pf. Luggage over 220 lbs. may be carried only in 'Gepäck-Droschken' (cabs fitted up for the purpose; to seat two persons); fares like 2nd class cabs; 50 pf. per 110 lbs. Comp. p. 1.

Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. In all cases of attempted imposition, the hirer should demand check-tickets ('Marken') showing the fare charged, and the complaint and tickets should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abteilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen', Alexander-Platz (see p. 25).

C. **Private Carriages** 15-20 *M.* per day, 8-12 *M.* per ½ day; fee 1-2 *M.* — *Schultze*, Kanonier-Str. 3, etc.

i. Steamboats on the Upper Spree and Dahme.

Comp. the *Time Tables* (often posted on the advertising-pillars).

From the *Jannowitz-Brücke* (N. end; Pl. R, 28) at 8.30 a.m., 12.15 p.m., and hourly from 2 p.m. (in fine weather oftener) to *Stralau*, *Treptow*, *Eierhäuschen*, *Tabbert's Waldschlösschen*, *Wilhelminenhof*, *Hasselwerder*, *Loreley*, *Sedan*, *Blumengarten*, *Ostend*, *Neptunshain*, *Sadowa*, and *Köpenick* (fares 20-60 pf., less on week-days). — From *Köpenick* at 8 and 11.45 a. m. and hourly

from 2 p.m. to *Grünau*, *Waldschenke*, *Müggelturm*, *Karolinenhof*, and *Schmöckwitz* (fares 10-40 pf.); and at 12 noon, 2, 4 and 5.45 p.m. to *Hirschgarten* and *Friedrichshagen* (fare 10-20 pf.). — From *Friedrichshagen* steamers make constant journeys across the *Müggelsee* to the *Müggelberge*.

From the *Jannowitz-Brücke* (S. end; Pl. R, 28), hourly from 12 noon to *Kyffhäuser* (15 pf.); and at 2 p. m. to *Zeuthen*, *Hankel's Ablage*, *Rauchfangswerder*, *Neue Mühle* (near Königs-Wusterhausen). — From the *Waisen-Brücke* (Pl. R, 28) at 2 p.m. to *Neue Mühle* on Mondays and Thursdays, and to *Woltersdorfer Schleuse* on Tuesdays and Fridays (return fare 50 pf.).

Steamers on the Lower Spree and Havel ply on Sundays only to Potsdam at 8.30 a. m. from the *Weidendammer Brücke* (Pl. R, 23); fare 1 *M.* As the Lower Spree is somewhat uninteresting, it is advisable to board the boat at *Spandau*; see p. 193.

k. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

The addresses of the nearest post-offices, etc. are given on the letter-boxes and advertising-pillars. Official postal guide ('Postbuch') for Berlin and neighbourhood, 50 pf.

Post Offices. The Central Post Office (*Hauptpost-Gebäude*; Pl. R, 26; p. 141) is at Spandauer-Str. 19-22. The letter department (*'Briefpostamt'*), at the corner of the König-Str. and Heiligegeist-Str., contains an *Inquiry Office* on all postal matters. Letters to be called for (*'Postlagernd'* or *'Poste Restante'*) and *Money Orders*, when not addressed to any particular post-office, are also distributed here. Letters for Berlin should contain the district initial in their address (N., S., O., W., C., etc.; comp. the list of streets, p. 219) and, if possible, also the number of the post-office by which they are delivered. The postage for letters within the city and its neighbourhood is 5 pf., for post-cards 2 pf.; for other parts of Germany 10 and 5 pf.; for abroad 25 and 10 pf. The Parcel Post Office (*Packetpostamt*; Pl. R, 23) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70, corner of the Artillerie-Str. Letters are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 118 branch-offices, but parcels are received only at the larger district offices; e. g., Dorotheen-Str. 22, Unter den Linden 12, Tauben-Str. 8, Zimmer-Str. 26, Belle-Alliance-Platz 9, Königsgraben 20 (Alexander-Platz Station) and others, which all have likewise telegraph, pneumatic post, and telephone offices. Parcels from abroad are examined by custom-house officers at Ritter-Str. 7, Kloster-Str. 76, Köthener-Str. 28, or Schiffbauerdamm 22, according to the district of the city in which the addressee lives. The post-offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a.m. to 8 p.m. (branch offices from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.); for parcels till 7 p.m.; on Sundays and holidays the district offices are open from 7 (in winter 8) to 9 a.m., and 12 to 1 p.m., the branch-offices remaining closed. The offices at the six chief railway sta-

tions (Anhalt, Potsdam, Lehrte, Stettin, Silesian, and Görlitz) remain open till 9 p.m. Postage-stamps *(Briefmarken)* may be purchased from the letter-carriers.

A system of **Pneumatic Tubes** *(Rohrpost)* also exists, for the rapid transmission of letters and post-cards from one part of Berlin to another (including Charlottenburg). Letters (30 pf.), which must not exceed a certain size and weight, or post-cards (25 pf., reply post-cards 50 pf.) intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left-hand corner of the address. Post-offices with pneumatic service (open from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.) are distinguished by a red lamp (comp. above). Letters and post-cards sent by this service reach their destination in 1-2 hrs., but only when posted at a pneumatic post office.

Telegraph Offices. Central Office (Pl. R, 22), Oberwall-Str. 4a, and over 80 branch-offices, generally in connection with the above-named post-offices. The Central Office, those at Heiligegeist-Str. 24-33 and Goethe-Str. 3 (Charlottenburg), and the offices at the six chief railway stations (see above) are open day and night; the offices at the General Post Office, Exchange, and a few others from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.; the remainder, from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Telegrams within Berlin cost 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.), to other parts of Germany 5 pf. (minimum 50 pf.). Telegrams to Great Britain and Ireland 15 pf. (minimum 80 pf.), to the United States and Canada from 1 ℳ 5 pf. to 1 ℳ 75 pf., to British India 2 ℳ 60 pf. per word, etc.

Telephone Offices (open 7 a.m. till 10 p.m.) at Französische-Str. 56 (head-office) and the above-named post-offices, where lists of subscribers to the 'Telephonic Exchange' are provided. Fee for 3 min. conversation within the city, 10 pf.; environs, 20 pf.; for longer distances, 1-2 ℳ.

l. Police.

The address of the nearest police-station is given on each advertising-pillar.

Head Police Office *(Polizeipräsidium)*, in the Alexander-Platz (Pl. R, 29). The *Passport Office* is at Eingang IV, beside the Stadtbahn. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohner-Meldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 25 pf. The *Lost Property Office* (comp. p. 22) is at Eingang II (Alexander-Str.), and the *Office for Public Conveyances* at Eingang III. — All strangers arriving in Berlin must be reported at the police-office by their landlord within six days. — The 102 police-offices are open day and night. Mounted and unmounted policemen keep order in the streets.

In case of accidents first help is afforded by the *Ambulance Stations* (*Unfall-Stationen*; 18 in number) and *Sanitary Stations* (*Sanitäts-*

Wachen; 17 in number; open at night only). Information will be given by any policeman. — The numerous *Public Lavatories* are open till 11 p.m., and sometimes all night; 1st class 10, 2nd class 5 pf.

m. Theatres. Circuses. Waxworks. Panoramas.

THEATRES. Plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory. Performances generally begin at 7.30 p.m. Weekly repertoire in the daily papers. Seats may be procured in advance at the box offices or at the 'Invalidendank', Unter den Linden 24 (9-4; on Sun. 9-10 and 2-12), also at Wertheim's, Leipziger-Str. 132-135. In winter Sunday afternoon performances at reduced prices are given at most of the theatres.

1. *Royal Opera House* (*Königliches Opernhaus;* Pl. R, 23; p. 57), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas; 1690 seats. Best boxes 10 *M.*, orchestra boxes 9 *M.*, parquet, front boxes, and 1st balcony 6 *M.*, 2nd balcony and boxes 4 *M.*, 3rd balcony and boxes 3 *M.*, gallery $1^1/_2$ *M.* (standing room 1 *M.*). Prices are raised for grand opera.

2. *Royal Theatre* (*Königliches Schauspielhaus;* Pl. R, 22; comp. p. 111), for tragedies, dramas, and comedies; 1120 seats. Best boxes 8 *M.*, parquet, 1st balcony and boxes 5 *M.*, 2nd balcony and boxes $3^1/_2$ *M.*, 3rd balcony $1^1/_2$ *M.*, 3rd balcony stage boxes 1 *M.*

3. *New Opera Theatre* (*Neues Opern-Theater,* formerly Kroll's Theatre; Pl. R, 17; comp. p. 167), in the Königs-Platz, used at present as a royal theatre. Best boxes 10 *M.*, 1st balcony boxes 6 *M.*, parquet (centre) 4-6 *M.*, (side) 3 *M.*, 1st balcony (centre) 5 *M.*, (side) 3 *M.* Box-office at the Royal Theatre (see above). Admission to the garden (concerts) 50 pf., sometimes 1 *M.*

Tickets for the royal theatres may be obtained in advance at the ticket-offices from Sun. at 9 a.m. for all performances of the following week; booking-fee 50 pf. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. — The royal theatres are closed in July and August.

4. *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. R, 20), Schumann-Str. 13a, for tragedies, dramas, and comedies, especially modern pieces; 980 seats. Best boxes $7^1/_2$ *M.*, 1st balcony and boxes, and parquet boxes 6 *M.*, parquet $4^1/_2$ *M.* (standing room 3 *M.*), 2nd balcony and boxes 3 *M.* (gallery at back $2^1/_2$ *M.*), reserved seats (*'Sperrsitz'*) 2 *M.* Box-office 10-1.30; booking-fee 30-50 pf.

5. *Berliner Theater* (Pl. G, 22), Charlotten-Str. 90-92, for tragedies, dramas, and comedies. Orchestra and best boxes 7 *M.*, parquet boxes and 1st balcony boxes 6 *M.*, stalls, 1st balcony centre boxes and stalls 4 *M.*, 1st balcony 3 *M.*, parterre (pit) and 2nd balcony 2 *M.* Box-office 10-1.30 (Sun. 10-1); booking-fee 30-50 pf.

6. *Lessing-Theater* (Pl. R, 20), near the Kronprinzen-Brücke, for modern dramas and comedies; 1200 seats. Orchestra and best boxes $7^1/_2$ *M.*, 1st balcony (front row) and side boxes $6^1/_2$ *M.*, parquet side

boxes 6 ℳ., 1st balcony (2nd & 3rd rows) and centre boxes, parquet and centre boxes $4^1/_2$ ℳ., parquet (standing room), 2nd balcony (centre) and boxes 3 ℳ., 2nd balcony (side seats) $2^1/_2$ ℳ., gallery at back 2 ℳ. Box-office 10-2; booking-fee 50 pf.

7. *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. R, 29), Blumen-Str. 9, for modern comedies; 650 seats. Stage and orchestra boxes $7^1/_2$ ℳ., 1st balcony boxes $6^1/_2$ ℳ., orchestra and parquet stalls $5^1/_2$ ℳ., parquet and 1st balcony $4^1/_2$ ℳ., 1st balcony centre boxes 4 ℳ., 2nd balcony $2^1/_2$-2 ℳ. Box-office 10-2.

8. *Theater des Westens* (Pl. G, 10), Kant-Str. 12, for operas. Best boxes 8 ℳ. 10, orchestra and 1st balcony boxes 6 ℳ. 10, 'Herrenloge' 5 ℳ. 10, parquet boxes 4 ℳ. 60, 1st balcony and parquet stalls 4 ℳ. 10, 1st balcony and parquet 3 ℳ. 10, 2nd balcony 2 ℳ. 55-2 ℳ. 5, 3rd balcony 1 ℳ. 55-1 ℳ. 5 pf. Box-office 10-1.30.

9. *Schiller-Theater Ost* (*Wallner-Theater;* Pl. R, 28), Wallner-Theater-Str. 35, for dramas and comedies, especially classical pieces; 1300 seats. Boxes 2 ℳ. 70, orchestra stalls 1 ℳ. 95, parquet and 1st balcony 1 ℳ. 70, pit and 2nd balcony boxes 1 ℳ. 20 pf., including cloakroom and programme. Box-office 10.30-2.

10. *Schiller Theater Nord* (*Friedrich Wilhelmstädtisches Theater;* Pl. R, 21), Chaussée-Str. 25, for operettas, dramas, and comedies; 1500 seats. Orchestra and best boxes 7 ℳ., parquet boxes 6 ℳ., balcony boxes 5 ℳ., stalls and reserved seats 4 ℳ., parquet and 1st balcony stalls 3 ℳ., 1st balcony $2^1/_4$ ℳ., 2nd parquet 2 ℳ., 2nd balcony $1^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ ℳ. Box-office 10-1. A garden is attached to the theatre.

11. *Neues Theater* (Pl. R, 23), Schiffbauerdamm 5, for modern dramas and comedies; 820 seats. Stage, orchestra, and 1st balcony boxes $7^1/_2$ ℳ., centre and parquet boxes, and stalls 6 ℳ., orchestra stalls 5 ℳ., parquet stalls $4^1/_2$ ℳ., pit 3 ℳ., 2nd balcony 3-$1^1/_2$ ℳ. Box-office 10-1.30.

12. *Belle-Alliance Theater* (Pl. G, 23), Belle-Alliance-Str. 7-8, for spectacular pieces, dramas, and comedies; 1600 seats. Orchestra and best boxes $4^1/_4$ ℳ., parquet and 1st balcony boxes 4 ℳ., orchestra stalls 3 ℳ., parquet stalls $2^1/_2$ ℳ., parquet and reserved seats $1^1/_2$ ℳ., balcony side seats 1 ℳ. Box-office 10-2. Prices frequently raised for special companies or performers ('Gastspiele'). A garden adjoins the theatre.

13. *Luisen-Theater* (Pl. G, 29), Reichenberger-Str. 34, for popular pieces of all kinds. Boxes 4, 3, $2^1/_2$ ℳ., stalls $2^1/_2$, $1^1/_2$ ℳ., parquet and 1st balcony $1^1/_2$, 1 ℳ. Box-office 11-1.

14. *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. R, 25), Dresdener-Str. 72, for Berlin popular pieces and farces. Best boxes 6 ℳ. 10, orchestra boxes 5 ℳ. 10, prosc enium boxes, orchestra and parquet stalls, 4 ℳ. 10, parquet 3 ℳ. 10 & 2 ℳ. 10, 1st balcony 3 ℳ. 10 & 1 ℳ. 35 pf. Box-office 10-2; booking-fee 25-50 pf.

15. *Central-Theater* (Pl. G, 25), Alte Jacob-Str. 30, for operettas. Boxes and orchestra stalls 4 *M.* 10, parquet 3 *M.* 10 & 2 *M.* 60, balcony 3 *M.* 10 & 1 *M.* 10, parterre 2 *M.* 10 & 1 *M.* 60 pf. Box-office 10-2. Garden attached.

16. *Carl Weiss-Theater* (Pl. R, 32), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 132. Boxes 3 *M.* 10 & 2 *M.* 10, parquet 2 *M.* 10-1 *M.* 10 pf. Box-office 10-1.30.

17. *Kleines Theater*, Unter den Linden 44. — 18. *Trianon-Theater*, Georgen-Str., between Friedrich-Str. and Universität-Str. — 19. *Buntes Theater*, Köpenicker-Str. 69. — 20. *Alexander-Platz Theater* (Pl. R, 29), Alexander-Platz. — 21. *Casino-Theater*, Lothringer-Str. 37. — 22. *Noack's Theater*, Brunnen-Str. 16. — 23. *Stadt-Theater*, Alt-Moabit 47-49.

Theatres of Varieties and Music Halls. *Palast-Theater*, Burg-Str. 22; *Neues Concert-Haus* at the Grand Hôtel Alexanderplatz (p. 4); *Metropol-Theater* (Pl. R, 22; comp. pp. 55, 110), Unter den Linden 17, 18; *Reichshallen-Theater* (Pl. R, 22), Leipziger-Str. 77, Dönhoff-Platz; *Wintergarten*, Dorotheen-Str. 18, in the Central Hotel (p. 2); *Apollo-Theater* (Pl. G, 22), Friedrich-Str. 218; *Gebrüder Herrnfeld-Theater*, König-Str. 22, near the Alexander-Platz Station; *B. Moore's Academy of Minstrels*, Friedrich-Str. 85; *Deutsche Concert-Hallen*, An der Spandauer Brücke 3; *Passage-Theater*, Unter den Linden 22; *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 110), corner of Friedrich-Str. and Behren-Str., etc.

Circuses (for a few months in winter only). *Circus Busch* (Pl. R, 26), Burg-Str., near the Exchange Station (p. 146); boxes 5 *M.*, parquet 3 *M.*, balcony 2 *M.*, 1st tier $1^1/_2$ *M.*, 2nd tier 1 *M.* — *Circus Schumann* (Pl. R, 23), Karl-Str.; best boxes 6 *M.*, ordinary boxes 5 *M.*, reserved seats 3 *M.*, balcony 2 *M.*, ordinary seats $1^1/_2$ & 1 *M.*

Waxworks. *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 110), at the corner of the Behren-Str. and Friedrich-Str.; open daily 9-10; adm. 50 pf. — *Passage Panopticum* (with a collection illustrating the fashions of a century and variety performance in the evening), in the Kaiser-Galerie (p. 55), open daily 9-10; adm. 50 pf.

Panoramas. *Battle of Sedan*, near the Alexander-Platz Station (Pl. R, 26); open daily 9-8; adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf., first Sun. in each month 25 pf. Descriptive guide 20-25 pf. Besides the large circular painting by *A. von Werner* and *Bracht*, there are three dioramas (General Reil delivering Napoleon's letter to King William; Meeting of Napoleon and Bismarck; Negotiations for Surrender at Donchéry). (The building was sold in March, 1903, and will soon be pulled down.) — *Kaiser-Panorama* (stereoscopic views from various countries), in the Kaiser-Galerie (p. 55); daily 9-10; adm. 20 pf.

n. Concerts.

Tickets and concert-lists at *Bote & Bock's*, Leipziger-Str. 37. Admission for a small sum to the rehearsals of nearly all the following concerts.

Sing-Akademie (p. 58), rehearsals Tues. 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director C. Schumann.

Cathedral Choir, instituted by Frederick William IV. in 1843 for the promotion of sacred music; director, Prof. Prüfer. Musical services in the Interims-Kirche (see p. 146) on the eves of great festivals, and concerts in the Emperor William Memorial Church (p. 173).

Stern's Gesang-Verein, in the Philharmonie (p. 118); director, Prof. F. Gernsheim.

Philharmonic Choir, in the Philharmonie (p. 118); director, Prof. S. Ochs.

Symphony Soirées, a series of 10 concerts given during the winter (generally on Frid.) by the *Orchestra of the Royal Opera* in the concert-room of the opera house.

Joachim String Quartette: 8 concerts during the winter in the Sing-Akademie, known as the *Quartette Soirées*, patronised by the élite of Berlin.

Philharmonic Orchestra; concerts in the Philharmonie (p. 118), on Sun., Tues., and Wed. during the winter; tickets 75 pf. (Sundays 1 *M.*); 12 tickets 6 *M.* In winter also 10 *Symphony Concerts* (director, Prof. F. Nikisch).

Marien-Kirche (p. 142); sacred music on Mondays 7.15 p.m.; admission free.

Bands play in summer in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 170; usually 5-11 p.m.); in the *Exhibition Park* (p. 159); in the garden of the *New Opera Theatre* (p. 167); in the brewery gardens outside the city gates (p. 11), etc.; and in winter in the hall of the *Aktien-Brauerei Friedrichshain* (p. 11) and in the *Zoological Garden* (daily; best on Thurs.; adm. to the concert-hall 1 *M.*, other days 50 pf. extra). See notices on the advertising-pillars.

o. Picture Exhibitions. Art Dealers.

Annual Exhibition (Grosse Berliner Kunstausstellung), in the Exhibition Park (p. 159), daily from the end of April till Oct. 15th, 10-8; adm. 50 pf., Mon. 1 *M.*, season-ticket 6 *M.*

Exhibition of the Berliner Secession (p. 174), Kant-Str. 12, Charlottenburg; in summer daily 9-7: adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf., season-ticket 3 *M.*

Exhibition of the Society of Berlin Artists (Kunstausstellung des Vereins Berliner Künstler), in the Künstler-Haus (p. 117; with restaurant), Bellevue-Str. 3; week-days 10-6, Sun. 11-3: adm. 50 pf., season-ticket 3 *M.*

For permanent collections, see *Ravene's Picture Gallery* (p. 133); *National Gallery* (p. 99); and *Old Museum* (p. 76).

Art Dealers and Show Rooms: *Ed. Schulte*, Unter den Linden 1 (adm. 1 *M.*, annual ticket 5 *M.*); *Keller & Reiner*, Potsdamer-Str. 122 (adm. 50 pf., annual ticket 3 *M.*), also industrial art; *Paul Cassirer*, Viktoria-Str. 35 (adm. 1 *M.*, annual ticket 3 *M.*); *Honrath & van Baerle*, Linden 2 (annual ticket 1 *M.*). *Vereinigung der Kunstfreunde*, Markgrafen-Str. 57 (adm. free), copies in colours of paintings in the National and other Galleries. — Auctions of Works of Art at *Rud. Lepke's*, Koch-Str. 28-29. — Good collections of works of art are also on sale at the *Hohenzollern-Kunstgewerbehaus* (Hirschwald), Leipziger-Str. 13 (adm. 1 *M.*, for 1 year 3 *M.*), and *Keller & Reiner* (see above), in which nearly all branches of industrial art are represented.

p. Sport. Balls. Military Spectacles.

Horse-Races: Steeple-chases in spring, summer and autumn, at Karlshorst (Niederschlesische Bahn; p. 194). Hoppegarten, and near Strausberg Station (Ostbahn; p. 200). — Trotting Matches at Weissensee (p. 145) and Westend (p. 175). — Bicycle races, see p. 42.

Regattas: Rowing and sailing regattas on the Lange See at Grünau (p. 195), and on the Müggelsee at Friedrichshagen (p. 194).

Rowing-Boats at the Waisen-Brücke (Upper Spree); at the Zelte (Lower Spree); and on the Neue See in the Tiergarten (popular; boats 60-80 pf. per hr.).

Skating. In the Tiergarten near the Rousseau-Insel; on the Neue See; and at the West-Eisbahn near the Zoological Garden Station. Also on the Berlin-Spandau Canal from Plötzensee to Spandau and Tegel; and on the Karpfenteich at Treptow.

Berlin Golf Club; Hon. Secr. W. Fullerton Carnegie, Knesebeck-Str. 31, Charlottenburg.

Cricket and Football Club Britannia: Secr. Max Willer, Heim-Str. 15.

Fireworks (occasionally) at Schloss Weissensee (Pl. B, 37; tramway No. 62), and at the Neue Welt (p. 128).

Balls (in winter). *Subscription Ball in the Opera-House*, patronised by the Court; tickets (15 *M.*) must be applied for in writing to the managing director of the royal theatres (Herr von Hülsen). — *Fancy Dress* and other *Balls* in the Philharmonie, in the Wintergarten of the Central-Hôtel, and in the Metropol-Theater.

Military Reviews ('Paraden'). A magnificent military spectacle is afforded every year, at the end of May and beginning of September, by the review of the various regiments of Guards held by the Emperor on the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 129). Pedestrians are

freely admitted to the parade-ground, but for carriages a special permit from the 'Polizeipräsidium' is necessary. Such permits should be applied for in good time; if no answer is received, the applicant must understand that all space available has already been assigned. Other carriages may proceed viâ the Lichterfelder-Str. to a point to the W. of the Tempelhofer Chaussée, which commands a view of the parade-ground.

Guard Mounting at the royal palace (p. 64) takes place daily at 12.45 p.m. (during the manœuvres, at 2.45 p.m.), after which, when the weather is good, the band plays in the Lustgarten, near the statue of Frederick William III. (p. 62).

q. Baths.

Bath Establishments. All the following establishments have hot and shower baths; some have swimming-baths also. *Admiralsgarten-Bad* (Pl. R, 23), Friedrich-Str. 102, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, with swimming-bath, open from 8 a.m. (Sun. till 1 p.m. only): 1st class hot bath 1 *M.* 75 pf., 2nd class 75 pf.; subscribers 1 *M.* 25 pf. & 50 pf.; *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60-61. Both establishments have medicinal, vapour, and Turkish baths; the Admiralsgarten-Bad and its branch establishments (Friedrich-Str. 8, Alexander-Platz 3, Luisen-Ufer 22, Lützow-Str. 47, Paul-Str. 6, Reinickendorfer-Str. 2a) also brine-baths. — Turkish baths: *Wilhelms-Bad*, Schützen-Str. 18-19. — Medicinal baths: *Verein der Wasserfreunde*, Königgrätzer-Str. 16; *Belle-Alliance-Bad*, Gneisenau-Str. 3; *City-Bad*, Dresdener-Str. 52-53; *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad*, Lützow-Str. 90; *Physikalische Kur-Anstalt*, Krausen-Str.; *Ritter Bad*, Ritter-Str. 18.

River Baths. *Flussbad*, An der Stralauer-Brücke (Pl. R, 28; also for ladies); *Sachse* (Pl. G, 35), outside the Silesian Gate (for men only); *Pfuelsche Schwimm-Anstalt* (Pl. G, 31), Köpenicker-Str. 11, under military control, for subscribers only; *Kaiser-Bad*, at Treptow (Pl. G, 42).

r. Shops. Banks.

The best shops are in Unter den Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-Str., and the vicinity.

Antiquities: *Van Dam*, Wilhelm-Str. 46; *A. Fröschels*, Königgrätzer-Str. 6; *M. Heilbronner*, Mohren-Str. 61; *M. Wollmann*, Bellevue-Str. 6a.

Artificial Flowers: *P. Leuchtmann & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 83.

Artists' Materials: *G. Bormann Nachfolger*, Brüder-Str. 39; *Keltz & Meiners*, Leipziger-Str. 10.

Bicycles: many shops in the Leipziger-Str. and at the commencement of the Kurfürstendamm.

Bonnets and Hats: *M. Gerstel*, Jäger-Str. 29-31. See also Millinery and Costumes.

Book-Bindings and Albums: *W. Collin*, Leipziger-Str. 19; *G. Hulbe*, Leipziger-Str. 121.

Bronzes (originals and copies): *Aktiengesellschaft, late H. Gladenbeck & Sohn*, Unter den Linden 5-6; *R. Bellair & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 182; *E. Kayser*, Leipziger-Str. 124; *Ad. Névir, Rakenius & Co.*, Unter den Linden Nos. 14 and 62. — Enamelled Bronzes: *A. Stübbe*, Leipziger-Str. 97-98.

Cabinet Making (Artistic): *Joh. Pingel*, Wilhelm-Str. 130; *C. Pohl*, Oranien-Str. 22; *Siebert & Aschenbach*, Horn-Str. 11. *G. Wenkel Nachfolger*, Bessel-Str. 14.

Carpets: see Upholstery.

Chinese and Japanese Wares and Tea: *Rex & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 22; *R. Wagner*, Dessauer-Str. 2.

Cigars: *Boenicke & Eichner* (importers), Französische-Str. 21; *Continental Havanna Co.*, Mohren-Str. 11 (premises decorated by H. van de Velde); *C. G. Gerold*, Unter den Linden 24; *Paul May*, Unter den Linden 34; *Loeser & Wolff*, Alexander-Str. 1, etc.

Cutlery: *J. A. Henckels*, Leipziger-Str. 117.

Drug Stores: *Köppner*, Keith-Str. 17; *R. Seeler*, Goethe-Str. 84; *Schwarzkopf*, Tauentzien-Str. 20.

Engraved Work: *R. Otto*, Unter den Linden 40.

Engravings: *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a.

Fancy Articles: *Nathan*, Unter den Linden 5-6.

Fans: *C. Sauerwald*, Leipziger-Str. 20.

Florists: *J. C. Schmidt* (of Erfurt), Unter den Linden 16. — Palms: *L. Winter* (of Bordighera), Link-Str. 42.

Furniture Dealers and Upholsterers: *Bauer*, Unter den Linden 2; *Hess & Rom*, Leipziger-Str. 106; *Hohenzollern-Kunstgewerbehaus*, Leipziger-Str. 13; *Keller & Reiner*, Potsdamer-Str. 122; *Karl Müller & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 77; *T. C. Pfaff*, Französische-Str. 37-39; *Spinn & Menke*, Leipziger-Str. 83; *Thonet*, Leipziger-Str. 89. — See also Upholstery.

Furriers: *C. A. Herpich Söhne*, Leipziger-Str. 11; *C. Salbach*, Unter den Linden 67.

German Colonial Products: *Deutsches Kolonialhaus* (Bruno Antelmann), Lützow-Str. 89, 90.

Gilt Frames and Mirrors: *Carl Röhlich*, Leipziger-Str. 137; *H. W. Röhlich*, Leipziger-Str. 35.

Glass: *C. Harsch & Co.*, Unter den Linden 66.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths: *Friedländer, Lazarus Posen Witwe*, Unter den Linden Nos. 28 and 5; *Sy & Wagner*, Werder-Str. 7; *D. Vollgold & Sohn*, Unter den Linden 34; *Leonhardt & Fiegel*, Tauben-Str. 35. — Jewellers: *Hugo Schaper*, Potsdamer-Str. 8; *Joh. Wagner & Sohn*, Unter den Linden 30; *J. H. Werner*,

Friedrich-Str. 173. — ELECTRO-PLATE: *Henniger & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 107; *Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik*, Friedrich-Str. 193a.

HOSIERS: *Bazar Nürnberg*, Französische-Str. 20; *Held & Herter*, Friedrich-Str. 65a; *Th. Lindner*, Post-Str. 2-3.

JEWELLERS: see Goldsmiths.

LACE: *J. Link*, Jäger-Str. 25; *Wechselmann*, Behren-Str. 36.

LEATHER GOODS (cut and stamped leather): *G. Hulbe*, Leipziger-Str. 121.

LINENDRAPERS: *F. V. Grünfeld*, Leipziger-Str. 25; *Rudolf Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 12-18; *N. Israel*, Spandauer-Str. 26-30; *Gebrüder Mosse*, Jäger-Str. 47-48; *Moritz Levin*, Hausvoigtei-Platz 1.

MARBLE WARES AND CHIMNEY-PIECES: *G. Schleicher & Co.*, Lützow-Str. 82.

MILLINERY AND COSTUMES: *J. Bister*, Unter den Linden 8; *Hermann Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5-6; *Rud. Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 15; *Regina Friedländer*, Link-Str. 28; *V. Manheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *D. Pétrus*, Unter den Linden 10; *F. Evers & Gross*, Friedrich-Str. 74; *Max Steiner*, Jäger-Str. 29-31; *Julius Levy*, Potsdamer-Str. 32; *Paul Stabe*, Mauer-Str. 66-67. — ENGLISH TOILET ARTICLES: *A. C. Steinhardt*, Unter den Linden 3.

MOURNING WAREHOUSE: *Otto Weber*, Mohren-Str. 34-35.

OPTICIANS: *P. Dörffel, Paetz & Flohr*, Unter den Linden, Nos. 44 and 64.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK: *A. L. Benecke*, Mittel-Str. 16; *P. Marcus*, Gitschiner-Str. 14; *B. Miksits*, Heide-Str. 20; *Ed. Puls*, Tempelhof, Germania-Str.; *Schulz & Holdefleiss*, Fenn-Str. 13.

PAINTINGS ON ENAMEL: *E. Bastanier*, Bernburger-Str. 21.

PERFUMERS: *Gustav Lohse*, Jäger-Str. 45 and Unter den Linden 16; *J. F. Schwarzlose Söhne*, Markgrafen-Str. 29; *Treu & Nuglisch*, Jäger-Str. 33.

PHOTOGRAPHS: *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a; *Photographische Gesellschaft*, Steehbahn 1; *Quaas*, Steehbahn 2.

PHOTOGRAPHERS: *O. Anschütz* (instantaneous pictures), Leipziger-Str. 116; *E. Bieber*, Leipziger-Str. 128; *W. Fechner*, Potsdamer-Str. 134a; *Loescher & Petsch*, Potsdamer-Str. 13; *H. Rückwardt*, Gross-Lichterfelde (buildings and interiors); *Max von Ruediger*, Potsdamer-Str. 9; *J. C. Schaarwächter*, Leipziger-Str. 103; *Selke*, Leipziger-Str. 128 (portraits in relief).

PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES: *Micheli*, Unter den Linden 76a.

PORCELAIN: *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Leipziger-Str. 2, corner of the Leipziger-Platz; *F. Hengstmann*, Leipziger-Str. 39 Dresden china).

PRESERVED FRUIT AND CHOCOLATES: *Felix & Sarotti*, Leipziger-Str. 136.

SILK MERCERS: *Hermann Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5-6; *Rud. Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 12-18; *Michels & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 43.

STATIONERS: *A. W. Faber*, Friedrich-Str. 79 and Französische-Str. 49; *Jul. Rosenthal*, Behren-Str. 30; *H. Schultze*, Behren-Str. 28; *Aug. Zeiss & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 126.

TAPESTRY: *W. Ziesch & Co.*, Bethanien-Ufer 8.

TRUNK MAKERS: *Ed. Ackermann*, Unter den Linden 21; *J. Demuth*, Unter den Linden 3a; *M. Mädler*, Leipziger-Str. 101-102; *E. Wellhausen & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 185.

UNDERCLOTHING: *Goschenhofer & Rösicke*, Leipziger-Str. 58; *Heinrich Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 104-107; *E. E. Mezner*, Markgrafen-Str. 39-40; *W. Wolffenstein*, Leipziger-Str. 124; *Bazar Nürnberg*, Französische-Str. 20.

UPHOLSTERY AND CARPETS (home and foreign): *Hermann Gerson*, Werder-Str. 9-12; *Grunow Gebhardt & Roessel Nachfolger*, Markgrafen-Str. 53-54; *Richard Holstein* (Oriental carpets), Charlotten-Str. 61. See also Furniture Dealers.

WAREHOUSEMEN, GENERAL: *Wertheim*, Leipziger-Str. 132-135; *H. Tietz*, Leipziger-Str. 46-48.

Banks: *Reichsbank*, Jäger-Str. 34; *Deutsche Bank*, Behren-Str. 8-13; *Bank für Handel und Industrie*, Schinkel-Platz 1-2; *Berliner Bank*, Behren-Str. 46; *Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft*, Behren-Str. 32; *S. Bleichröder*, Behren-Str. 62-63; *Delbrück, Leo & Co.*, Mauer-Str. 61-62; *Diskonto-Gesellschaft*, Unter den Linden 35 and Behren-Str. 43-44; *Dresdner Bank*, Behren-Str. 37-39; *Mendelssohn & Co.*, Jäger-Str. 49; *Nationalbank für Deutschland*, Voss-Str. 34; *Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein*, Französische-Str. 53-54; *R. Warschauer & Co.*, Behren-Str. 48.

8. Collections and Places of Interest.

Sticks and umbrellas must be given up in all buildings mentioned below. Fees optional.

Several of the collections are closed on the chief holidays, viz. Jan. 1st., Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, and the national Fast Day.

Abgeordneten-Haus (Prussian Chamber of Deputies; p. 121), Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 5-6. Cards of admission to the meetings may be obtained on the E. side from 5-7 p.m. on the previous evening, as well as on the day of meeting. Plan showing the distribution of the 433 deputies, 1 *M.*

Agricultural Museum (p. 156), Invaliden-Str. 42; open free, daily except Wed. and Sun., 10-3.

Akademische Lesehalle (Students' Reading Room), behind the University, open on week-days in summer 8-7.30, in winter 9-8, Sun. 9-1; in vacation 9-3, Sun. 10-1; adm. for the day, 25 pf.

**Aquarium* (p. 55), Linden 68a, entrance in the Schadow-Str., open daily 9-7, on week-days in winter 9-6. Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf.,

on the last Sunday in each month (crowded) 25 pf. Holders of season tickets (1 ℳ.) pay 25 pf. for each visit.

Architectural Museum, see Technical Academy.

**Arsenal* (p. 59), open free, daily except Sat., 10-3 (Nov. to Feb., 10-2), Sun. and holidays 12-3; closed on the chief holidays and the Emperor's birthday (Jan. 27th).

Beuth-Schinkel Museum, see Technical Academy.

Botanical Garden, at Steglitz-Dahlem (p. 177), opened in 1903.

**Charlottenburg. The Royal Mausoleum* (p. 175) and *Palace* (p. 174) are open on week-days 10-6, Sun. and holidays 11-6, in winter till 4 p.m. Cards of admission for both (25 pf. for each) are issued in the right wing of the palace.

Christian Museum (p. 57), on the 2nd floor of the W. wing of the University; open free during term on Wed. and Sat. 12-1 p.m.

**Emperor William Memorial Church* (p. 173), in Charlottenburg, near the Zoological Garden; open on week-days 9-1.

**Ethnographical Museum* (p. 118), Königgrätzer-Str. 120; open free, as the Old and New Museums (see p. 36).

Exchange (p. 146), Burg-Str. 25-26; business hours, 12-2 on week-days. Cards of admission (30 pf.) and entrance to the gallery, at Neue Friedrich-Str. 51, 1st floor.

Exhibition Park (p. 159), Moabit. Several bands play in the summer during the exhibition; adm. 50 pf., Mon. 1 ℳ.; in the evening after closing of the exhibition-buildings 30 pf.; season-ticket for park and exhibition 6 ℳ.

German Colonial Museum (p. 159), Alt-Moabit 1; adm. 9-7, 1 ℳ., Sun. 50 pf.

Giant Telescope in the Astronomical Museum at Treptow (p. 137); inspection of the collections and explanation of the telescope (20 pf.) daily 2-10; use of the telescope (1 ℳ.) 2-12 p.m. (in winter 2-10 p.m.).

Glass-Painting Institute (p. 171), Charlottenburg; open free, on application at the office, Mon. to Frid. 8-12 and 2-4.

Hall of Fame, see Arsenal (p. 59).

Hohenzollern Museum (p. 146), Monbijou-Platz 6-9; open Mon. to Frid. 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11.30-2. Admission 25 pf. Closed on Sat., the chief holidays, and the Emperor's birthday.

Hygienic Museum (p. 142), Kloster-Str. 32-35; open free Tues. and Frid. 10-2, Sun. 12-6 (Oct. and Mar. 12-5, Nov. and Feb. 12-14, Dec. and Jan. 12-3). Closed on the chief holidays.

Markets, open to the public 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.)-12 and 5-8 p.m. (Sat. 5-9 p.m.; Sun. and holidays till 9 a.m. only.)

Central Market (p. 141), corner of the Neue Friedrich-Str. and Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. Attached is a second hall for the wholesale trade. Both buildings are connected with the Stadtbahn, the trucks being shunted in and out during the night only.

Märkisches Provinzial-Museum (p. 126), Zimmer-Str. 90-91; open free, Sun. 11-1.30, Mon. and Thurs. 11-2.30. The greater part of the collection is warehoused pending its removal to the new building (comp. p. 135).

Mining Museum (p. 158), Invaliden-Str. 44; open free on week-days (except Mon.) 12-2 p.m., Sun. as the Old and New Museums (see below).

Monument of Victory (Sieges-Säule; p. 161); ascent to the platform daily, in summer 7-7, in winter 9-5 or till dark. Admission 50 pf.

***Old and New Museums* (pp. 71, 88); open free daily (except Mon. and the chief holidays) 10-4 (in winter 10-3), Sun. (generally very full), holidays, and the Emperor's birthday 12-6 (Oct. and Mar. 12-5, Nov. and Feb. 12-4 p.m., Dec. and Jan. 12-3). — For the *Asiatic Antiquities* and the *Olympia Museum* see pp. 97, 98.

Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries (p. 142), Kloster-Str. 36; open daily, except Wed., 11-2. Admission 50 pf. The greater part of the collection is warehoused owing to want of room.

***Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 122), Prinz-Albrecht-Str.; open free, as the Old and New Museums (see above). The library is open free on week-days, 10-10.

Museum of Natural History (p. 156), Invaliden-Str. 43; open free on week-days, except Tues. and Frid., 10-4 (in winter 10-3), on Sun. as the Old and New Museums (see above).

National Gallery (p. 99); open free as the Old and New Museums (see above), but closed on Tuesday instead of Monday.

Palace of Emperor William I. (p. 56); open Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-2. Admission 50 pf.

**Pergamum Museum* (p. 96), entered from behind the National Gallery (p. 99); open free, as the Old and New Museums.

Picture Exhibitions, see p. 29.

**Postal Museum* (p. 115), Leipziger-Str. 16; open free daily, except Wed. and Sat., 10-2; on Sun. and holidays 12-2. Closed on the chief holidays.

**Rathaus* (p. 139); open free daily, except Thurs. and Frid., 10-3. Ascent of the tower daily from Apr. 1st to Oct. 1st, 20 pf.

Rauch Museum (p. 143), Kloster-Str. 75-76; open free on week-days 10-4.

Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 133), Wall-Str. 5-7 (Portal II); open free on Tues. and Frid. 10-2; closed on the chief holidays.

**Reichstags-Gebäude* (Hall of the Imperial Diet; p. 162); adm. to view the building (Portal V, on the N. side) on Sun. 2-4, and on week-days after the close of the session, 8.30-9.30 a.m., during session one inspection only at 8.30 a.m. The inspection occupies $^3/_4$ hr. Admission 50 pf., family ticket $1^1/_2$ *M.* An illustrated description (3 *M.*) may be obtained from the attendant. — Cards

of adm. to the gallery (60 seats; free) during the sittings must be applied for in person after 9 a.m. on the previous day.

Royal Library (p. 57), in the Opern-Platz, open to visitors, Mon.-Frid., 1 to 2 p.m.

Books are lent to strangers under certain restrictions only (comp. the regulations hung at the entrance). The *Large Reading Room* on the 2nd floor is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and visitors on application to the official in charge are allowed freely to consult the books and periodicals there. — The *Newspaper Reading Room* (open 9-9) and the *Music and Map Rooms* (open 9-3) are at Behren-Str. 42. — The Library is closed in Whitsun-week and during the last full week of September.

Royal Collection of Musical Instruments (p. 132), in the old Bau-Akademie; open free on Tues. and Frid. 12-2. The collection is to be transferred to the new Academy of Music (p. 174).

Royal Palace (p. 64): open on week-days 10-1, Sun. and holidays 11.30-1.30 (closed on the chief holidays). Adm. 50 pf. Entrance from the Lustgarten at Portal IV, which is opened by a sentry. Visitors receive their tickets in the inner court, on the groundfloor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. The visit lasts half-an-hour.

Royal Porcelain Factory (p. 171), Wegely-Str., near the Tiergarten Station; open Tues. to Frid. 9-12. Visitors are shown the process of manufacture and (by special permission of the director) also the ceramic room; the attendant expects a gratuity.

Royal Stables (p. 69), Schloss-Platz (entrance Breite-Str. 37); daily 11.30-2; adm. 25 pf. The visit occupies fully $^1/_2$ hr.

New Synagogue (p. 151), Oranienburger-Str. 30; admission on application to the sacristan, except on Jan. 1st, and the Day of Atonement, when cards, a tariff for which is shown by the sacristan, are necessary. Ordinary services after dusk on Fridays.

Technical Academy (p. 172), in Charlottenburg: *Architectural Museum* and *Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (entrance R. 314), open free on Mon. and Frid. 10-3, Tues. and Thurs. 12-3, Wed. 10-12. The Beuth-Schinkel Museum (entrance R. 318) is open also Tues. and Thurs. 10-12.

Urania, two branches. — *a.* Tauben-Str. 48, 49 (p. 111); admission to collections from 10 a.m., 50 pf. (opera-telephone 50 pf. extra); to the *Scientific theatre at 8 p.m., 1-3 *M.*, including adm. to collections; tickets taken in advance (10-4) 25 pf. extra; to scientific lectures (including adm. to collections) 1-1$^1/_2$ *M.*, 10 tickets 7-10 *M.* — *b.* Invaliden-Str. 57-62 (p. 160); open daily 5-10 p.m.; observatory 50 pf.

Zoological Garden (p. 170); open daily in summer (May-Oct.) 6 a.m.-10.15 p.m., in winter 8 a.m. till dusk. Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. and holidays (generally full), and on week-days after 7 p.m. in summer (after 4 p.m. in winter), 50 pf.; on the first Sun. in each month 25 pf. (crowded). Concerts see p. 29.

	Sundays and Holi-days	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes-day
Aquarium (p. 55)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)
Arsenal (p. 59)	12-3	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2)
Castan's Panopticum (p. 111)	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10
Exchange (p. 146)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2
Giant Telescope (p. 137)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)
Guard Mounting (p. 30)	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Library, Royal (p. 57)	—	1-2	1-2	1-2
Mausoleum at Charlottenburg(p.175)	11-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)
Monument of Victory (p. 161)	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7
Museum, Agricultural (p. 156)	—	10-3	10-3	—
—, Architectural (p. 172)	—	10-3	12-3	10-12
—, Colonial (p. 159)	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7
—, Ethnographical (p. 118)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, German Costumes (p. 142)	11-2	11-2	11-2	—
—, Hohenzollern (p. 146)	11.30-2	10-3	10-3	10-3
—, Hygienic (p. 142)	12-6(3)	—	10-2	—
— of Industrial Art (p. 122)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, Märk. Provinzial (p. 126)	11-1.30	11-2.30	—	—
—, Mining (p. 158)	12-6(3)	—	12-2	12-2
—, Natural History (p. 156)	12-6(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)
—, Old and New (pp. 71, 88)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, Pergamum (p. 96)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(3)
—, Postal (p. 115)	12-2	10-2	10-2	—
—, Rauch (p. 143)	—	10-4	10-4	10-4
National Gallery (p. 99)	12-6(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)
Palace, Royal (p. 64)	11.30-1.30	10-1	10-1	10-1
— of Emperor William I. (p. 56)	10-1	10-2	10-2	10-2
Passage-Panopticum (p. 110)	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10
Picture Exhibition, Annual (p. 29)	10-8	10-8	10-8	10-8
— — (Berlin Artists; p. 29)	11-3	10-6	10-6	10-6
— — (Secession; p. 174)	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7
Porcelain Factory, Royal (p. 171)	—	—	9-12	9-12
Rathaus (p. 139)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-3
Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 133)	—	—	10-2	—
Reichstag Building (p. 161)	2-4	8.30	8.30	8.30
Stables, Royal (p. 69)	11.30-2	11.30-2	11.30-2	11.30-2
Zoological Garden (p. 170)	6-10	6-10	6-10	6-10

Diary. Comp. pp. 34-37.

Thurs-day	Friday	Satur-day	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	Adm. 1 *M.*; Sun. 50 pf.; last Sun. in each month 25 pf.
10-3(2)	10-3(2)	—	Closed on the chief holidays and the Emperor's birthday (27th Jan.).
9-10	9-10	9-10	Adm. 50 pf.
12-2	12-2	12-2	Adm. 30 pf.
2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	Adm. 20 pf.
12.45	12.45	12.45	During the manœuvres 2.45.
1-2	1-2	—	
10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	Adm. 25 pf.
7-7	7-7	7-7	Closed in winter at dusk.
10-3	10-3	10-3	Closed on the chief holidays.
12-3	10-3	—	
9-7	9-7	9-7	Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-2	11-2	11-2	Adm. 50 pf.
10-3	10-3	—	Adm. 25 pf.; closed on the chief holidays and the Emperor's birthday (27th Jan.).
—	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
11-2.30	- -	—	
12-2	12-2	12-2	
10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-2	10-2	—	
10-4	10-4	10-4	
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	Closed on the chief holidays.
10-1	10-1	10-1	Adm. 50 pf.; closed on the chief holidays.
10-2	10-2	10-2	Adm. 50 pf.
9-10	9-10	9-10	Adm. 50 pf.
10-8	10-8	10-8	In summer only. Adm. 50 pf., Mon. 1 *M.*
10-6	10-6	10-6	Adm. 50 pf.
9-7	9-7	9-7	Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf.
9-12	9-12	—	Gratuity.
—	—	10-3	Tower daily in summer 10-3 (20 pf.).
—	10-2	—	Closed on the chief holidays.
8.30	8.30	8.30	Adm. 50 pf.
10.30-2	11.30-2	11.30-2	Adm. 25 pf.
6-10	6-10	6-10	In winter 8 till dusk. Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. and holidays 50 pf.

u. Embassies and Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN. Ambassador, *Rt. Hon. Sir Francis C. Lascelles*, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11 1). — Consul-General, *Dr. P. Schwabach*, Behren-Str. 63 (office-hours, 10-12 and 4-5).

UNITED STATES. Ambassador, *C. Tower, Esq.*, Unter den Linden 68 (office-hours 11-2). — Consul-General, *F. H. Mason, Esq.*; vice-consul-general, *D. B. Mason, Esq.*, Friedrich-Str. 59-60 (office-hours, 10-3).

The following are the present addresses of the Ministers and Consuls of other countries, but changes of residence sometimes take place.

Austria-Hungary, Krouprinzen-Ufer 14; Consulate-General, Schöneberger Ufer 40 (10-1).

Belgium, Roon-Str. 12; Consulate-General, Jäger-Str. 27 (10-12, 3-4).

China, Kurfürsten-Damm 218.

Denmark, Voss-Str. 17; Consulate-General, Jäger-Str. 49.

France, Pariser-Platz 5 (10-12, 2½-4½).

Greece, Ranke-Str. 1; Consulate-General, Unter den Linden 71 (9½-12).

Holland, Voss-Str. 16 (10-1); Consulate-General, Charlotten-Str. 62.

Italy, Wilhelm-Str. 66; Consulate-General, Tauben-Str. 44-45.

Japan, Kronprinzen-Ufer 30; Consulate, Eichhorn-Str. 8.

Norway and Sweden, Bellevue-Str. 7; Consulate-General, Jäger-Str. 49-50 (10-1).

Portugal, Potsdamer-Str. 118a; Consulate, Mühlen-Str. 6-7.

Roumania, Moltke-Str. 2; Consulate-General, Unter den Linden 35.

Russia, Unter den Linden 7; Consulate-General, Wilhelm-Str. 100 (10-2).

Spain, Regenten-Str. 15; Consulate-General, Wilhelm-Str. 70b.

Switzerland, Regenten-Str. 17 (12-3).

Turkey, Alsen-Str. 1; Consulate-General, Gertraudten-Str. 16 (9-1).

v. English Churches.

St. George's Church (Pl. R, 23), Monbijou-Platz 6 (p. 146); services on Sun. at 9 and 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. — Chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.*, Savigny-Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

American Church (Pl. G, 13, 14), Motz-Str. 6 (p. 130): service on Sun. at 11.30 a.m. — Pastor, *Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D.*, Kurfürsten-Str. 28.

w. A Week in Berlin.

For the days and hours of admission to the museums, palaces, and other places of interest comp. pp. 34-39.

A fair knowledge of Berlin may be gained in a single week. The most important places and objects of interest in the city are to be found in the space enclosed between the Tiergarten to the W., the Alexander-Platz to the E., the Spree to the N. and the Leipziger-Strasse to the S. A fine day must be reserved for Potsdam (comp. p. 179).

1ST DAY. Walk by the Unter den Linden from the Brandenburger-Thor (p. 54) to the Lustgarten, visiting the *Arsenal* (p. 59) and the

Royal Palace (p. 64) on the way. Then drive past the Old and New Museums (pp. 71, 88) and the National Gallery (p. 99), cross the Friedrichs-Brücke, and proceed viâ the Burg-Str. (Exchange, p. 146) and Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. to the Alexander-Platz (p. 144). Thence follow the König-Str. (inspection of the *Rathaus*, with the view from its tower, p. 139), the Kurfürsten-Brücke (p. 70), and the Schloss-Platz (p. 69) to the *National Monument to Emperor William I.* (p. 68). Crossing the Werdersche-Markt (p. 132) and the Gendarmen-Markt (p. 111), take the Friedrich-Str. and Mohren-Str. to the *Wilhelm-Platz* (p. 113) and thence the Wilhelm-Str. and Leipziger-Str. to the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 117), and proceed by the Bellevue-Str. to the *Sieges-Allée* (p. 165). Finally, walk through the last to the Reichstag Building (p. 161) and the *Statue of Bismarck*.

2ND DAY. *Old* and *New Museums* (pp. 71, 88). In the afternoon (before 6 p.m.) visit the *Mausoleum* at *Charlottenburg* (p. 175).

3RD DAY. *National Gallery* (p. 99) and *Pergamum Museum* (p. 96). In the afternoon, *Kreuzberg* (p. 129), after which a drive may be taken through the S.E. quarter of the town (Kaiser Friedrich-Platz, Heinrich-Platz, Bethanien, Moritz-Platz, Jannowitz-Brücke, p. 144), to obtain an idea of the importance of Berlin as an industrial centre (comp. pp. 52, 53).

4TH DAY. *Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 122) and *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 118). Drive through the Tiergarten quarter (p. 169) and walk through the S. part of the *Tiergarten* (statues of Frederick William III., Queen Louise, Lessing, and Goethe, p. 168).

5TH DAY. *Hohenzollern Museum* (p. 146) and *Natural History Museum* (p. 156). In the afternoon drive along the Kurfürsten-Damm (comp. p. 53) and visit the *Zoological Garden* (p. 170).

6TH DAY. In the morning inspect the *Reichstag Building* (8.30 a.m., comp. p. 161) and the *Palace of Emperor William I.* (p. 56). Second visit to the *Old* and *New Museums* (pp. 71, 88). In the afternoon the *Exhibition Park* (p. 159).

7TH DAY. *Potsdam* (p. 179). The first fine day should be devoted to this excursion, without which a correct impression of Berlin can scarcely be obtained.

x. Hints for Cyclists.

Cyclists resident in Berlin must be provided with a permit (to be obtained from the district police authorities), but for a short visit that is not necessary. The rule of the road in Germany is the reverse of that in England; riders keep to the right side of the street in meeting, and to the left in overtaking traffic.

In Berlin the following streets are closed to cyclists, who must dismount even to cross them: *Alexander-Str.*, *Chaussée-Str.* (from

the Friedrich-Str. to the Invaliden-Str.), *Friedrich-Str.* (including the Weidendammer-Brücke), *Invaliden-Str.* (from the Platz vor dem Neuen Thor to the Brunnen-Str.), *Kommandanten-Str.*, *König-Str.*, *Landsberger-Str.* (from the Alexander-Platz to the Gollnow-Str.), *Leipziger-Str.*, *Unter den Linden*, *Münz-Str.*, *Neue Wilhelm-Str.*, *Potsdamer-Str.* (from the Potsdamer-Platz as far as the Lützow-Str., including the Potsdamer-Brücke), *Rosenthaler-Str.*, *Spandauer-Str.* (from the König-Str. to the Molken-Markt). — The following squares are also forbidden: *Alexander-Platz*, *Hackescher Markt*, *Leipziger-Platz*, *Lustgarten*, *Platz am Opernhause*, *Pariser-Platz*, *Potsdamer-Platz*, *Schloss-Brücke*, *Spittel-Markt*, and *Platz am Zeughause*. — Cycles, even when led, are absolutely forbidden in the royal parks at *Potsdam*.

The enquiry office for touring members of the *Deutsche Radfahrerbund* is at Essen; its business offices for Section 20 are at Berlin S.W., Koch-Str. 1, 1st floor. — There are about 41 bicycle-clubs in Berlin.

Cycling Races take place on the tracks at *Friedenau-Wilmersdorf* near the station and on the *Kurfürsten-Damm* (Pl. G, 1).

Bicycles cannot be sent through the town by the Stadtbahn or Ringbahn, and the following regulations are in force as to the transporting of unpacked machines by rail in the suburbs and on the Berlin-Tegel-Kremmen line. The machines must be presented at the luggage office not later than $^1/_4$ hr. before the departure of the train; the bicycle ticket (50 pf.) may be taken either here or at the ticket office. For the convenience of those who wish personally to see their machines into the van, there are special despatching offices at the Friedrich-Str. Station (entrance Georgen-Str.) and at the Silesian Station (E. entrance). The journey may not be interrupted.

Several bicycle excursions are indicated on pp. 181-199. For further information see *E. Richter's* 'Wegweiser durch die Mark Brandenburg'.

Berlin (110-160 ft. above the sea-level; 13° 23′ 54″ E. long., 52° 30′ 17″ N. lat.), the capital of Prussia, the residence of the German Emperor, and the seat of the imperial government as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains 2,500,000 inhab. †, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Lying in a sandy plain about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 405 M. from Memel), equidistant from the mid-German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable *Spree*, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of its industry are iron-founding, the construction of machinery, locomotives, and railway-carriages, and the manufacture of arms and ammunition, chemicals and textiles, furniture, china, carpets, linoleum, linen, household and fancy goods, and articles of clothing, the cheaper qualities of which last find their way to all parts of the world. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance, and the city has of late taken a leading place in the utilisation of electric power and the improvement of lighting facilities.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of about 25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the Spree valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city consists of twenty-one different QUARTERS *(Reviere)*, divided into 388 DISTRICTS *(Be-*

† The census of Berlin proper for 1900 gave its population as 1,888,848, of whom about 85 per cent were Protestants, 9.9 per cent Roman Catholics, and 4.9 per cent Jews, and it was estimated that this number had increased to 1,992,949 in April, 1903. To this total must, however, be added about 600,000 inhabitants of suburbs which, though not yet incorporated, really form an integral part of the city. — The *Garrison* of 23,000 men consists of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments of Foot Guards, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Grenadier Guards, the Fusilier and Cuirassier Guards, the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 2nd Lancer Guards (Uhlans), the 1st and a part of the 3rd Field Artillery Guards, the battalions of Pioneer and Train Guards, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Railway Regiments, the 1st Telegraph Battalion, etc. Berlin is the seat not only of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mark of Brandenburg, but also of the 1st Army Inspector, the Chief Commander of the Guards, and the Commander of the 3rd Army Corps. — The 3rd Grenadier Guards are quartered in Charlottenburg, and a battalion of Riflemen of the Guards in Gross-Lichterfelde.

zirke). The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the Spree, bounded by the Ringbahn), *Alt-Cölln* (on an island in the river), *Friedrichswerder* (on the left bank of the Spree, between the Arsenal and the Spittel-Markt), and *Neu-Cölln* (the Wall-Strasse and its neighbourhood). These form the heart of the city and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, bounded until 1868 by the old town-walls of the 18th cent., of which the only gate now standing is the Brandenburger-Thor. On the left bank of the Spree this zone embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt* (stretching on the S. to the Behren-Strasse), *Friedrichstadt* (to the S. of the Behren-Strasse, between the Königgrätzer-Strasse and the Linden-Strasse), and *Luisenstadt diesseit des Kanals* (to the S. of the Wall-Strasse and E. of the Linden-Strasse); while on the right bank are the *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt* (to the W. of the Friedrich-Strasse), the *Spandau Quarter* (extending eastwards from the Friedrich-Strasse to the Prenzlauer-Thor), the *Königs-Viertel* (from the Alexander-Platz to the Prenzlauer-Thor on the N. and to the Landsberger-Thor on the E.), and the *Stralau Quarter* (between the Landsberger-Thor and the Schillings-Brücke). The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, which includes the following suburbs, incorporated in 1861: on the left bank, the *Tiergarten Quarter* (between the Stadtbahn stations of Tiergarten and Bellevue), the *Lower Friedrichs-Vorstadt* (between the Tiergarten and the Landwehr Canal), *Schöneberg* (to the S. of the Spree, between the station at the Zoological Gardens and the Potsdam Railway), the *Upper Friedrichs-Vorstadt* (between the Königgrätzer-Strasse and the Landwehr Canal), *Tempelhof* (to the S. of the canal and to the E. of the Potsdam Railway), and the *Outer Luisenstadt* (to the E. of the Luisenstadt Canal between the Landwehr Canal and the Spree); on the right bank, *Moabit* (between the Spree and the Spandau Canal), *Wedding and Gesundbrunnen* (to the extreme N.W. and N.), *Oranienburg* (between the Spandau Canal and the Brunnen-Strasse), and *Rosenthal* (between the Brunnen-Strasse and the Prenzlauer-Allée).

The government of the city is shared by the Royal Police Department, the Civic Magistracy, and the Town Council, under a Burgomaster and a Chief Burgomaster. The magistracy consists of 34 members, of whom 18 are salaried. There are 144 town councillors. The municipal revenues for 1902-1903 were estimated at $5^1/_2$ millions sterling. — Berlin is divided into six electoral districts for the Reichstag (Imperial Diet), and four for the Landtag (Prussian Chamber of Deputies), in the latter of which it is represented by nine deputies.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some import-

ance (Berlin and Kölln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name also is doubtless of Wendish origin, and its connection with the bear *(Bär)* which appears in the city arms is merely an etymological fancy of later date. The name of *Kölln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1237, that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, ranking with Brandenburg (p. 197), the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent. raised themselves to a position of great importance. Berlin-Kölln even became head of a confederation of towns of the Mark, which it represented in dealings with the Hanseatic League. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of a free imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the *Hohenzollern* family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to *Frederick 'with the Iron Tooth'* (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. *Elector John Cicero* (1486-99) made Berlin-Kölln his permanent abode, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the Hohenzollern family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and *Joachim II.* (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor *John George* (1571-98) began the alteration and extension of the palace in the Renaissance style.

To Frederick William, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the modern Prussian state, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He incorporated the new settlement of *Friedrichswerder* with Berlin-Kölln, fortified the city on the Dutch system (1658-83), and founded the new town, which he named *Dorotheenstadt* in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted a double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street named *Unter den Linden* (p. 54). Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, particularly of French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. It now became the seat of an independent industrial activity, while the Court zealously promoted artistic enterprise and strove to embellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became King Frederick I. in 1701, erected the *Friedrichstadt*, constituted Berlin a royal resi-

dence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the *Academy of Art*, and in 1700 the *Academy of Science* (p. 56), the first president of the latter being the celebrated *Leibnitz;* while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of *Andreas Schlüter* (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714), the greatest artist of his period. First employed as a sculptor on the *Lange Brücke*, in the *Royal Palace* (p. 68), and on the *Arsenal* (p. 59), begun by *J. A. Nering* (d. 1695), Schlüter afterwards erected the *Château of Charlottenburg* (p. 174), and in 1699 began the imposing new *Palace of Berlin* (p. 64), which was not completed until long after his death. He was also the sculptor of the *Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector* (p. 70) in 1703. In 1710 the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, was 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of Frederick William I. (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the Friedrichstadt and the Dorotheenstadt, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86) was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (1699-1753) he found an architect who was eminently capable of executing his plans. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* (p. 57) in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *Palace of Prince Henry* (now the University; p. 56), the *Church of St. Hedwig* (p. 58), the *Royal Colonnades* (p. 144), the *Library* (p. 57), and the *Domed Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt (p. 112) are the principal edifices of this period. Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred building-sites, but characteristically insisted that, however modest the houses erected on them might be, they should present palatial façades towards the street. Commerce and industry (banking, maritime commerce, the manufacture of china, silk-culture, weaving) were fostered; the Academy of Sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*

(1729-81), *Moses Mendelssohn* (1729-86), and *Nicolai* (1733-1811), and the artist *Chodowiecki* (1726-1801). Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops (1757 and 1760), the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

Under FREDERICK WILLIAM II. (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000. Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. In 1793 *C. G. Langhans* (1733-1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburg Gate* (p. 54) in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's* Quadriga, with which it was adorned, achieved a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz* and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *J. A. Carstens*, a native of Schleswig, who began his career in 1788 as professor at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated from the year 1796 onwards under the auspices of *Iffland* (d. 1814).

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of FREDERICK WILLIAM III. (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The crushing impression produced by the defeat of the Prussian arms in 1806 and by the French occupation of the city, which lasted till the end of 1808, was largely counterbalanced by the foundation of the *University* in 1809. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The university took the highest rank among the learned institutions of Germany; *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *F. von Savigny*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, *Lachmann*, and many other famous men lived and worked at Berlin; and the drama now attained its highest pitch of excellence. At this period the most distinguished architect was *Friedrich Schinkel* (1781-1841), who was equally capable as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify (see p. 71), and many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, were erected by this great master in Berlin and the environs. It was his aim to build as the ancient Greeks would have built had they lived among us, and it was due to his teaching that the foundation-stone of a national artistic revival was laid. He was the architect of the *Royal Guard House* (1818; p. 58), the *Royal Theatre* (1821; p. 111), the *Palace Bridge* (p. 62), the *Old Museum* (1828; p. 71), the *Werder Church* (in the Gothic style), the *Academy of Architecture* (1834; p. 131), the *Monument on the Kreuz-*

berg, and the *Palace of Count Redern* (p. 54) at Berlin, and of the *Palaces of Babelsberg* (p. 190), *Glienicke* (p. 190), and *Charlottenhof* (p. 188), and the *Church of St. Nicholas* at Potsdam (p. 184), while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. Berlin architects long counted it the highest fame to be reckoned among his pupils. As Schinkel reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did *Christian Daniel Rauch* (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, G. Schadow, and still more so his contemporary, *Fr. Tieck*. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Far inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach*, *K. Begas*, *Hensel*, *Klöber*, *K. Blechen*, and *F. Krüger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Beuth*, were greatly benefited by the construction of high-roads, the foundation of the Zollverein, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1838 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of Frederick William IV. (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, and of the Royal Burial Vault (Campo Santo) was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of Schinkel's creations. The leading architects of this period were *F. A. Stüler* (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, *Soller* (d. 1853; St. Michael's Church; p. 136), *C. F. Langhans* (d. 1869: remodelling of the Opera House; p. 57), *Strack* (d. 1880; St. Peter's; p. 138), *Knoblauch* (d. 1865), and *Hitzig* (d. 1881), the last two chiefly eminent in the field of domestic architecture. — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of *Cornelius* (from 1841; d. 1867; p. 106) and *Kaulbach* (d. 1874; p. 88) was never realised; while the originality of *Ad. Menzel* (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of *Rauch*, on the other hand, whose masterpiece, the statue of Frederick the Great, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake*,

Bläser, A. Wolff, Kiss, etc.), the art of sculpture was indebted for its high repute during this reign. — After the introduction of railways Berlin increased rapidly in importance as a commercial and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reign of the Emperor William I. (Prince Regent from 1858, King 1861-88) the prosperity of Berlin made still more rapid strides. In 1871, indeed, began that marvellous activity in industry and commerce which has obtained for Berlin a place among the great capitals of the world with a rapidity hitherto unknown except in the case of American towns. The population (826,000 in 1871, 1,000,000 in 1877, 1,500,000 in 1888) was trebled, and by the end of the 19th cent., under the Emperor Frederick (1888) and Emperor William II. (ascended the throne June 5th, 1888), it had risen to a sum total (including the adjacent suburbs) of 2,500,000.

Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathaus or Town Hall (begun in 1859; p. 139), the Exchange (p. 146), and the Synagogue (p. 151) were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. Since 1870 the classic tradition of Schinkel has been supplanted by a strong leaning towards the Renaissance, though the stricter Italian style has seldom been followed. The baroque-like forms of the later German Renaissance were found more congenial, and the pronounced baroque style associated with the name of Schlüter became ultimately the dominating feature in domestic architecture. The new Building of the Imperal Diet (p. 161), by *Wallot*, marks a distinct advance in the standard of architectural forms. The Italian baroque style applied in the new Cathedral (p. 62) makes a somewhat foreign impression. On the other hand mediæval styles of architecture have been most in vogue for the numerous churches built since 1890, especially the Romanesque style, which is well illustrated in the Emperor William Memorial Church (p. 178). Mediæval forms, especially those characteristic of the brick architecture of the Mark of Brandenburg, have also been preferred for barracks and for such public institutions as the Charité (p. 155) and the Central Post Office (p. 141). More important than these examples of varying fashion in architecture are the great creations produced by the specific demands of modern times, such as the railway stations with their enormous departure-halls (nearly all entirely rebuilt since 1870), the hospitals built on the pavilion system, and especially the palatial business offices and warehouses. This last type of building, which has already changed the appearance of whole streets, was initiated by *Kayser & von Groszheim* in the Rosen-Strasse (p. 142), and ear-

ried to its height by *Messel* in Wertheim's Emporium (p. 115). The so-called 'modern style', as illustrated in the shops and offices by *Rieth*, may also be mentioned here. Suburban villas show a leaning towards forms borrowed from England and the North of Europe. The Ministerial Offices (pp. 113, 114), the Chamber of Deputies (p. 121), the Royal Stables (p. 69), and other palatial edifices usually follow the beaten track. *Ludwig Hoffmann*, the designer of the High Court of Justice at Leipsic, who has held the post of city-architect since 1896, has adopted a happy compromise, typically exemplified in the schools, hospitals, municipal offices, and baths built under his careful supervision. *Lucae, Adler, Ende, Gropius, Cremer & Wolffenstein, Raschdorff, Schwechten, Otzen, Grisebach*, and *Ihne* may also be mentioned among the creators of the most successful buildings of recent date. — In sculpture *Siemering* and *Schaper* have adhered to the noble repose of the school of Rauch, while the gifted *Reinhold Begas* exhibits a pictorial style, with motives bordering on the baroque. The wholesale production of monumental statuary has rather expanded the field of sculpture then added to its intrinsic merit. Among the many younger masters may be mentioned *Eberlein, Herter, Brütt, Manzel, Lessing*, and *Uphues*. — In painting the movement towards monumental art expected after the summoning of *A. von Werner* to Berlin in 1871 did not take place. The fine paintings in the dome of the Arsenal are by *F. Geselschap*, and the mural paintings in the entrance-hall of the Rathaus are by *Mühlenbruch*, while *Hugo Vogel* has also produced important series of works. The veteran *Adolf von Menzel* is still the central figure in the art circles of the capital, while among other masters in the front rank may be mentioned the genre-painters *L. Knaus, Karl Becker*, and *Paul Meyerheim;* the landscape-painters *Hertel, Bracht*, and *Ludwig;* and the portrait-painters *G. Richter, Gussow*, and *Scheurenberg*. *Max Liebermann* started an 'impressionist' movement, somewhat in the style of the famous Munich 'Secession', and he has been followed by *L. von Hofmann, Hans Herrmann*, and *Leistikow*, the landscape-painters, *Lepsius*, the portrait-painter, and many others among the younger artists.

Contemporaneously with the rise of architecture the Applied Arts, which since the misfortunes of Napoleon's time had made no progress, received a stimulating impetus. This was initiated by the completion of the interior of the Rathaus by *Bernhard Kolscher*, in which can be traced a change from the style of Schinkel to that of the Renaissance. The increasing prosperity of the town after 1870 caused a demand for more luxurious and more artistic domestic interiors. The *Museum of Industrial Art* (p. 122), founded in 1868, made its influence strongly felt in this field. The increased activity in this branch of art is shown not only by the extraordinary multipli-

cation of artistic upholsterers and the like, but also by the long list of excellent artists who devote themselves in whole or part to decorative art. Among these may be mentioned, besides architects, the painters *Doepler*, *Koch*, *Lechter*, and *Eckmann*, and the sculptors *Lessing*, *Wiedman*, and *Vogel*. Fine specimens of typographical work and book illustration are produced by the Government Printing Office, the painter *Sattler*, and others. Chandeliers and artistic designs in brackets for gas and electric lighting are nowhere better made than in Berlin; while cabinet-making and carpet-weaving hold a high place among the industries of the city. The arts of the jeweller, the goldsmith, and the silversmith, enamelling, the production of stained glass, and the manufacture of brass and bronze articles, are also carried on very successfully. The Royal Porcelain Factory is described at p. 171.

As regards the **General Aspect**, Berlin suffers from the dead level of its site, and also, since three-quarters of its buildings are quite modern, from a certain lack of historical interest. The Church of St. Nicholas (p. 139), the Church of St. Mary (p. 142), the Kloster-Kirche (p. 143), and the Chapel of the Holy Ghost (p. 141) are practically the only buildings remaining of the old town (p. 45), which consisted of some narrow, crooked streets of dwelling-houses (pp. 138, 142), and a few larger cloisters and hospitals grouped round the Town Hall. With improved means of locomotion the inner town has now gradually become the commercial nucleus of Berlin, like the City in London. Immense and palatial buildings have arisen, occupied from floor to ceiling by business offices and warerooms alone. The approaches to the old town have been widened, new ones have been built, and the Spree has been cleared of obstructions. The neighbourhood of the *Royal Palace* (p. 64) has, at the personal initiative of Emperor William II., been almost wholly remodelled in harmony with the baroque forms of the palace itself. The Schloss-Platz, the Opern-Platz, and the Linden together form a broad and magnificent thoroughfare of the first rank, such as may possibly be paralleled in Vienna, but certainly not in either London or Paris. The street known as *Unter den Linden* (p. 54), which had hardly lived up to its ancient reputation, has again become one of the chief arteries of traffic, thanks to the development of the Königs-Platz and the N.W. quarters, and to the construction of the Stadtbahn to the N. of it. The old houses are disappearing, magnificent hotels and business premises have sprung up, while the avenues of trees, the footpaths, and the Pariser-Platz near the Brandenburg Gate, have been altered and modernised. The system on which the *Friedrichstadt*, to the S. of the Linden, is laid out, points to its origin in the mere will of the sovereign (p. 46). The regular streets crossing each other at right angles were not caused

by the needs of traffic; the few squares, such as the Gendarmen-Markt, have been arbitrarily inserted. Here also, however, the old houses have been replaced by magnificent new buildings, notably in the chief streets. The Behren-Strasse, the chief residence of the diplomats down to 1870, the Mauer-Strasse, and the Kanonier-Strasse, all now contain numerous banking-houses. The Spittel-Markt and the Hausvoigtei-Platz (p. 132) are commercial centres, while the invasion of the residential quarters by business premises progresses steadily towards the W. and already extends far up the Leipziger-Strasse.

Neither the expansion of the town in the 18th century, nor the system of building adopted in 1860, was conducive to originality or variety in the different quarters. For miles the whole ground was systematically marked out, without any great consideration of the characteristic difference between the wide main arteries and such smaller side-streets as might be found necessary. The enormous prices of the large building-lots, which were generally very narrow in proportion to their depth, necessitated the building of high houses with narrow courts. All over the town we find on the same plots expensive residences in front and cheaper ones behind, thus causing a great mixture of classes, and great monotony of street effects. It is only within recent years that some of the suburbs have been laid out on the villa-system.

Just as in London, Paris, and other capitals, so in Berlin, the upper classes tend on the whole to live in the W. end of the town, while the E. end is given over to factories and workshops. The South-Eastern Quarter is the seat of the more skilled industries, such as cabinet-making and the manufacture of articles in bronze and other metals. The place of the old building-yards and factories is gradually being taken by the so-called *Höfe*, huge, many-storied buildings, often enclosing three or four interior courts, and airy and well lighted from floor to ceiling, while the motive power for the machinery is furnished by steam or electricity. Similar erections serve as warehouses for industrial samples sent from every part of Germany. The permission to run their waste into the Spree being denied them, all the tanneries, fulling-mills, and dye-works situated on the river will soon be transplanted to the upper Spree at Köpenick (p. 194). Single blocks of imposing buildings, such as hospitals, churches, and barracks, are to be seen more towards the centre of the town, though some barracks are also found in the S. quarters, near the large parade-ground on the Tempelhofer Feld, which here marks the limit of the town's development. — The North-Eastern Quarter is the seat of the home woollen and clothing industries, and contains little worth seeing. The Friedrichshain (p. 145), however, forms a pleasant oasis here. Farther out is the Central Slaughter House, with its attendant industries.

The NORTHERN QUARTER was from 1860 to 1880 the seat of great machine works and foundries. Since then the manufactories have been transferred to the N.W. as far as the neighbourhood of Tegel, and the buildings containing the Physical Science Schools and their collections now stand on the site of the old royal iron-foundry. In the extreme N. are the suburbs of *Pankow* and *Schönhausen*, the latter with a beautiful park. — The NORTH-WEST QUARTER is being given over more and more to barracks, courts-of-law, and the medical institutes of the University. The district of *Moabit* consists chiefly of dwellings of a modest character. The *Hansa Quarter* (p. 167), on the other hand, which lies beyond the Spree and adjoins the park of Schloss Bellevue, can boast of several streets of high-class residences.

The WESTERN QUARTER is the favourite residence of the well-to-do inhabitants on account of its proximity to the Tiergarten. In place of the large park and small villas which once surrounded the woods, the aristocratic *Tiergarten Quarter* has arisen since 1850, with its handsome villas, gardens, and private roads, stretching on the S. to the Landwehr Canal and on the W. to the Zoological Garden. The gardens, however, are gradually disappearing before the encroachments of bricks and mortar, the ground to the S. of the canal being almost entirely built over. The entrance of the *Potsdamer-Strasse* marks the commencement of the business quarter. The *Kurfürsten-Damm*, a magnificent street beginning on the S. side of the Zoological Garden, runs to the S.W. to the Grunewald, chiefly on ground belonging to Charlottenburg and Halensee. This fine street opens up an extensive new district in which groups of houses, of the size of small towns, are springing up from year to year. The surroundings of the *Grunewald* (p. 176), which marches with Halensee, are given over to villas. To the N. the W. end of Berlin borders on *Charlottenburg*, to the S. on *Schöneberg* and *Wilmersdorf*, the space once intervening between the city and these suburbs being now entirely built over.

Almost every part of Berlin offers a pleasing picture. Its streets enjoy a model cleanliness, and a system of main drainage, radiating in twelve directions, carries off all its sewage to distant fields. There are few dark lanes or alleys even in the oldest parts of the city. Nearly all the newer houses have balconies, gay in summer with flowers and foliage. The public squares are embellished with gardens, monuments, and fountains, and the newer churches also are generally surrounded by small pleasure-grounds. The numerous bridges are nearly all beautified by sculpture. The centres of traffic, such as the Jannowitz-Brücke and the Trebbiner-Strasse, with their network of railway-lines, and the navigation on the river, offer scenes of remarkable animation.

1. Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. R, 20, 23), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Platz am Zeughaus*. The Linden, a street 198 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avennes of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels and restaurants, and attractive shops, which during the last decade have gradually replaced the older buildings (see p. 51). The Linden is to Berlin what Bond Street and Piccadilly are to London, the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse presenting a most animated picture, especially in the afternoon and evening. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $^2/_3$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. R, 20, 19), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Tiergarten (see p. 168). It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, and has five different passages, separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width) is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by *Schadow*. This was taken to Paris by the French in 1807 and destined to adorn the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, but it was restored in 1814. The iron cross (under the eagle) was added after its return. The gate is flanked with handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers, built by Strack in 1868; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is by *Schadow*.

Tramways (pp. 15-21) run from the Brandenburg Gate to Moabit (Nos. 9, 14, 15, & 24), the Wedding-Platz (24), the Stettin Railway Station, the Kastanien-Allée (51), the Danziger-Strasse (52), the Kupfergrahen (N, O), the Spittel-Markt, the Silesian Station (9), Rixdorf (15), the Marheineke-Platz (14), the Nollendorf-Platz (51), the Lützow-Platz (52), the Zoological Gardens, Wilmersdorf (O), and Charlottenhurg (N). The Ringhahn (Nos. 1 & 2) also passes the gate.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the Pariser-Platz, so named after the victories of 1814, and embellished with pleasure-grounds. No. 5, on the N. side, is the *French Embassy*.

Unter den Linden, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser-Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, rebuilt by Schinkel in 1833 in the Florentine style. On the right, beyond it, diverges the Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 112). No. 3, on the same side, contains the

offices of the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger*, where the latest telegrams and original illustrations of events of the day are exhibited. No. 4, farther on, with a sculptured frieze by Eberlein, is the office of the *Minister of Religion and Education;* Nos. 5 & 6 form the imposing *Hôtel Bristol* (Pl. a); No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by Knoblauch in 1840-41. No. 73, on the N. side, occupied by the *Minister of the Interior*, was completed by Emmerich in 1877, and has an imposing sandstone façade in the Greek Renaissance style.

At No. 68a, on the N. side, is the ***Aquarium** (Pl. R, 20, 23; entrance in the Schadow-Str.), founded by *Prof. Brehm*, and opened in 1869. Director, *Dr. Hermes* (adm., see p. 34; catalogue 50 pf.).

The collection is exhibited in a grotto-like corridor about 300 yds. in length, which occupies two floors. We first enter the *Reptile House*, which contains gigantic lizards and snakes of all kinds, some of the poisonous varieties attaining a length of 12 ft. The *Geological Grotto*, which comes next, contains birds (gulls, cockatoos) and a large seal. This is followed by the large *Bird House*, among the inmates of which the weaver-birds are specially worthy of notice. Here also are the cages of the apes (chimpanzees) and monkeys, and, to the left and right of the entrance, tanks containing salamanders, crocodiles, and tortoises. After these comes the *Aquarium* proper, with an excellent collection of fresh and salt water fish. We finally descend, with breeding-tanks for salmon and trout on either side, to the lower rooms, containing other curiosities of the deep and a refreshment-bar.

Farther along the Linden, on the S. side (Nos. 17 & 18), is the *Hôtel Westminster*, with a café (p. 11). Behind this, in the Behren-Str. (No. 55), which we may reach through the arcade called the *Linden-Galerie*, is the *Metropol-Theater* (p. 28). No. 12 in the Linden, occupied by *Messrs. Fasskessel & Müntmann*, and No. 16, with the flower-shop of *J. C. Schmidt*, were both built by Grisebach. Then follows (Nos. 22 & 23), near the Friedrich-Str., the *Passage* or **Kaiser-Galerie** (Pl. R, 23, 22), built in 1869-73 by *Kyllmann & Heyden*, which leads to the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse and Behren-Strasse (p. 110). The façades within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade (24 ft. broad, 40 ft. high) contains shops, the *Café Keck*, the *Kaiser-Panorama* (p. 28), and the *Passage Panopticum* (p. 28).

Tramways (pp. 19, 20) run from the *Intersection of the Friedrich-Strasse and Behren-Strasse* to the Schlesische Brücke (83, 84), to Treptow (83), to the Hasenheide (95), to the Hallesche Thor and the Kreuzberg (96), and to Tempelhof and Mariendorf (96 and IV).

Beyond the Friedrich-Strasse, on the S. side (No. 26), is the *Café Bauer*, with wall-paintings by A. von Werner, A. Hertel, and others. Farther on (No. 35) is the imposing red sandstone building of the *Diskonto-Gesellschaft*, by Ende & Böckmann. — On the N. side (No. 39) stands the *Grand Hôtel de Rome*. Close by, Charlotten-Str. 43, is the building of the *Society of German Engineers*, by Reimer & Körte.

For Tramways from the Charlotten-Strasse, see p. 153.

At the E. end of Unter den Linden rises the ***Monument to Frederick the Great** (Pl. R, 23), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851 (44 ft. in height). On the top the great king is represented on horseback, with an ermine mantle and his crutch-handled stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The uppermost section contains scenes from Frederick's life and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures: Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W. Between these are placed spirited lifesize groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king, including Prince Augustus William and Keith (E. side), Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauentzien (N. side), Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau and Schwerin (S. side), Lessing, Kant, and Graun (W. side). The lowest section contains the dedication and the names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick.

To the right (S.) of the monument is the **Palace of Emperor William I.** (Pl. R, 23; adm., see p. 36), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36, with a balcony supported by four Doric columns. The decorations of the interior are by *Strack*.

Interior. The GROUND FLOOR contains the simple rooms of the Emperor, crowded with furniture and souvenirs of all kinds. The *Fahnenzimmer*, to the E. of the main entrance, contains a picture by *Camphausen* (William I. entering Berlin in 1871). Beyond the Ministers' Room is the Emperor's *Study*, from the corner-window of which he was wont to watch the passing guard. It is preserved unchanged and contains many reminiscences of the old Kaiser. Behind the library is the bedroom (not shown) in which he died on March 9th, 1888. — The STAIRCASE is adorned with three Victories by *Rauch*, busts of Frederick the Great and William I. (the latter by *Kopf*), and other sculptures. — On the UPPER FLOOR are the *Apartments of the Empress Augusta*, including her *Study* (with view of her monument and the Schloss), containing a picture by *Pesne* of Frederick the Great as a child, and the room (not shown) in which she died on Jan. 7th, 1890. — The W. part of this floor is occupied by the handsome *Reception Rooms*.

Opposite the palace is the **Royal Academy Building** (Pl. R, 23), erected by *Nering* about 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1694 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I. For the two Academies a new building is to be erected, two-thirds of which is to be devoted to the Royal Library (see p. 57). For the new building of the Academy of Arts in Charlottenburg, see p. 172.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. R, 23), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., built by the elder Boumann in 1748-66 and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university *(Friedrich Wilhelms-Universität)*, were remodelled in the interior in 1891. In 1901-2 the university was attended by 6857 students and 6325 'hearers', and had a teaching-staff of about 415.

The front garden is adjoined by seated figures of *William* (d. 1835) and *Alexander von Humboldt* (d. 1859), the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas. In the garden itself is a marble statue of the physiologist *Helmholtz* (d. 1894), by Herter, which is to be accompanied by another of the historian *Heinrich von Treitschke* (d. 1896), by Siemering. The handsome Aula was formerly the banqueting-hall of Prince Henry and contains busts of celebrated professors. On the second floor of the W. wing is the *Christian Museum* (adm., see p. 35), with original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day. — Behind the left wing is the *University Garden*, with a collection of the chief medical and industrial plants. In the chestnut grove between the garden and the Singing Academy (p. 58) is a bronze statue, by Hartzer, of *Mitscherlich* (d. 1863), the chemist.

The **Royal Library** (*Königliche Bibliothek;* Pl. R, 23, 22), behind the Palace of Emp. William I. and facing the Opern-Platz, was erected in 1775-80 by Boumann the Younger from plans drawn by Unger, and is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The building is copied from the Winter Riding School of the Vienna Hofburg. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritûs', was selected by Frederick the Great. The groundfloor is devoted to offices, while the library, for which a new building is planned (see p. 56), is upstairs. The reading-room is in the centre of the second floor, the newspapers, maps, and music in the annexe, Behren-Str. 42. Director-General, *Prof. Wilmanns*. Adm., see p. 37.

The Library, which was founded in 1661, now contains about 1,000,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS. Among the chief treasures may be mentioned part of the MS. of *Luther's* translation of the Bible; early impressions of the ninety-five Theses of 1517 and other works of Luther; *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms; *Joh. Agricola's* letter from Eisleben on Luther's death; *Gutenberg's* 42-line Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first large book printed with movable types; the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind; water-colour portraits by *Lucas Cranach;* Chinese books; a small octagonal Koran; important musical works, etc. Some of the older pieces of music are of great historical interest.

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. R, 23; performances, see p. 26), erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, and restored by *C. F. Langhans* after a fire in 1843. The interior was remodelled in 1895. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, by *Rietschel:* in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muses with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces.

Between the Library and the Opera House stands a marble monument, by Schaper, to the *Empress Augusta*, unveiled in 1895.

The reliefs on the pedestal represent the nursing of the wounded in war and the education of children. In front of it is the *Kaiser-Vase*, a huge vase presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emp. William I. on his 90th birthday (Mar. 22nd, 1887). — In the background is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Hedwig** (*Hedwigs-Kirche;* Pl. R, 22), a simplified imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73. It was not till 1886-87 that the copper-sheathed dome was surmounted by the lantern and cross demanded by the spirit of the original design. The unfinished representation of the Adoration of the Magi in the pediment (1898, by N. Geiger) and the decoration of the interior with stained-glass windows are also the work of the last few years. Close by is the *Presbytery*, built in 1900 by Cremer & Wolffenstein in a tasteful baroque style. — The *Dresdner Bank*, Behren-Str. 38, is by Heim; behind the Roman Catholic church is the bank of the *Berliner Kassenverein* (No. 2), by Ende & Böckmann, which is connected with the older building (by Gropius & Schmieden) in the Oberwall-Strasse (No. 3).

Five ***Statues** of famous generals by *Rauch*, over lifesize, embellish the square in front of the Opera House. Between the latter and the palace of the Empress Friedrich is *Blücher* (d. 1819), a bronze figure, 11 ft. high, with drawn sword, resting one foot on a cannon, erected in 1826, on a pedestal 13 ft. in height. To the right and left are bronze statues of *York* (d. 1830) and *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), both erected in 1855. In front of the guard-house are marble figures of *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the wars of 1813-15.

The **Royal Guard House** (*Königswache;* Pl. R, 23) was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1816-18 in the form of a Roman fortified gate. Adjoining it are three large cannon; the central one ('La belle Joséphine') was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871 and has been rechristened 'Valeria'.

At the back of the guard-house is the *Ministry of Finance.* To the left of this, and farther back, is the **Singing Academy** (Pl. R, 23), erected in 1825 and renowned for the excellent acoustic properties of its concert-hall. The academy was founded by *Fasch* in 1791, and afterwards came under the management of *Zelter* (d. 1832). Concerts, see p. 29.

Tramways (see pp. 15-21) run from the *Opern-Platz* to the Lehrte Station, Moabit (12, 13), to Plötzensee (12), to the Wedding-Platz (34), to the Stettin Station (33), to the Gesundbrunnen (34, 39), to the Vineta-Platz (40), to the Schönhausen Gate (53, 54), to the Danziger-Strasse (53), to the Spittel-Markt (12, 13), to the Görlitz Station (91), to the Halle Gate, Rixdorf (53), to the Marheineke-Platz (39), to the Kreuzberg (34), to the Potsdamer-Platz (54), to Schöneberg (40), and to Charlottenburg (33, 54); also from the *Dorotheen-Strasse* (on the N.) to the Zoological Gardens, Wilmersdorf (O), and to Charlottenburg (N); and from the *Französische-Strasse* (on the S.) to the Silesian Station (80) and to the Nollendorf-Platz (60).

To the E. of the Royal Guard House (p. 58), and fronting to the S., is the ***Arsenal** (*Zeughaus;* Pl. R, 23, 26), one of the best buildings in Berlin, begun by *Nering* in 1694 and carried to completion by *Grünberg, Schlüter* (1698-99), and *De Bodt* (1706). It is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures by *Schlüter*. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig* (d. 1881), and it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and *Hall of Fame of the Prussian Army*. The artistic decoration of the Hall of Fame was completed in 1891. The commandant of the Arsenal is *General von Usedom*, while *Dr. von Ubisch* is the curator of the collections (adm., see p. 35; official handbook 50 pf.).

The main portal is in the middle of the S. façade. The bronze bust of Frederick I. above it and the allegorical figures to the right and left are by *Hulot*.

The rooms of the Ground Floor, unfortunately somewhat poorly lighted, are separated by handsome iron railings and adorned with mural paintings in grisaille (siege operations) by *Burger*. The rooms to the right (E.) of the vestibule contain the *Museum of Artillery*, those to the left (W.) are devoted to the *Museum of Military Engineering*.

The collection of artillery is nearly complete from the end of the 14th century onwards, though the number of fine artistic specimens is comparatively small. The following objects are specially worthy of attention: (to the right) old flint-lock muskets and organs; No. 154 (in the corner), so-called golden cannon of 1641; adjacent, 17th cent. cannon made of leather; No. 337, richly chased 48-pounder, made at Lübeck in 1669 for Holland and discovered at Paris in 1814; Nos. 186, 187, 334, and 188 (between the pillars), cannon of the time of the Great Elector, the last covered with ornamentation; farther on, opposite a balloon-gun of 1870-71, a cannon dedicated to the Elector Albert Achilles, one of eleven cast by Jacobi in 1708 by command of King Frederick I.; No. 590 (near the end of the room), organ used by Schill's volunteers, who made in 1809 a brave but unsuccessful attempt to free Prussia from the French yoke; Chinese cannon captured in 1901.

The Museum of Military Engineering (left side) contains models of objects connected with pioneering and artillery. Here also are models of old French fortresses (including Sedan, Paris, and Strassburg), brought from Paris in 1814; model-plans of the battles of Düppel (1864), Königgrätz (1866), and St. Privat (1870); and a model of the Hohkönigsburg near Schlettstadt, in Alsace. — The sarcophagi designed by Schlüter for King Frederick I. and Queen Sophie Charlotte are also temporarily on view here (see p. 150).

Opposite the vestibule is the entrance to the glass-roofed Court, round which are ranged groups of French cannon, overhung by French flags, both captured in the war of 1870-71. The centre is occupied by a colossal marble figure of Borussia, by *R. Begas*. The *Heads of Dying Warriors on the keystones of the windows (widely known as the *Masks of Schlüter*) are very striking.

From the back of the court two flights of steps, adorned with

sculptures by R. Begas, ascend to the HALL OF FAME, which occupies the N. wing of the UPPER STORY and consists of three sections — the 'Herrscherhalle' in the middle and the two 'Feldherrnhallen' at the sides.

The 'Hall of the Rulers', which is 70 ft. square and nearly 70 ft. high, is lighted from the roof. The *Triumphal Procession on the dome, the large *Paintings in the spandrels (Resuscitation of the German Empire, War, Peace, and Valhalla), and the four Virtues of Rulers (Bravery, Justice, Wisdom, and Moderation) in the corners, are all by *Geselschap.* In the side-niches are the following paintings: Homage of the Silesian Estates in 1741, by *Camphausen;* Assembling of the Volunteers at Breslau in 1813, by *Bleibtreu;* Coronation of Frederick I. at Königsberg in 1701, by *A. von Werner;* and the Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, also by *Werner.* The sculptures include a marble Victory by *Schaper* (in the central recess, opposite the entrance), eight bronze statues of Prussian rulers from the Great Elector to the Emperor William I., by *Encke, Brunow, Hilgers, Hundrieser, Schuler,* and *Siemering,* and busts of Scharnhorst, Stein, Bismarck, and Roon.

The 'Halls of the Generals' are each adorned with six mural paintings of battles. Those in the hall to the left (W.) are the Battle of Turin (1706), by *Knackfuss;* the Passage of the Kurische Haff by the Great Elector (1679), by *Simmler;* the Battle of Fehrbellin (1675), by *Janssen;* Torgau (1760), by *Janssen;* Hohenfriedberg (1745), by *Janssen;* and Frederick the Great before the battle of Leuthen (1757), by *Roeber.* Those in the hall to the right (E.) are the Capitulation at Sedan (1870), by *Steffeck;* the Storming of St. Privat (1870), by *Bleibtreu;* the Meeting of King William and the Crown Prince at Königgrätz (1866), by *Hünten;* the Allied Monarchs at Leipsic (1813), by *Schuch;* Waterloo (Belle Alliance; 1815), by *Bleibtreu;* and Düppel (1864), by *Roeber.* The plastic ornamentation includes colossal bronze busts of 32 eminent leaders of the Prussian army and four allegorical figures in marble. Two of the latter, by *Begas* ('Science of War' and 'Power'), are in the W. hall, and two by *Schaper* ('Enthusiasm' and 'Loyalty') in the E. hall. The busts were executed under the superintendence of R. Begas by various sculptors. Those in the hall to the left represent Sparr and Derfflinger, Schöning and Treffenfeld, Prince Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, Keith and Winterfeld, Prince Maurice of Dessau and Gessler, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick and Seydlitz, Prince Henry and Fouqué, Zieten and Belling. In the hall to the right are Blücher and Prince Louis Ferdinand, York and Courbière, Bülow and Kalckreuth, Tauentzien and Gneisenau, Kleist and Wrangel, Goeben and Werder, Moltke and Manteuffel, Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Frederick Charles.

The W., N., and E. wings of the upper floor are separated from

the Hall of Fame by iron railings, and contain the COLLECTION OF WEAPONS AND ARMOUR, which is divided into three sections. The numbers given below correspond with those on the porcelain labels attached to the exhibits.

E. WING. In entering from the E. Hall of the Generals, we have the Oriental weapons to our right and the European to our left. Special attention should be paid to the beautiful 15th cent. armour and the fine gala suits of the 16th cent., mostly bequeathed by Prince Charles of Prussia (d. 1883), and many of them adorned with reliefs. The chief specimens are on or near the central pillars; No. 60a. helmet with the Judgment of Paris and Abduction of Helen; 59a & b. state armour of Elector Joachim II., of 1539; 68. shield with Fall of the Giants; 76. part of a suit of armour with Roman battles; 74. shield with engagement under the walls of a fortress; 75. tournament suit of Emperor Charles V.; 84. field suit of Joachim II., 1560; shields with Curtius (85) and Horatius Cocles (87); 105. armour of the Margrave Hans of Küstrin; 114. shield with Hercules; 124. horse armour of Emperor Ferdinand I.; in front of the last, armour of Francis I. of France.

S. WING. Chiefly Prussian arms and uniforms up to the time of Frederick the Great. In the middle of the side next the court are uniforms and orders of the Emperors William I. and Frederick III., orders of Bismarck and Moltke, and keys of the French fortresses captured in 1814 and 1870-71. — On the side next the street, near the middle; swords (197) of the Brandenburg Electors, and (198) of Emperors Leopold, Rudolph II., and Ferdinand II. — Beyond the centre, 232. souvenirs of Derfflinger; 233. standards of Henning von Treffenfeld with symbolic devices. These are followed by uniforms of the 18th century; on case 278, ensign of a Prussian recruiting officer of the 18th century; tiger-skin and bearskin-cap of Zieten. On the adjoining pillars are portraits of the tall grenadiers of Frederick William I.

The W. WING is specially devoted to arms and uniforms of the time of the Wars of Liberation (1813-1815). At the end of the side next the street: 417. figures of Prussian soldiers of the period; 412. orders, hat, and pistols of Napoleon I., captured at Waterloo; 411. uniforms of Frederick William III.; 423. souvenirs of Blücher. — On both sides of the central passage are 68 **Lifesize Figures of Prussian Soldiers.* Those to the left represent soldiers from the time of the Great Elector down to 1806 and also the royal household troops; to the right, those from 1806 to the present time, ending with the troops in the colonies and the China expedition.

On the S. side of the Zeughaus-Platz is the **Palace of the Empress Friedrich** (Pl. R, 23; no admission), which is connected with the so-called *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. It owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace. It was occupied in 1733-40 by Frederick the Great as Crown Prince, and from 1793 to 1840 by Frederick William III. In 1797 Emperor William I. was born here. From 1858 to 1888 it was the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William and his family. — The last house on this side is the *Residence of the Commandant of Berlin.*

2. Cathedral. Royal Palace. National Monument to Emperor William I.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden, and spanning the *Spree*, is the ***Schloss-Brücke** (Palace Bridge; Pl. R, 26), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*. It was adorned by Frederick William IV. with eight groups in marble, over lifesize, illustrative of the life of a warrior. On the S.: 1. Victory teaches the boy the history of the heroes, by *E. Wolff;* 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by *Schievelbein;* 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by *Möller;* *4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by *Drake*. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann;* *6. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by *Bläser;* 7. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by *A. Wolff;* 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*.

Beyond the bridge extends the Lustgarten (Pl. R, 26), an open space 247 yds. in length and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belonging to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drill-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is bounded by the Old Museum (N.; p. 71), the Cathedral (E.), and the Royal Palace and the National Monument to Emperor William I. (S.). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.**, by *A. Wolff*, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The King, in the uniform of a general, is represented with his right hand outstretched. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, between them Legislation, and at the back Religion with the olive-branch, a reference to the Union of the Evangelical Confessions (1817). — Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the Old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, 22 ft. in diameter and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. R, 26), completed in 1902, dominates the Lustgarten and its environs, and with its lofty dome will henceforth be the distinguishing feature of any general view of Berlin. It occupies the site of a former cathedral (built in 1747-50), the poverty of whose appearance even Schinkel (1816-17) was unable to remedy, and of the beginnings of a Royal Vault ('Campo Santo'), dating from the time of Frederick William IV. (1845-48). In 1892 the Prussian diet granted ten million marks (500,000*l.*) for the new building, which was begun in 1894 in the later Italian Renaissance style by *J. C. Raschdorff* and his son, *Julius Raschdorff*. Its dimensions

are: length 394 ft., breadth 262 ft., height to the main cornice 98 ft., to the foot of the lantern 246 ft., and to the highest point of the dome 361 ft. The material is sandstone, with granite for the lower courses of masonry, while the cupolas, lantern, and roofing are of copper.

The VESTIBULE on the Lustgarten side is two stories high and 262 ft. long. The chief entrance in the centre is high and vaulted; over the arch are two bronze angels holding a shield; to the right and left are bronze figures of Mercy and Truth, modelled by *Widemann*. On the attic are two ornaments ending in crowns and a centre-piece containing a figure of Christ by *Schaper* in copper, 17 ft. in height. The domed towers at the corners, each 279 ft. high, contain the bells. On the entablature are represented ten Apostles by *Manzel*, *Brütt*, *Baumbach*, *Herter*, *Calandrelli*, and *Pfannschmidt*. — The CENTRAL DOME is octagonal in shape and measures 125 ft. in external and 102 ft. in internal diameter. The richly ornamented drum is surmounted by eight figures of angelic musicians, 17 ft. in height, by *Schott*.

The interior of the cathedral is tripartite. The CHURCH PROPER, to which the main entrance admits, is surmounted by the dome, and is lighted from above. The interior of the dome is to be adorned with mosaic representations of the Eight Beatitudes, after *A. von Werner;* the models for the decorative carving are contributed by *O. Lessing* and *Schuchardt*. The body of the church is in the form of an irregular octagon, and has seats for 1960 worshippers. In the semicircular niches in the shorter sides are the pulpit and galleries. In the longer sides are galleries for the court (W.), the ministers (S.), and the organ and choir (N.). On the E. is the semicircular chancel, lighted by three large windows. — On the riverside are the vestry and robing-rooms, ending in two smaller towers with cupolas, beneath which are the two carved angels taken from the old building. Above, on the apse are figures of Moses, by *Janensch*, and John the Baptist, by *Vogel*. — On the S. lies the WEDDING AND BAPTISMAL CHAPEL, 59 ft. long and 30 ft. wide; it is roofed with barrel-vaulting and is adorned by sculptures on the exterior by *O. Lessing*. — On the N. is the MEMORIAL CHURCH, 115 ft. in length and breadth. The pentagonal central space is surrounded by small chapels, to contain various monuments. Among these will be the bronze monument of *Elector John Cicero* (d. 1499), by Peter Vischer and his son, finished in 1530, with two representations of the deceased (see p. 150); the state coffins of the *Great Elector* (d. 1688) and his consort *Dorothea* (d. 1689), and of *King Frederick I.* (d. 1713) and his consort *Sophia Charlotte* (d. 1705), the last two from designs by Schlüter (see p. 59). — A fine staircase on the E. side, to be embellished by a Descent from the Cross, by *M. Lock*, leads from the Memorial Church down to the HOHEN-

ZOLLERN BURIAL VAULT. This vault, 15 ft. in height, is destined to receive the existing 87 coffins of members of the reigning family.

The best view of the cathedral is perhaps obtained from the Spree, near the Bau-Academie (p. 131), or from the Eagle Pillar near the Royal Palace (see below). The following walk round the building is to be recommended; over the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke (see below), along the right bank of the river, back across the Friedrichs-Brücke (see p. 146), and thence to the steps of the Old Museum (see p. 71).

Passing between the cathedral and an annexe of the palace, we reach the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke* (1886-89), with artistic embellishments by *Lürssen*. Beyond the bridge are two handsome buildings, dating from 1887, and forming the entrance to the Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse (see p. 141).

The ***Royal Palace** (*Königliches Schloss;* Pl. R, 26) is in the form of a rectangle 630 ft. in length and 381 ft. in depth, enclosing two large courts, which are entered by five portals, each bearing a number. It rises in four stories to the height of 98 ft., while the dome above it is 232 ft. high. The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1443-51. In 1538 Joachim II. added a wing by *Kaspar Theyss*, facing the Schloss-Platz, with a tilting-yard in front, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another court to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, *Nering* erected the throne room in 1681 and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to *Andreas Schlüter*, who began his work in 1698. The gigantic scheme of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree and the transverse building (p. 65) still retaining their original form. In 1706 Schlüter retired from the direction of the work, as the rebuilding of the so-called 'Münzturm', which was to be some 300 ft. high (at the N.W. corner, where the column with the eagle now stands), had failed. He was succeeded by *Johann Friedrich Eosander*, surnamed *von Goethe*, a native of Sweden, to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the W. façade. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by *Böhme* to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick II. and Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. In 1825-26 *Schinkel* restored the apartments of Frederick II. for the

Crown Prince. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by *Stüler* and *Schadow* (1845-52), and greatly enhances the effect of the exterior. A new period of building activity began under Emp. William II., who made the palace once more the actual residence of the reigning sovereign. Great gates of wrought iron were placed in the five outer portals; a terrace with a landing-stage was constructed on the river-side; and, finally, the W. wing, with the White Saloon (see p. 67) and the neighbouring apartments, have recently undergone a thorough reconstruction from the designs of *Ihne*.

The rooms occupied by the imperial family (no admittance), fitted up in 1888-89, are on the first floor, overlooking the Schloss-Platz. Those of the Emperor are between Portals I and II, while the apartments of the Empress adjoin them to the W. Above Portal I is the 'Sternen-Saal' (Star Hall; with the 'Elisabeth-Saal' above it on the second floor; see plan of the Royal Palace), containing the colours and standards of the Berlin regiments. A purple banner, hoisted on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence.

The exterior of the palace exhibits in its two principal façades, both by Schlüter, a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N., overlooking the Lustgarten (formerly the garden-front), is enlivened with light and elegant details. The statues on the balustrade of the latter are modern. They represent Emperor William I. as Jupiter, Empress Augusta as Juno, Emperor Frederick as Mars, and Empress Frederick as Minerva. The *Horse Tamers* at Portal IV, two large bronze groups by Baron Clodt, were presented by the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia in 1841. — The W. Façade, by Eosander, with its great central portal, built in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, is colder in style, but highly effective. The two bronze reliefs by O. Lessing (executed in 1897) represent Elector Frederick II. as builder of the castle, and King Frederick I. as builder of the palace. — The S. portion of the water-front, next the Kurfürsten-Brücke, which is well seen from the Burg-Str., with the round tower known as the 'Green Hat', behind which lies the old Palace Chapel, formed part of the castle of Joachim II.; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the corner-turret, is known as the 'Herzogin Haus', and dates from the opening years of the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery (p. 64) built by Nering in 1685 in a classic Renaissance style, and the façade of the N.E. corner wing, which was rebuilt at the same time, and was occupied by the Great Elector, and also, for a time, by Elector Frederick III.

By Portal IV, which is opened by a sentry, we enter the Outer Court, in the centre of which is a large bronze group of *St. George and the Dragon*, by Kiss (1865). The transverse building bounding the court on the E. belongs to the old structure of 1580, though its decorative details are modern.

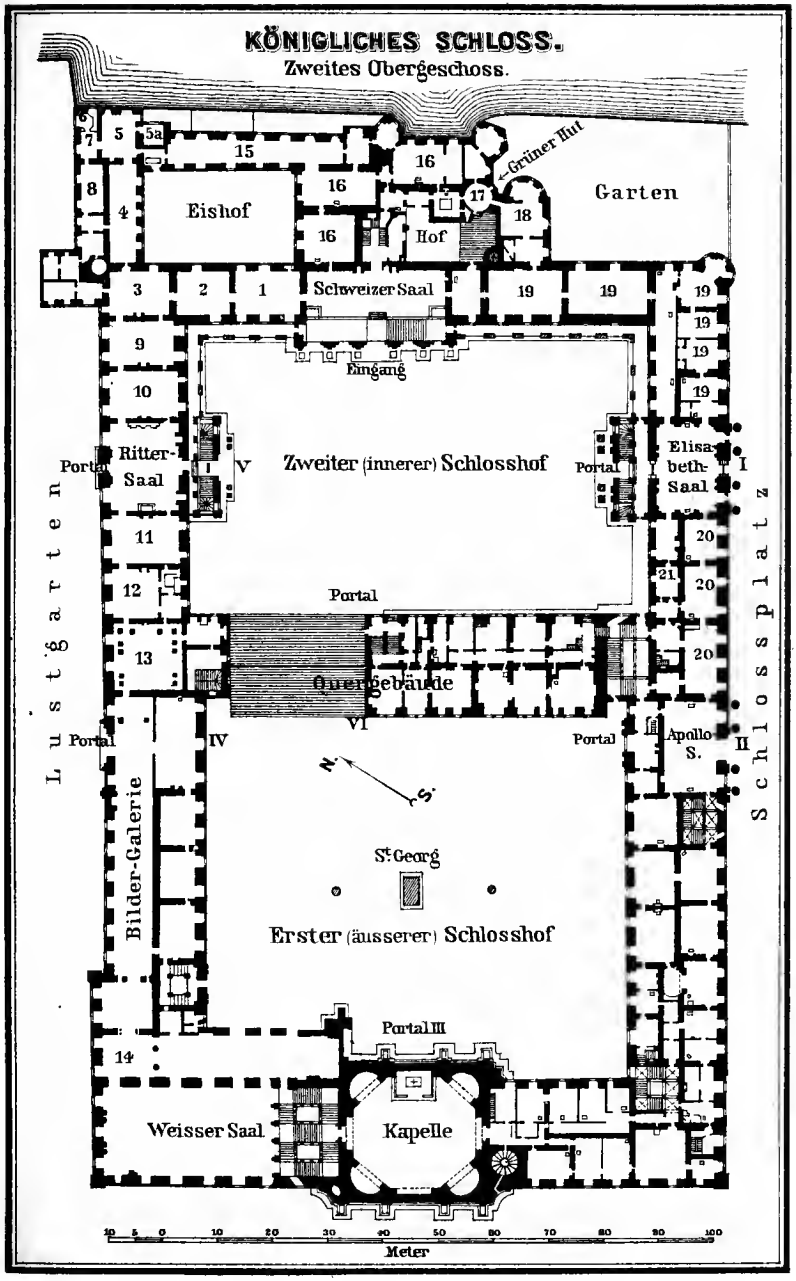
A passage leads hence to the *Inner Court, which is considered

one of Schlüter's masterpieces; it is surrounded on three sides by arcades. To the left, in Portal V, is a *Statue of the Great Elector*, by Franz du Sart (1651).

Tickets of admission to the *Interior of the palace (comp. p. 37) are issued in the inner court, at the office on the groundfloor to the left. The entrance is in the E. wing. Sticks and umbrellas given up here are returned at the exit (no fees). — The old 'Wendelstein' ascent leads to the —

Second Floor, of which as a rule the State Rooms overlooking the Lustgarten are alone shown to visitors. — In the E. Wing is the *Schweizer-Saal*, originally the old guard-room, and now used as a reception-room on festive occasions. — Next come the two State Antechambers. The first (1) contains portraits of the family of Frederick the Great, by *Pesne;* the second (2), with an old ceiling by Schlüter, has portraits of the Great Elector and his family, Frederick William I. as Crown Prince, Peter the Great, and Catharine II. of Russia.

In the Northern Wing is the Königs-Zimmer (3), renovated in the style of Schlüter, and containing portraits of all the Prussian kings down to the Emperor Frederick (the first three by *Pesne*). — To the W. of the Königs-Zimmer follow the State Rooms, built by *Schlüter* and gorgeously decorated, later somewhat modernised by *Stüler*. In the *Rote Drap d'Or Kammer (9) is *Camphausen's* picture of 'Emperor William I. at Gravelotte', while the fireplace is surmounted by a relief by *Schlüter*. — This is followed by the Rote Adler, or Brandenburger Kammer (10), with silk wall-hangings; the chandeliers and tables are of wood covered with silver, the originals having been melted down by Frederick the Great; here also is *Camphausen's* picture of 'The Great Elector at Fehrbellin'. — In the *Ritter-Saal (formerly the Throne Room) the gorgeous rococo decoration reaches its climax. The allegorical *Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*, while the carving of the large central door is also worthy of notice. The trumpeters' gallery was formerly (1739) of solid silver, but was melted down by Frederick the Great in 1745. The crystal chandelier was purchased from the city of Worms by Frederick William III. On the sideboard, by *Eosander* (1703), are the finest specimens of plate from the royal collection (including a tankard by Jamnitzer), mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, and forming the remains of a once considerable treasure, the rest of which was melted down in war-time. In this apartment court receptions and the distribution of orders take place. — The Schwarze Adler Kammer (11), decorated similarly to the 'Rote Adler Kammer', contains *Camphausen's* picture of 'Frederick the Great after the battle of Leuthen'. The allegorical painting on the ceiling represents 'The Founding of


KÖNIGLICHES SCHLOSS.
Zweites Obergeschoss.
Grüner Hut
Garten
Eishof
Hof
Schweizer Saal
Eingang
Ritter-Saal
Portal
Zweiter (innerer) Schlosshof
Elisabeth-Saal
Portal
Portal
Quergebäude
Portal
Apollo S.
Lustgarten
Schlossplatz
Bilder-Galerie
St. Georg
Erster (äusserer) Schlosshof
Portal III
Weisser Saal
Kapelle
Meter

the Order of the Black Eagle', by *Leygebe*. — In the Rote Samt-Kammer (12) are good portraits of the Great Elector, Frederick I., and his consort Sophia Charlotte, in handsome antique frames. The old velvet tapestry with silver borders (from which the room takes its name) and the gilded furniture are worthy of notice. — The former Chapel (13) was fitted up in 1879 as a hall for the meetings of the High Order of the Black Eagle, and contains a picture by *A. von Werner* representing the first investiture with the order by King Frederick I. on Jan. 18th, 1701.

The Picture Gallery, 197 ft. in length, 23 ft. wide, and 29½ ft. high, is used as a banquet-hall and can accommodate 400 guests. On the window-side (fine view of the Linden and the buildings of the Lustgarten) are various pictures, including a 'Scene from the battle of Hohenfriedberg' (1745), and 'Action of the Prussian fleet at Tres Forcas under Prince Adalbert' (1856), by *Röchling*. Main wall: *Pesne*, King Frederick I.; *Menzel*, *Coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861; *Winterhalter*, Emp. William I.; *Keinke*, Emp. Frederick; *Von Angeli*, Emp. William II. and Empress Augusta Victoria; *A. von Werner*, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, and Emp. William II. opening the Imperial Diet for the first time. At the end of the gallery, to the right, is a sculptured *Group of Queen Louise and her sister (1795), by *Schadow*. — Adjoining the Picture Gallery, and overlooking the court, is the Königinnen-Zimmer, containing portraits of all the Queens of Prussia.

We now reach the West Wing and enter the new Gallery of the White Saloon, the addition of which (see p. 65) remedied the former isolated position of the saloon. The gallery is adorned with fine Gobelins tapestry (scenes from 'Don Quixote: woven in 1774-76) and with portraits of members of allied reigning families. It communicates by several doors with the *Weisse Saal or White Saloon, a large hall 105 ft. in length, 52 ft. in width, and 43 ft. high, begun in 1728, completed by *Stüler* in 1844, and completely remodelled by *Ihne* in 1894-95. The ceiling has been raised and has received a rich plastic decoration, the four central spaces being adorned with the arms of the Hohenzollerns as Burgraves, Electors, Kings, and Emperors. The reliefs on the vaulting between the walls and the ceiling are by *O. Lessing* and represent victorious war as the fosterer of art, science, trade, and industry. The walls are decorated in coloured marble and gilded bronze. Between the coupled pilasters on the long side are 9 marble statues of the nine Prussian rulers from the Great Elector downwards, as they appeared at the time of their accession to the throne: Frederick William II., by *Calandrelli*, Frederick William III., by *Eberlein*, Frederick William IV., by *Unger*, William I., by *K. von Üchtritz*, Fred-

erick III., by *Baumbach*, the Great Elector, by *Schaper*, Frederick I., by *Böse*, Frederick William I., by *Schott*, and Frederick the Great, by *Magnussen*. The opening of the Reichstag and of the Landtag (Prussian Diet) as well as the chief court festivities take place in the White Saloon.

The adjoining staircase leads to the *Palace Chapel (comp. p. 65), an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68-75 ft. in diameter, which is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian alabaster, and is backed by a richly gilded silver cross set with large precious stones.

The Palace contains altogether about 700 apartments, but permission is seldom accorded to view any others than those above mentioned. Adjoining the Königs-Zimmer (Pl. 3, p. 66) on the Second Floor, and looking towards the river, are the so-called 'Alte Parade-Kammern' or 'Old State Rooms', occupied before the commencement of Schlüter's building by Elector Frederick III. and containing rich decorations of his period. Next to these comes the *Boisierte Galerie* or *Wainscoted Gallery* (4), with portraits of the Great Elector and his family. This gallery leads into the *Kurfürsten-Zimmer* (5), with portraits of all the Hohenzollern Electors; this is adjoined by an antechamber containing those of the old Counts of Zollern and the Burgraves of Nuremberg. The following rooms include the *Chinesische Kabinett* or *Chinese Cabinet* (5a); the *Kron-Kabinett* or *Crown Cabinet* (6), in which the crown jewels used to be kept; the *Betkammer* or *Oratory of Frederick I.* (7), and the *Bridal Chamber* (8), which still plays its historical part in weddings of the royal house. — Farther on, on the river-front, is the *Neue Galerie* or *New Gallery* (15), with portraits of the female relatives of Frederick the Great, by Pesne; the **Braunschweigische Kammern* or *Brunswick Rooms* (16); the *Tower Room* in the 'Grüne Hut' (Green Hat; 17), hung with views of the Berlin Palace in the times of the Electors, by C. and P. Graeb; the adjoining *Kapellen-Zimmer* or *Chapel Room;* the *Kleist Rooms* (18), which have lately been restored in the German Renaissance style, and contain ten pictures by L. Cranach; the *Elizabeth Rooms* (19), formerly occupied by Queen Elizabeth Christina, consort of Frederick the Great, and later by Queen Elizabeth, consort of Frederick William IV.; and the *Apartments of Princess Marie* (20). In an adjoining room (21), Frederick the Great was born on Jan. 14th, 1712. — Looking on to the Lustgarten on the First Floor are the **Königs-Kammern* or *King's Rooms*, fitted up for Frederick William II. by Gontard and Erdmannsdorf, and now used as guest-rooms for the most distinguished foreign princes. In the S.E. wing (extending from the old Palace Chapel, the chief remaining fragment of Joachim's building, as far as Portal II) are the *Apartments of Frederick the Great*, re-decorated in 1825-26 by Schinkel for Crown Prince Frederick William, and now partly used by the Emperor. — On the Ground Floor of the North West Wing were the *Apartments of Frederick William I.*, the later 'Petits appartements' of Frederick William II., which are still fitted up in the style characteristic of their period.

Opposite the W. side of the Schloss, on a raised platform, stands the —

***National Monument to Emperor William I.** (Pl. R, 26, 25), an imposing work by *R. Begas*, unveiled on March 22nd, 1897, the hundredth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. On a pedestal 66 ft. in height rises the colossal equestrian figure of the

Emperor (30 ft. high), in bronze, attired in a field-cloak and holding a commander's bâton in his right hand. He bestrides his favourite charger Hippocrates, which is led by a graceful figure of *Peace. At the four corners of the base are Victories, standing upon globes, with flowers and wreaths; and on the two principal sides are seated colossal figures of War (to the N.) and Peace (to the S.). The reliefs on the pedestal are of corresponding import (the 'Horrors of War' and the 'Blessings of Peace'). Projecting from the corners of the base are four lions, amid trophies of weapons and banners. — A stone colonnade, with coupled Ionic columns, by *Halmhuber*, extends on three sides of the platform, and is destined to receive statues of the Emperor's contemporaries. The inside of the attic is adorned with sculptured groups representing the kingdoms of Prussia, by Breuer, Bavaria, by Gaul, Saxony, by Kraus, and Wurtemberg, by Breuer. The four groups at the back, visible from the Schinkel Platz (p. 131), represent Commerce and Navigation (by L. Cauer), Art (by Hidding), Science (by K. Begas), and Agriculture and Industry (by L. Cauer). Each of the corner pavilions bears a bronze **Quadriga*, that to the N. with Borussia, by Götz, that to the S. with Bavaria, by Bernewitz. — Room was made for the monument by removing the Schlossfreiheit, and narrowing the river Spree. The cost amounted to 200,000*l.* The castings were made by Gladenbeck.

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. R, 25, 26), to the S. of the Palace (tramways Nos. 60, 63, 80, see pp. 18, 19), is the ***Schlossbrunnen**, a monumental fountain by *R. Begas*, presented to the Emperor William II. by the magistrates of Berlin, and unveiled in 1891. In the centre is Neptune on a rocky throne, with Tritons and putti below. The basin, 59 ft. in diameter, contains four marine animals, while round the brim are allegorical figures of the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Vistula. — To the W. of the square are the business premises known as the *Rote Schloss*, built in 1866-67 by Ende & Böckmann.

On the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, between the Spree and the Breite-Str., are the **Royal Stables** (Pl. R, 25, 26), a handsome edifice erected by *Ihne* in the Renaissance style in 1897-1900. The main front is 305 ft. long, while the river-front is 578 ft. in length. The building is adorned with sculptures by *Otto Lessing*. On the attic are horse-tamers and figures of ancient warriors, while at each end of the main front is a fountain inserted in the wall, that to the left with Prometheus and the Oceanidæ, that to the right with Perseus and Andromeda. Of the older stables in the Breite-Strasse (see p. 138), now surrounded by the new building, No. 35, formerly the Ribbeck House, has a fine Renaissance doorway dating from 1624, while the adjoining houses have baroque pediments. Adm. to the stables, see p. 37.

The horses are kept in two stories of the river-wing, with the carriages above. The small HISTORICAL MUSEUM arranged here contains the sledge on which the Great Elector pursued the Swedes across the Kurische Haff in 1679; the white charger which Frederick the Great bestrode at the battle of Mollwitz; Sadowa, a favourite horse of William I.; and state carriages and sledges of the time of the first kings. — The main wing contains a large hall with the coronation coach of 1740, and also the saddle and harness rooms.

The *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (Bridge of the Elector; Pl. R, 26) leads to the E. from the Schloss-Platz to the old town of Berlin. The bridge, built in 1692-95 after designs by Nering and rebuilt in the old style in 1895, affords a good view of the river-front of the Royal Palace (p. 64), the Cathedral (p. 62), the Rathaus (p. 139), the Georgen-Kirche (p. 144), and the Dammmühlen-Gebäude (p. 139).

The bridge is adorned with a bronze equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688), designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal. The latter are intended to typify hostile powers against whom the Elector had waged war. The reliefs on the sides represent respectively the Electorate and the Old Palace (left), and the Kingdom and the New Palace (right).

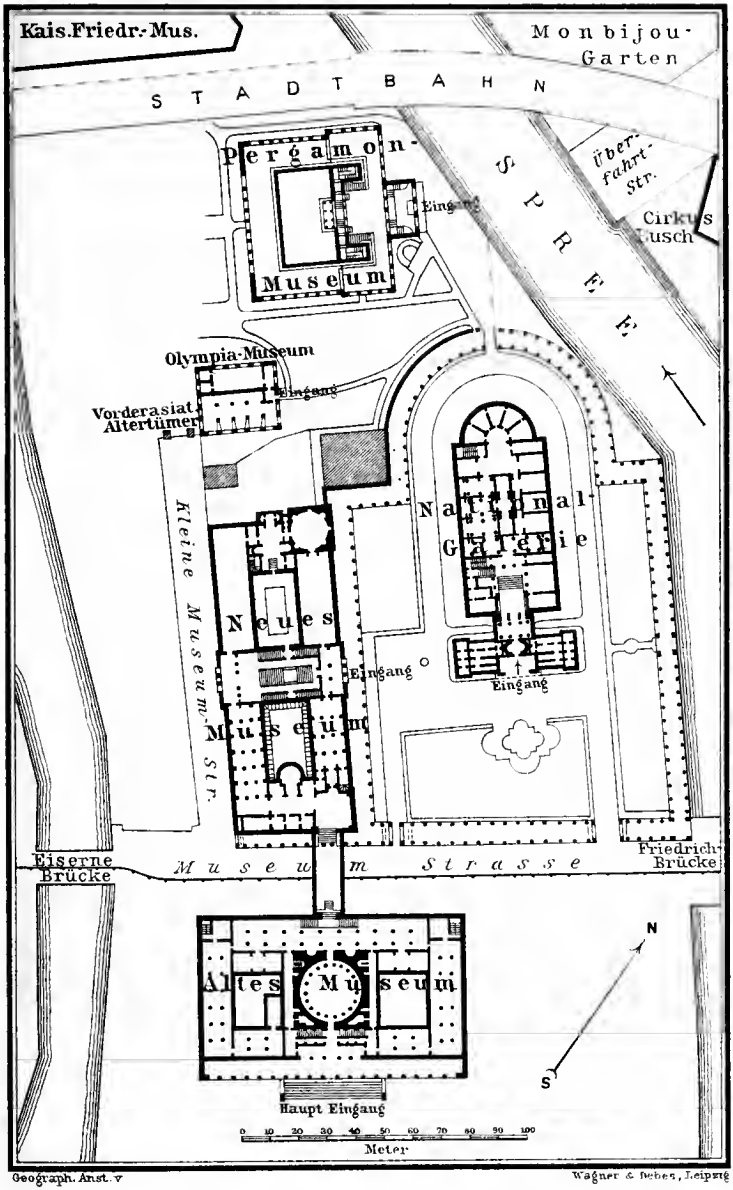
3. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.

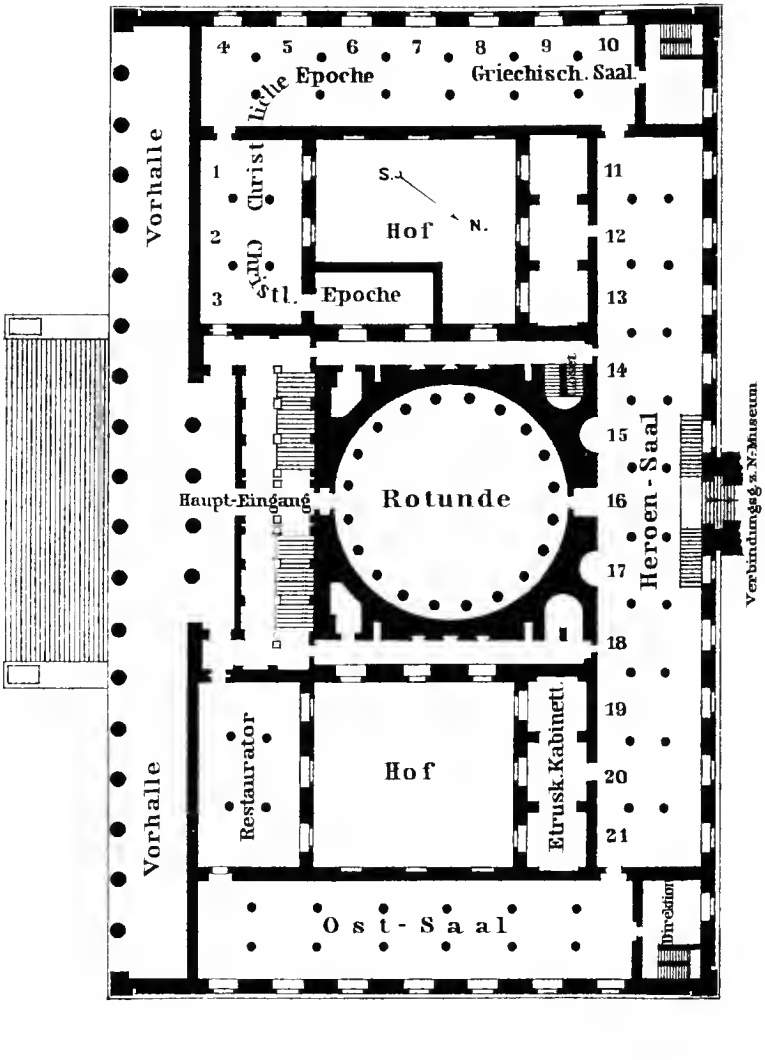
Tramways Nos. 39, 40, 53, and 54; see p. 17 and comp. also p. 58.

To the N. of the Lustgarten (p. 62) rises the *Old Museum* (see p. 71), with the *New Museum* (p. 88) behind it, the two buildings being connected by a passage carried across the street. To the right is the *National Gallery* (p. 99). — The *Pergamum Museum* (p. 96) and a building for the *Olympian Exhibition* and the *Antiquities from Western Asia* (p. 97) are situated between the New Museum and the Stadtbahn.

Beyond the Stadtbahn, on the point of land between the arms of the Spree, the *Emperor Frederick Museum* is now being built, from Ihne's designs, for the reception of the Renaissance works in the Old and New Museums, and for the Cabinets of Coins and Engravings. The plastic decorations include a medallion of Frederick III. by O. Lessing, on the side next the railway, and ten groups on the attic by A. Vogel and Widemann, six of which represent the Arts, and the remaining four the chief Art Cities. Two bridges will lead to the N. entrance, opposite to which a monument of the Emperor, by R. Maison, is to be erected.

The following pages contain a short notice of the principal treasures of the Museums. Details will be found in the official


Kais.Friedr.-Mus.
Monbijou-Garten
STADTBAHN
Pergamon-Museum
Eingang
SPREE
über-fahrt-Str.
Cirkus Busch
Olympia-Museum
Eingang
Vorderasiat. Altertümer
Kleine Museum-Str.
National Galerie
Neues Museum
Eingang
Eingang
Eingang
Eiserne Brücke
Museum Strasse
Friedrich-Brücke
Altes Museum
Haupt Eingang
N
S
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Meter
Geograph. Anst. v
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Altes Museum, mittleres Geschoss

Galerie der Original-Skulpturen.

catalogues sold inside the buildings. The catalogues offered for sale outside are dear and untrustworthy.

The Director General of the Museums (including the Ethnographical and Industrial Museums, pp. 118 and 122) is *Dr. Richard Schoene*. *Dr. Bode* is Director of the Picture Gallery and of the Collection of Christian Sculptures; *Dr. Kekulé von Stradonitz* of the Collection of Antiquities and of the Antiquarium; *Dr. Lippmann* of the Cabinet of Engravings. *Dr. Menadier* and *Prof. Dressel* of the Collection of Coins, *Prof. Delitzsch* of the Asiatic Antiquities, *Prof. Erman* of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department, and *Prof. H. von Tschudi* of the National Gallery.

a. The Old Museum.

Admission, see p. 36. — The Official Guide to the Old and New Museums (50 pf.; 12th edit., 1902) and also Special Catalogues and Photographs may be bought in the Hall of the Heroes (p. 72).

The ****Old Museum** (Pl. R, 26), an admirable building in the Greek style, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28. The raised central part of the structure is adorned with colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome, a copy by *Tieck;* at the back, Pegasus refreshed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps also are flanked by two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss;* left, Youth on horseback, launching a spear at a lion, by *A. Wolff*.

The Vestibule contains marble statues of German artists and architects: to the right of the entrance are those of *Rauch* (d. 1857), by Drake, *Cornelius* (d. 1867), by Calandrelli, *G. W. von Knobelsdorff* (d. 1753), by Karl Begas the Younger, *Schlüter* (d. 1714), by Wiese, and *Winckelmann* (d. 1768), by Wichmann; to the left those of *Schinkel* (d. 1841), by Tieck (copy), *Otfried Müller* (d. 1840), by Tondeur, *Chodowiecki* (d. 1801), by Otto, *Carstens* (d. 1798), by Janensch, and *G. Schadow* (d. 1850), by Hagen. The frescoes, designed by *Schinkel*, and executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, represent (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (The original designs, in the Schinkel Museum, p. 172, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction.) — From the vestibule, a door leads to the first floor of the Museum (see p. 72).

The Upper Vestibule, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England. The frescoes, also designed by *Schinkel*, represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements. A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the cathedral, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — A door here leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 88), while two others (open in summer only) admit direct to Saloons III (to the right) and IX (to the left) of the picture-gallery (pp. 84, 87).

1. First Floor.

The domed and vaulted *Rotunda, which we first enter, is distinguished by the harmony and effectiveness of its proportions. It contains the first part of the ***Gallery of Antiquities,** which is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, who purchased at Rome the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Most of its contents were formerly of mediocre merit, dating from the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but the purchase of the Saburow collection of Attic sculptures in 1884 and other acquisitions have placed the gallery upon quite a different footing. Most of the objects are labelled. *Large Illustrated Catalogue of the Antique Sculptures,* 1891 (25 *M*).

Between the columns of the Rotunda, which support the gallery (with the Raphael tapestry, see p. 88), are statues (partially freely restored): to the left, *7. Amazon, after Polycletus; 215. Meleager (copy of a Greek work of the 4th century). — From the Rotunda we enter the —

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven compartments distinguished by numbers below the windows. The sculptures here are mostly of marble. Comp. XXI (at the end, to the right): 221. Polyhymnia (after an original of the Pergamenian school); 363. Head of Antinous: 218. Euterpe; 1486. Torso in the Pergamenian style. — Comp. XX: *208. Dancing Mænad, a Greek work of the time of the Diadochi (torso); by the window, to the left, 610. Head of a Mænad, copy of a Greek original of the 4th cent.; under glass, 76a. Head of Athene with traces of colouring, after the Parthenos of Phidias. — The Etruscan Cabinet, adjoining this compartment on the S., contains a number of sarcophagi and urns with the figures of the dead represented in a recumbent position on the lid (notably No. 1261, to the left) and house-urns (notably 1242, opp. the entrance). To the left, 1262. Proserpina enthroned; in front, 734. Greek painting on marble (6th cent.). The large richly painted sarcophagus in the middle of the room dates from the 6th century. — Comp. XIX: 262. Dancing Satyr (3rd cent. B. C.); Lion in Pentelic marble (4th cent.); by the window, to the left, 28. Aphrodite (torso), a replica of the Venus de' Medici. — Comp. XVIII: 494. Girl playing with astragali; 591. Calliope; 222. Urania; by the window, to the left, *384. Bust of Caracalla; to the right, *Head of a negro (from Greece). — Comp. XIV: 4. Statue of a boy, in bronze, found in 1858 in the Rhine, near Xanten; *300. Portrait-herma of Plato, with inscription; 843b. Roman sarcophagus, with scenes from the legend of Medea; opposite, 298. Socrates; by the window, to the left, 399b. Portrait-head of a Roman boy; 295. Bust of Herodotus; by the window, to the right, *Bust of a noble Roman boy (early imperial epoch). — Comp. XIII. By the window, 316, 317. Greek portrait-

heads. — Comp. XII: Small bronze figure (Hermes?); 509. Torso of a youth (copy of a Greek work of the 5th cent.); between the columns, Attic relief (5th cent.); by the window, 296. Sophocles, *297. Euripides; behind, 302. Demosthenes. A side-room here (no adm. at present) contains *Bronzes from Boscoreale* near Pompeii (ornaments from a bed, vases, etc.) and objects discovered at *Priene* in Asia Minor. — Comp. XI: 1051. Greek marble throne; 83. Demeter, Roman copy of a 5th cent. Greek work; adjacent, *Aphrodite (?), from the same workshop as the pediment-figures of the Parthenon; by the window, *Head of Anacreon, after Cresilas. On the opposite wall, 925. Medea and the daughters of Pelias (copy of an Attic relief; 5th cent.); 485. Thorn-extractor.

Greek Room. Comp. X: *3. Torso of a draped female figure in bronze, found at Cyzicus (4th cent.); opposite, 1492. Attic tomb-relief, surmounted by a mourning Siren (end of 5th cent.); **1. Bronze torso of a youth, probably Apollo, found near Eleusis (end of 5th cent.); opposite, **1482. Tomb-relief of a girl, a Greek work of the first half of the 5th cent.; *2. Boy praying (or, perhaps, playing at balls), a Greek bronze, perhaps of the school of Lysippus, or of the 3rd or 2nd cent. B. C., purchased by Frederick II. for 5000 thalers; the arms were restored in France in the 17th cent. and it is therefore uncertain whether the present 'intention' is the same as the original. — Comp. IX: *738, *739. Two large Attic tomb-reliefs of Thraseas and Lysistrate (early 4th cent.), in excellent preservation; 1473. Archaic tomb-relief; 498, 499. Figures of two mourning maid-servants, from an Attic tomb; *740. Fragment of the tomb of Nikarete, 743 (opposite), Female head from Eretria (both of the 4th cent. B. C.). — Comp. VIII: *308. Bearded head, one of the earliest Greek portraits extant (6th cent.); 1456, 1457. Dancers (Attic; 5th cent.); below, 709a. Votive relief (Hermes and Nymphs), of the latter half of the 5th cent.; opposite, 223. Torso of a youth, good copy of a Greek original of the 5th cent.; Small Attic tomb-reliefs, 737. of Mynno (ca. 400 B. C.), and 756. of Meneas and Menecrateia; 736. Stele from Karystos; 1495. Columnar support for a votive offering, from Melos, with inscription (6th cent.); 725. Votive relief of a victorious charioteer, from Oropus (4th cent.); 1530. Bust of Pericles, from Lesbos (5th cent. B. C.); 475. Head of the Doryphorus, after Polycletus.

We now reach the **Sculptures of the Christian Epoch.** This collection of works in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now, thanks to the large additions made since 1873, unequalled out of Italy, even in London or Paris. See *Illustriertes Handbuch der Italienischen Plastik*, by *Bode*, 3rd ed., 1902 (1 ℳ 25 pf.). Photographs 75 pf.

West Saloon. Comp. VII. To the right: *65a. *Ant. Rossellino*,

Virgin and Child with two cherubim, marble relief in an ancient tabernaculum; 225. *Cristoforo Romano* (?), Bust of Teodorina Cibo; opposite, 42. *Donatello,* Madonna with the Child, in marble. — To the left, *Donatello,* 39. 'Madonna Pazzi', 39b. Scourging of Christ, both in marble; 164. *Bartolomeo Buon,* St. Jerome; *Andrea Bregno,* 203. Front of a ciborium, 205. Colossal marble bust of Pope Alexander VI.

Comp. VI. To the right, by the pillar: *276. *Spanish Master* (17th cent.), Painted wooden bust of the Mater Dolorosa; *Mino da Fiesole,* 82. Faith, *79. (opposite), Niccolò Strozzi (marble bust), *81. Madonna (marble relief). — To the left: *Luca della Robbia,* 116a. Madonna (half-length), *116n. Madonna and Child. *Andrea della Robbia,* *118. Madonna and saints, a masterpiece in his earlier manner, 119a. Annunciation; *Luca della Robbia,* 119d. Bust, 116r. and 116p. Reliefs of the Virgin; other works by the Robbia.

Comp. V. To the left: 192b. *Guido Mazzoni,* Realistically painted head; 91d. *Benedetto da Majano,* Lunette with angels as supporters; **62a. *Desiderio da Settignano,* Bust of a princess of Urbino, one of the most finished portraits in existence, executed in fine limestone from Urbino. — To the left: 420. *Fr. Duquesnoy,* called *Fiamingo,* Cupid carving his bow; 284a. *Houdon,* Bust of Gluck; 279. *Pigalle,* Mercury; 273. *Fr. Maratti,* Carlo Maratti.

Comp. IV. To the right and left are works by *Verrocchio:* *93. Sleeping youth, *97a. Entombment, 96, 97. Putti. — On the principal wall: *Aless. Vittoria,* *247. Ottavio Grimani, marble bust, 248. Pietro Zeno; between these, **209. *Michael Angelo,* Youthful John the Baptist, an early masterpiece (1495); several reliefs by *Jac. Sansovino.*

Middle Saloon. Comp. I. 192. *Master of Ancona,* Madonna (figure for processions); 34a. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1400), Madonna enthroned: 165, 166. *Leopardi,* Marble shield-bearers from the Vendramin tomb at Venice. — Comp. II: 128a. *Giov. della Robbia,* Pietà, a large group in painted terracotta. In a glass-case here is a rich **Collection of Ivory Reliefs,* chiefly Byzantine and Italian. *23. *Giov. Pisano,* Madonna; 158. *Paduan Master,* Ciborium; 206. *Sicilian Master,* Madonna. — Comp. III contains the very interesting collection of *Early Christian* and *Early Romanesque Stone Reliefs,* and also several excellent works of later Romanesque and Gothic times. Back-wall: 21d. Madonna by the *Presbyter Martin* (1199). Main wall: *25. *Andrea Pisano,* Crucifix in wood. Glass-case containing early-Christian lamps in terracotta and bronze; ivory pyxes, diptychs, etc. 28. Bust of a Neapolitan princess (from Scala near Ravello; ca. 1270).

End Saloon. To the left: 39. *Agostino di Duccio,* Madonna. — 115. *Luca della Robbia,* Madonna (stucco relief); 121a. *Andrea*

della Robbia, St. Dorothea. — *Luca della Robbia*, 157. Pietà, 116e. Madonna; 153a. *Antonio Federighi*, Marble bust of a girl. — 223. Venetian marble chimney-piece. In front, and placed upon it, are models of the 16-18th centuries. *61. *Fr. Laurana*, Bust of a Neapolitan princess; 87. *Benedetto da Majano*, Vision of Innocent III.; 64. *A. Rossellino*, Adoration of the Shepherds, terracotta model for the marble relief in the Bargello at Florence; 85. *Benedetto da Majano*, Half-length portrait of Filippo Strozzi. — On the back-wall: *79a. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of Luca di Mino, the apothecary. — In front of a magnificent Persian *Carpet (16th cent.): **86. *Ben. da Majano*, Madonna, a large painted terracotta figure, the finest work of its kind; *67. *A. Rossellino*, Marble bust. — To the right: *Donatello*, 39a. Youthful St. John (painted terracotta bust), 38a. Madonna; 149a. *A. Rossellino*, St. Elizabeth; 62. *Desiderio da Settignano*, Florentine girl. — *Francesco di Simone*, Marble chimney-piece; upon it, *141. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1460), Giov. Rucellai, painted stucco bust. The glass-case in front contains terracotta models of the 15th century. — 80. *Mino da Fiesole*, Bust of a young woman; 109a, etc. Madonna-reliefs in painted terracotta and stucco (Florentine); *151, 152. Wooden statues from an Annunciation of the school of Quercia.

2. Ground Floor.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase (on which is a model of a Greek quinquereme) descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the groundfloor of the Old Museum. Here, to the left, is the *Library* for the use of the officials, to the right the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The ***Cabinet of Coins** contains 250,000 specimens, of which about 110,000 are ancient (75,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). The collection has been much enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Prokesch-Osten* cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*l.*), and those of *Grote, Dannenberg, Fikentscher*, and *Imhoof* (purchased in 1900 for 23,000*l.*), and will now bear comparison with the London and Paris collections. The collection of oriental, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The *Collection of Italian Medals* of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Bacciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and later in that of the late Director Dr. Friedländer, and also the collection of *German Medals* are remarkably complete. A selection of the finest medals and coins, and a collection of box-wood and soapstone matrices for the German medals, are exhibited in glass-cases. About 2000 impressions of seals are exhibited also. Catalogue, 2nd edit. 1890 (50 pf.); see also *Von Sallet, Münzen und Medaillen* (illustrated, 1898, 3 *M.*). Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

3. Second Floor.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Heroes ascends to the Passage connecting the Old and New Museums (p. 88), whence we ascend a few more steps to the Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery. — Direct approach to the picture-gallery (in summer only) from the vestibule of the Old Museum, see p. 71.

The nucleus of the ****Picture Gallery** consists of the collections of *Mr. Solly*, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 thalers (110,000*l.*), and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., and most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a few French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian 'academics' and 'naturalists' now in the Gallery once formed part of the *Giustiniani Collection*, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museum the work of extension progressed steadily under *Dr. Waagen* (d. 1867), the first director, who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were works of the first order. After 1850 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a standstill, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices. The collection of early Italian and Flemish works of the 15th cent. is particularly rich, and the growing appreciation for these schools has also enhanced the reputation of the Berlin gallery.

The Early Italian Masters are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. Among the painters of the 14th century we meet *Duccio*, *Giotto*, the *Gaddi*, and others. The Last Judgment of *Fra Angelico*, the Madonna with the two SS. John of *Sandro Botticelli*, the Madonna enthroned and Saints of *Cosimo Tura* and

Carlo Crivelli, the Woman's Portrait by *Domenico Veneziano*, Pan among the Shepherds and Nymphs and also the Portrait of an Old Man by *Luca Signorelli*, the large altar-piece by *L. Vivarini*, the Adoration of the Magi by *A. Vivarini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Annunciation of *Piero Pollajuolo*, the two allegorical pieces by *Melozzo da Forlì*, three small panels by *Masaccio*, and the Adoration of the Magi by *Vittore Pisano* are among the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The Golden Period of Italian Art is neither so fully nor so well illustrated. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and the fourth, the Madonna di Casa Colonna, is unfinished. The rare *Sebastiano del Piombo* is represented by several works, one of which is the so-called 'Fornarina' from the Blenheim collection. Among the works of Raphael's Florentine contemporaries, the admirable altar-piece by *Andrea del Sarto* is a masterpiece. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolomeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with *Albertinelli*. *Bronzino*, the best-known portrait-painter of Florence, is illustrated by a masterly portrait of Ugolino Martelli. — Among the Masters of Chiaroscuro *Leonardo da Vinci* is represented by a highly interesting altar-piece of the Ascension, and *Correggio* by the Leda, a work which, after its varied fortunes, still retains its attractiveness. — *Titian*, the chief of the Venetian School, is represented by a few portraits only, among which are the unfinished portrait of himself, the Lavinia, and the delightful little daughter of Roberto Strozzi; *Giorgione* by an attractive portrait. The Gallery also contains altar-pieces and ceiling-paintings by *Bordone*, *Francesco Vecellio*, *Tintoretto*, *Paolo Veronese*, and *Lor. Lotto*, all of which, however, are excelled by several admirable portraits by Lotto. — The Brescian School is well represented by works of *Savoldo*, *Moroni*, and *Moretto*.

Italian Art in the 17th Century is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. *Caravaggio*, in particular, is represented by works of every size and description, while *Guido Reni* is seen to advantage in a fine altar-piece of his early period. *Carlo Maratti* contributes an admirable Portrait of a Young Man, which was formerly in the Suermondt Collection. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by *Tiepolo* and several town views by *Belotto*.

Among works of the Early Netherlandish School the Gallery possesses the wings of the large altar-piece at Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils, and six small pictures by *Jan van Eyck*, including his finest portrait. *Roger van der*

Weyden, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by no less than three admirable altar-pieces. *Petrus Cristus, Dierick Bouts, Hugo van der Goes,* and the *Master of Flémalle* are also well represented, the last by a Crucifixion and two portraits; by *Hans Memling* are two Madonnas and an excellent portrait. The Virgin and Child of *Quinten Massys,* who forms a link between the early-Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts. — The contemporary OLD FRENCH SCHOOL is represented by an admirable devotional portrait by *Jean Fouquet.*

The gem of the EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL is *Holbein's* portrait of the merchant Gisze, which formed part of the Solly collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by Holbein belonged to the Suermondt Cabinet, a third belonged to the late Sir John Millais. The gallery has recently been enriched by seven genuine specimens of *Albrecht Dürer:* a portrait of Elector Frederick the Wise (of his early period), the admirable portrait of Muffel (1526), the celebrated Holzschuher portrait, considered the finest he ever painted (1526; bought in 1884 for 17,500*l.*), the Madonna with the siskin, two portraits of ladies (both painted in Venice), and lastly a Mater Dolorosa. The collection also contains masterpieces of two of his best pupils, *Hans von Kulmbach* and *Albrecht Altdorfer:* a large Adoration of the Magi by the former, the Rest on the Flight into Egypt by the latter. The examples of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* are numerous. *Penez, Amberger,* and *Bruyn* are represented by characteristic examples.

The NETHERLANDISH ART OF THE 16-17TH CENTURIES, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the Flemings and the Dutch, and the gradual development of the arts of painting in miniature, landscape and genre painting, and painting from still life, may be studied here to great advantage in numerous works by the leading masters. Of the works of *Peter Paul Rubens,* the versatile chief of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, the Gallery possesses a small collection only compared with those of Munich, St. Petersburg, Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, but on the other hand its specimens were nearly all executed without the cooperation of pupils. The Raising of Lazarus is one of his best altar-pieces, the Rescue of Andromeda, the Bacchanal, and Diana at the Chase are charming examples of his mythological style, the St. Cecilia and the larger Andromeda are delightful in their bloom of colour. The unfinished Capture of Tunis affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The St. Sebastian and the Neptune and Amphitrite are characteristic specimens of his early period. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a Mocking of Christ, bearing the stamp of Rubens' influence, and perfect in its colouring and treatment, two valuable portraits of the Genoese

period, and finally a Pietà from the period of his return from Italy. The collection also contains good examples of *Snyders* and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the Backgammon Players, the Temptation of St. Anthony, and a Rural Feast. A large landscape by *Adrian Brouwer* is remarkable for its idealised fidelity to nature.

The Dutch School is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The collection of paintings by *Rembrandt* is one of the finest of its kind and includes characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two small Biblical scenes, the large painting of Pastor Anslo (acquired in 1894), the Preaching of John the Baptist, the portraits of his wife Saskia and of his servant Hendrikje Stoffels, the Vision of Daniel, the Joseph and Potiphar, and the Susannah are in his most mature style. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruysdael* are two Views of the Dunes near Overveen, the great Oak Forest, and a large sea-piece. The Violoncello Player of *Terburg* is perhaps his most finished work; his so-called Paternal Admonition is mentioned by Goethe. Among the genre-painters of Rembrandt's time, *Pieter de Hooch* contributes an excellent interior, *Nicolaas Maes* a portrait of an Old Woman, and *Jan van der Meer* of Delft two works, while *Ph. de Koninck*, *A. van de Velde*, and *Wouverman* are also admirably represented. The gallery contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huysum*, *Hondecoeter*, *Weenix*, *Kalf*, and other depictors of still-life.

The pictures are hung in strict historical order, the Germanic schools occupying the E. half of the building (to the left), the Romanesque schools the W. half (to the right). In point of lighting, attractive arrangement, and equipment the gallery yields to few or none. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with the small Vestibule, entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 76).

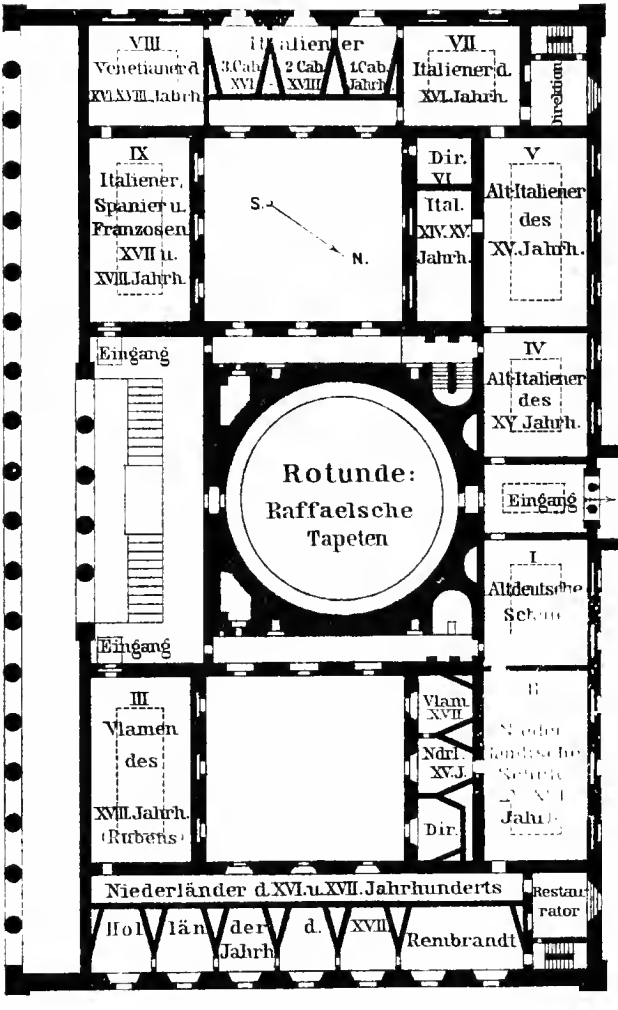
Descriptive catalogue (4th ed., 1898), 1 *M.*; the same, with 70 photogravures, 10 *M.* Photographs 80 pf. each. Each picture is inscribed with the name of its subject and that of the painter, with the date of his birth and death.

The Vestibule is used for the exhibition of recent acquisitions, both sculpture and paintings, until they are transferred to the various groups to which they belong. At the beginning of 1902 the following sculptures were exhibited here: to the right: *School of Giovanni Pisano*, David, Apostle, Prophet, John the Baptist (in marble); *School of Pisa* (about 1400), Annunciation, painted wooden figures; *Sienese Master* (early 15th cent.), Madonna (in marble); several reliefs of the Madonna by *Donatello* and his followers; *Studio of*

Veit Stoss, Coronation of the Virgin (painted group in wood). The glass-case beneath contains Small Bronzes (*Donatello*, Angel with tambourine); by the side, *Giovanni da Bologna*, Rape of Dejaneira (bronze). *Sperandio*, Bust; *Swabian Master* (about 1500), Coronation of the Virgin (painted group in wood). — Pictures: *J. van Ruysdael*, Ruins of a monastery by a torrent; *Schongauer*, Nativity of Christ; **L. Cranach the Elder*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (1504); *Netherlandish Master*, Pietà; *Geertgen van St. Jans*, St. John the Baptist; **Master of Flémalle*, Portrait; *Elsheimer*, Two small landscapes, Mercury and Argus (in the case of bronzes).

To the right are the Romanesque Schools (see p. 84), straight on, the Raphael Tapestries (p. 88). We, however, turn to the left to inspect the Germanic schools.

*Saloon I. German Schools of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. To the left: *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 567b. Bathsheba, 618. Portrait of a man, 567a. Madonna with the Child and St. Anne; *596a. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi; *583. *Amberger*, The geographer Sebastian Münster; 700. *Ludger tom Ring*, Portrait. — 569. *H. Burckmair*, St. Ulrich; *586d. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of an old man (late work); 603. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Crucifixion. *Holbein the Younger*, **586. Jörg Gisze, a Danzig merchant in the Steelyard at London, one of the greatest triumphs of portrait-painting (1532), 586b, 586c. Portraits. 639. *Barth. Bruyn*, Madonna with the Duke of Cleves; 572. *H. Burckmair*, St. Barbara. — 638a. *Altdorfer*, Landscape with satyrs; 557i. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of a girl (1507). — 556. *Amberger*, Emperor Charles V., a work of the most uncompromising realism, painted at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530; *Altdorfer*, *638b. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, 638. St. Francis and St. Jerome; **557e. *A. Dürer*, Hieronymus Holzschuher, patrician and senator of Nuremberg, the finest of Dürer's portraits, painted in 1526. — *A. Dürer*, *557f. Madonna with the siskin (painted at Venice in 1506), *557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, dated 1526; *Altdorfer*, *638. Nativity, 638c. Pride will have a fall; *A. Dürer*, 557c. Elector Frederick the Wise (an early work, ca. 1497), 557h. Madonna in prayer (1518), *557g. Portrait of a young woman (ca. 1506); 603a. *Baldung*, Winged altar-piece with the Adoration of the Magi. — To the right are paintings of the earlier German school: 1235. *Master of the Life of Mary* (so called from a series of pictures at Munich), Madonna with saints; 563a., 563d., *B. Strigel*, Altar-wings; 1222. *Soest School*, Large Crucifixion; 575. *Frankfort Master*, St. Anne with the Madonna and Child; 1235a. *Cologne Master of the Glorification of Christ* (so called from a series of pictures at Cologne), Adoration of the Child; 1207-10. *Master Berthold of Nuremberg*, Altar-piece in four sections.



10 0 10 20 30 Meter

Altes Museum, Obergeschoss

Gemälde-Galerie.

Saloon II. Netherlandish Schools of the 15-16th centuries. To the left: *Roger van der Weyden,* *534b. Winged altar-piece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist; *535. Winged altar-piece presented by Peeter Bladelin for the church at Middelburg, with the Adoration of the Holy Child, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Star in the East; a master-piece, 'remarkable for the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'; 534a. Travelling altar of Charles V., with scenes from the Life of Christ.

The main wall is occupied by six **Panels (Nos. 512-517) of the famous Altar-piece of the Lamb, by *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck,* painted for the church of St. Bavon at Ghent and finished in 1432. The central portion of the altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in St. Bavon; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brussels. The remaining six panels were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000*l.* The panels which had paintings on both sides have lately been divided into two plates, which are now exhibited side by side. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict judges, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession to the Fountain of Life (central panel, a copy by Coxie, No. 524); the former backs of these panels bear portraits of Jodocus Vydts and his wife (519, 522) and their patron saints, SS. John the Evangelist and John the Baptist (518, 523; in stone colour). Two upper panels (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels and St. Cecilia attended by angelic musicians; on the former backs (520, 521) the Archangel Gabriel and the Madonna.

'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The beholder is charmed both by the naïve and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring.

Dierick Bouts, *533. Elijah in the desert, *539. Feast of the Passover. These with two other panels in the Munich Gallery form the inner wings of an altar-piece. The central panel, representing the Last Supper, is in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain. 529. *Hans Memling,* Madonna enthroned; no number. **Hugo van der Goes,* Nativity of Christ; 534. *R. van der Weyden,* Descent from the Cross (copy of the original in the Escorial). — To the right: 561. *Quinten Massys,* Madonna enthroned (a masterpiece of colouring); 641. *Jean Bellegambe,* Last Judgment; 586a. *Mabuse,* Portrait; *1617. *Jean Fouquet,* Estienne Chevalier with his patron saint (the other wing of the altar-piece is in the Antwerp Gallery). — 585a. *Sir Anthony More,* Two clerics (1544; a youthful work). — 574b. *Quinten*

Massys, St. Jerome. — *532a. *A. Ouwater*, Raising of Lazarus (the only authenticated work by this founder of the Dutch school); 545c. *D. Bouts*, Madonna; 529a, 529b. *P. Cristus*, Winged pictures; *538a. *Master of Flémalle*, Crucifixion; 528b. *Memling*, Madonna; 532. *P. Cristus*, Girl; 573. *Gerard David*, Crucifixion.

Saloon II is adjoined by two small cabinets.

Cabinet 1 contains smaller works of the early-Flemish school. To the right: *537. *Master of Flémalle*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; 545. *Roger van der Weyden*, Charles the Bold; *529c. *Memling*, Portrait of an old man. — *Jan van Eyck*, 528a. Christ blessing, 523c. Portrait (portion of a larger work), *523b. Madonna with a Carthusian, *523a. Johan Arnolfini, **525a. Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altar-piece (p. 81), *No number, Crucifixion, with the Madonna and St. John, 528. Christ as the King of Kings, no number, Portrait, *525c. Virgin at church. — To the left: *Quinten Massys*, 574c. Mary Magdalen, No number, Portrait of a woman in rich dress, with a vase; 633a. *Joos van Cleve*, Portrait of a young man; *Lucas van Leyden*, 574a. Chess-players, *584b. Madonna with angels. — 558. *Jan Hemessen*, Merry party; 584a. *Lucas van Leyden*, St. Jerome; 1202. *Scorel*, Agatha van Schoenhoven.

Cabinet 2, with small pictures of the Flemish school (16th and 17th cent.). To the right: *Rubens*, 798b. Mars and Venus, 798c. Fortune (sketches); *Teniers the Younger*, 856. Backgammon, 866b. Dinner-party; 798f. *Rubens*, Head of an Apostle; 688a. *Jan Brueghel*, Flowers; *Teniers the Younger*, 857. The painter's family, 866c. Rustic dance; 798k. *Rubens*, Pietà. — 776d. *Rubens*, Study for a landscape; 650a. *Hans Bol*, Open-air party. Collection of miniatures by *Bol*, *Bosse*, *Petitot*, *Huot*, *Chodowiecki*, *Füger*, and others. — 776e. *Rubens*, Landscape with the shipwreck of Æneas; *Elsheimer*, 664b. St. Martin, 664c. Arcadian landscape, 664a. Nymph bathing. — *Teniers the Younger*, No number, Deliverance of St. Peter, 859. Temptation of St. Anthony; *Rubens*, *763. Child of the painter playing with a bird, *798g. Capture of Tunis (unfinished), 780. Marriage of St. Catharine (study).

From Room II we enter a corridor containing Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th cent. (see p. 84), and at *593. Fountain of Youth, by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, reach a series of cabinets, containing masterpieces of the Dutch School.

Cabinet 1 (Rembrandt Room) contains twenty works of *Rembrandt*. To the left: 810. Portrait of himself (ca. 1634); 828i. Old man in a red cap (ca. 1655); *828b. Hendrikje Stoffels, Rembrandt's servant, at a window (ca. 1662-64); 811. Moses with the Tables of the Law (1659); 808. Portrait of himself (1634); 828m. Portrait of a young Jew (study). — *828f. Vision of Daniel, a work of exceptional

delicacy of execution (ca. 1650); **828h. Joseph and Potiphar's wife, a masterpiece of his later period (1655); *828e. Susannah at the bath, one of the great master's finest and most mature productions (1647); *821a. *Ph. de Koninck*, Large landscape. — To the right: *Rembrandt*, *828n. The painter's brother, with a helmet on his head. — 805. Wife of Tobias with the goat (1645). — **828l. Pastor Anslo and his wife, a large and vigorous work of the same period as the Night Watch (1641), acquired from Lord Ashburnham in 1894; *812. Saskia, Rembrandt's first wife (1643; painted after her death); 806. Joseph's dream (1645). — 828d. The money-changer (1627), the earliest signed work of the master; 823. Rape of Proserpine, a youthful work (ca. 1632); *828a. Rabbi; 828c. Minerva, a youthful work; *828k. Preaching of John the Baptist, a vigorous sketch with numerous figures (ca. 1635); 802. Samson threatening his wife's father; 828. Jacob wrestling with the angel (ca. 1660).

Cabinet 2. To the right: No number, *Gerard Terburg*, Genre scene; 842a. *Aert van der Neer*, Moonlight landscape; **820b. *Pieter de Hooch*, Dutch interior, an early masterpiece: *948d, 948f. *W. Kalf*, Still-life. — *872a. *Paulus Potter*, The 'Bosch' near The Hague, with Prince Frederick Henry's hounds. — To the left: 792. *Gabriel Metsu*, A merchant's family; 825a. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *795. *Jan Steen*, Tavern-garden; 1623. *Jan van der Heyde*, View of a town; 838. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady before her mirror; *840. *Aert van der Neer*, Conflagration.

Cabinet 3. To the right: 795c. *Jan Steen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly. — 885h. *J. van Ruysdael*, Wooded banks. — 791e, 791d. *Gerard Terburg*, Portraits. — 884. *J. van Ruysdael*, Stormy sea. — 876a. *M. d' Hondecoeter*, Foreign water-fowl. — 808a. *Hercules Seghers*, Landscape; *855b. *A. van Ostade*, Boors in a tavern. — To the left: *919b, 974a. *Jan Weenix*, Game: *912b. *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a necklace of pearls; **885g. *J. van Ruysdael*, Oak-forest; 815. *Govaert Flinck*, Expulsion of Hagar. — *791g. *Gerard Terburg*, Violoncello-player, a masterpiece. — 885e. *J. van Ruysdael*, Dunes.

Cabinet 4. To the right: *766, 767, 801f. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Small portraits; 853b, 853h. *A. Brouwer*, Landscapes: *983d. *A. van Beyeren*, Fish: *801h. *F. Hals*, Tyman Oosdorp (1656); *886. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 905a. *F. Hals the Younger*, Silver ware. — *F. Hals*, 801a. Singing boy, *801c. Hille Bobbe, the sailors' Venus. — To the left: *800, *801. *F. Hals*, Portraits of a wedded pair; *G. Terburg*, *791. Paternal admonition (described by Goethe in his 'Elective Affinities'), *793. Knife-grinder: **801g. *F. Hals*, Nurse and child.

Cabinet 5. To the right: 861b. *A. Cuyp*, Cows at the river; *922b. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with browsing horses; *810d. *Jan van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape. — To the left: 791f.

G. Terburg, Smoker; *875a. *Jan van de Capelle*, Sunny beach; 967a. *Martin Sorgh*, The quarrel; 885f. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 854c. *P. van den Bosch*, Lace-maker; 906. *Jan de Heem*, Flowers; 809. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait of an old lady.

Cabinet 6. To the right: 819c. *Nicolaas Maes*, Woman peeling apples; *750b, *750c. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; 899. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; *No number, *Q. Brekelenkam*, Spinner. — 899a. *J. van Ruysdael*, The waterfall; 972a. 972b. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers. — To the left: 901b. *S. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *795d. *Jan Steen*, Christening; *922c. *Adriaen van de Velde*, Farm, the artist's most finished production; *912c. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Drinkers.

Corridor (mentioned at p. 82). 967. *Jan Fyt*, Diana and the spoils of the chase; 900c. *Ph. Wouverman*, Blacksmith; 845b. *Is. van Ostade*, Rustic tavern; 970. *Lansinck*, Dead pig; *901a. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; 796c. *Dirk Jan van de Laen*, Country-house; 835a, 835b. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian scenes; 985a. *Pieter Claesz*, Still-life; *750. *Th. de Keyser*, Portraits; 865c. *Van Goyen*, Winter; 800a. *P. Codde*, Masquerade; 903. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hay-cart; 855c. *A. van Ostade*, The physician; 758a. *Palamedesz*, Party; 912a. *Esaias Boursse*, Boy blowing soap-bubbles; 884a. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; 855. *A. van Ostade*, Hurdy-gurdy; 840a. *Aert van der Neer*, Conflagration; 845d. *Isaak van Ostade*, Peasant in a slouched hat.

Saloon III, containing the large works of the Flemish School. To the right: *Rubens*, No number, Conversion of St. Paul. **776c. Andromeda (from Blenheim); *A. van Dyck*, *770. Mocking of Christ, an excellent early work showing the influence of Rubens. *No numbers, Portraits of a wedded pair, masterpieces of the Genoese period; **781. *Rubens*, St. Cecilia, a masterpiece of his latest period; *774. *Rubens* and *Snyders*, Stag-hunt: *Rubens*, *783. Raising of Lazarus, 798h. St. Sebastian. — *Rubens*, 779. Infant Christ with John the Baptist and two angels (an attractive school-piece), 917. Madonna (painted along with *Snyders*, *J. Brueghel*, and *D. Seghers*). *785. Persens and Andromeda; 790. *A. van Dyck*, Children of Charles I. — To the left: *776b. *Rubens* (with the aid of *Van Dyck*), Bacchanal; 782a, 831. *C. de Vos*, Man and wife; *A. van Dyck*, 779. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, *778. Pietà (about 1628); *776a. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite, a characteristic and well-composed work of his early period; *832. *Cornelis de Vos*, Daughters of the painter: *A. van Dyck*, 782. Prince of Carignano. *782a. Nymphs bathing (a youthful work painted under the influence of Rubens and Titian).

To maintain the historical sequence, we now return to the vestibule (p. 79) and enter —

Saloon IV. Florentine and Umbrian Schools of the 15th century.

To the right: 98. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna and saints; **106. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna with the two SS. John, a masterpiece of his middle period. — 103. *Lorenzo di Credi*, St. Mary of Egypt; 204. *Piero di Cosimo*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *102. *S. Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; *73. *P. Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with a charming view of Florence and the valley of the Arno. — *Fra Filippo Lippi*, 58. Madonna, *69. Madonna worshipping the Child; 100. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna. — To the left: 1124. *S. Botticelli*, Venus; 96. *Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. Francis; 95. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna.

Saloon V. North Italian Schools of the 15th century. To the right: *1614. *Piero della Francesca* (or *Domenico Veneziano*?), Portrait; 115a. *Fr. Cossa*, Autumn; *1156a. *Carlo Crivelli*, Madonna with saints. — 1156. *Carlo Crivelli*, Mary Magdalen. — *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrarese school; 1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; *79c. *Luca Signorelli*, Portrait; *Mantegna*, 29. Presentation in the Temple, 9. Cardinal Luigi Scarampi; 112. *Lorenzo Costa*, Presentation in the Temple; 52. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, Madonna and saints. — *38. *Luigi Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints. — To the left: 23. *Vittore Carpaccio*, St. Peter consecrating St. Stephen as deacon; 54, 54a. *Melozzo da Forlì*, Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor; *Luca Signorelli*, *79. Two wings of an altar, with saints; *79a. Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici).

Saloon VI. (at the side of R. V). Early Italian Masters (14th and 15th centuries). To the right: 58c. *Masaccio*, Confinement of a Florentine lady. — 1067. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonna; 1064. *Bernardo da Firenze*, Triptych; 1079, 1081. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Small altar-pieces; 1062a. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, Part of a celebrated altar-piece from Siena finished in 1310; 1081a. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonna. — 27a. *Squarcione*, Madonna; 1162. *G. Schiavone*, Madonna enthroned; *2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (a masterpiece of colouring); 51. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, Madonna enthroned; *20. *Basaiti*, Altar-piece, in several sections; *15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing Anianus; 79b. *Luca Signorelli*, Holy Family; 132a. *B. Pinturicchio*, Reliquary of St. Augustine. — 61, 62. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Franciscan legends; *95a. *Vittore Pisano*, Adoration of the Magi. — *Antonello da Messina*, 8. St. Sebastian, 25. Portrait; 26a. *Jacopo*

de' Barbari, Madonna with Caterina Cornaro; 1130. *Gentile da Fabriano,* Madonna and saints; 5. *Antonio Vivarini,* Adoration of the Magi; *18a. *Antonello da Messina,* Portrait.

Saloon VII. Italian Masters of the 16th century (large paintings). To the right: 113. *Doménico Panetti,* Pietà; *90b. *Leonardo da Vinci,* The Risen Christ, between St. Leonard and St. Lucia. Though in a lamentable condition and at places retouched, this picture produces a very powerful impression through the beauty of the two saints, the brilliancy of the colouring, and the charm of the landscape background. *Door inlaid with the emblems of the Medici. — 213. *Gaudenzio Ferrari,* Annunciation; 122. *Francesco Francia,* Madonna and Child with saints; 249. *Fra Bartolomeo,* Assumption. — *Garofalo,* 243. St. Jerome, 261. Adoration of the Magi. — To the left: 46. *Fr. Morone,* Madonna and Child; *246. *A. del Sarto,* Madonna and saints.

Cabinet 1 (Italian Masters). To the left: *Raphael,* 141. 'Madonna Solly', *145. Madonna with St. Jerome and St. Francis; 245. *Franciabigio,* Portrait; **247a. *Raphael,* 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova' (ca. 1505); 245a. *Franciabigio,* Portrait; 147. *Raphael,* 'Madonna della Casa Diotalevi' (this and the above mentioned pictures are youthful works, ca. 1501-5). — *338b. *Bronzino,* Eleanor of Toledo; **248. *Raphael* 'Madonna della Casa Colonna' (1507; unfinished); **12a. *Giorgione,* Young man. — *338a. *Bronzino,* Ugolino Martelli; *166. *Titian,* Lavinia, daughter of the painter; 153. *Lor. Lotto,* Portrait of an architect.

Cabinet 2 (Italian Masters). To the left: 73a. *Piero Pollajuolo,* David; 82. *Filippino Lippi,* Madonna; 90. *Raffaellino del Garbo,* Madonna with two angelic musicians; 104a. *Andrea Verrocchio,* Madonna (unfinished work); 106b, 106a. *S. Botticelli,* Giuliano de' Medici and his mistress Simonetta. — **60a. *Fra Angelico,* Last Judgment, an altar-piece in three sections, forming one of the later masterpieces of the artist and unexcelled for depth of religious feeling and attractiveness in the figures. — To the right: *28. *Giovanni Bellini,* Pietà, an early work, showing Mantegna's influence; 32. *Catena,* Raimund Fugger; *18. *Antonello da Messina,* Portrait; No number, *Cima da Conegliano,* Coast scene.

Cabinet 3 (Italian and French Masters). To the left: *320. *Lorenzo Lotto,* Portrait of himself (1525); *197a, 197b. *Palma Vecchio,* Ideal figures, generally known as 'Palma's Daughters'. — *161, 301. *Titian,* Portraits; **259b. *Sebastiano del Piombo,* So-called 'Fornarina', a noble portrait, grandly and freely handled, of a Roman woman, painted under the influence of Giorgione and probably the model of Raphael's 'Fornarina' in the Uffizi (from Blenheim). — 494c. *Greuze,* Head of a girl; 190. *Johann Stephan von Calcar,* Portrait; *470, *468. *Watteau,* Italian and French Comedy.

— *503b, 503c. *Belotto*, Views of Pirna; *163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself; 426a. *C. Maratti*, Portrait.

Saloon VIII. Venetian Masters of the 16-18th centuries. To the left: 323. *Lorenzo Lotto*, St. Sebastian and St. Christopher (wings of an altar-piece); 1619. *Francisco Goya*, The Philippine Committee presided over by Ferdinand VII. (sketch); 157. *Girol. Romanino*, Madonna and saints; *Paolo Veronese*, *309. Minerva and Mars, 311. Apollo and Juno, ceiling-paintings from the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, or Warehouse of the Germans, at Venice. — **160a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi (dated 1542): 167, 193a. *Moroni*, Portraits. — To the right: 216. *Correggio*, Io, an early copy of the original in Vienna; 299. *Tintoretto*, Portrait: **218. *Correggio*, Leda: 259a. *Seb. del Piombo*, Knight of Sant' Iago. — 307. *Savoldo*, Venetian woman: *197. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Elizabeth; *310. *Tintoretto*, Luna and the Horæ; 307a. *Savoldo*, Pietà; 191. *Paris Bordone*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 298. *Tintoretto*, Portrait.

Saloon IX. Italian, Spanish, and French Schools of the 17-18th centuries. Over the doorway: 494. *Pesne*, Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife. — To the left: *448b. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 413. *F. Voet*, Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; *478a. *N. Poussin*, View of the Acqua Acetosa, to the N. of Rome, with St. Matthew in the foreground (a favourable example of the master's colouring). — 454. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Venus at the bath; 406b. *Al. Sanchez Coëllo*, Philip II. of Spain; **414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child, one of the artist's later masterpieces; 413c. *Velazquez*, Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; 404a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 405b. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian. — *413a. *Velazquez* (?), Condottiere Alessandro del Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness of treatment; **413e. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a Spanish lady. — To the right: *465. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Mancini; 471. *Ch. Le Brun*, Jabach of Cologne, Louis XIV.'s banker, and his family; *489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great as Crown Prince (1739); *459b. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altar-piece, excellent in its colouring and treatment; 372. *Annibale Carracci*, Italian landscape. — 441. *Luca Giordano*, Judgment of Paris; 373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Anthony, a good specimen of his early manner.

Returning by R. VIII, we reach the Corridor behind the cabinets, which contains Italian, Spanish and French paintings of the 16-18th cent: *Watteau*, 474a. Al fresco breakfast, 474b. Open air party; 363. *Guido Reni*, Mater Dolorosa; 169. *Paris Bordone*, Chess-players; 207a. *Milanese School*, Handkerchief of St. Veronica: 372a.

Agostino Carracci, Portrait; 1182. *Pellegrino Aretusi*, Madonna enthroned, with saints. The corridor contains also *Choir-stalls, with intarsia-work by *Pantaleone de Marchis* (ca. 1495). — We now return to the Vestibule (p. 79).

The door opposite the entrance admits to the upper gallery of the Rotunda (p. 72; entrance direct from the Lustgarten, see p. 71). The walls here are hung with the celebrated **Tapestry, woven for Henry VIII. of England from designs (now in the South Kensington Museum) drawn by Raphael in 1515-16 for the Sistine chapel of the Vatican. This tapestry, like the original set, of which it was the first repetition, was executed at Brussels in fine wools, silks, and gold thread, but like both the original and the later repetitions (Loreto, Dresden, Paris) has sadly faded. It was once in the possession of Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. To the right: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, is missing.)

b. The New Museum.

Admission, see p. 35. — Official printed *Guide*, see p. 71.

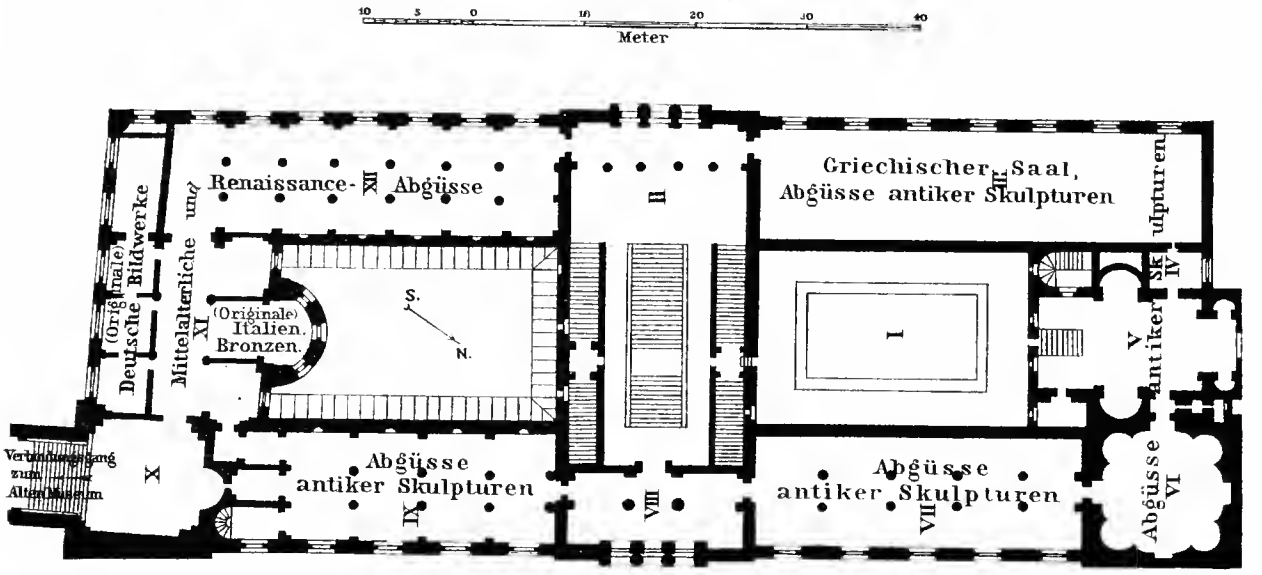
The ***New Museum** was erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55 (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the grand staircase, 102 ft.). The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, but its internal decorations are rich and artistic.

The main entrance is on the E. side, opposite the National Gallery. — The Passage (p. 76) connecting the Old and New Museums leads to the central story of the latter. The visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X, XI, and XII (see Plan) and enter the spacious ***Staircase** (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps leads from the groundfloor (p. 90) to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second (p. 93).

Six magnificent *Mural Paintings by *W. von Kaulbach*, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase: 1. *Fall of Babel*, with Nimrod in the centre; 2. *Golden Age of Greece;* 3. *Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus;* *4. *Battle of the Huns;* 5. *The Crusaders before Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon;* 6. *Age of the Reformation.* — Over the doors are figures of Tradition and His-

NEUES MUSEUM

Mittlerer Stock

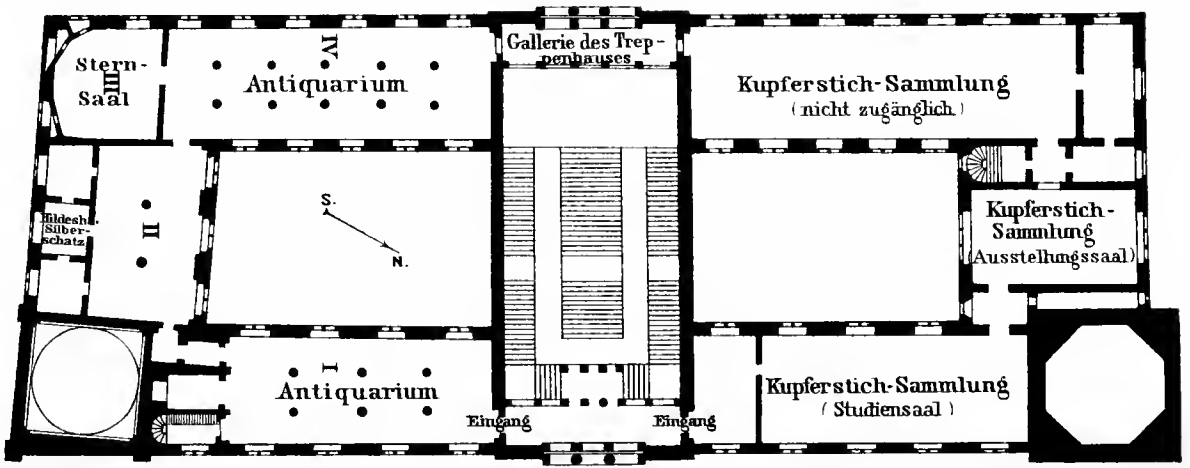


NEUES MUSEUM

Oberer Stock

10 5 0 10 20 30 40

Meter



tory, Science and Poetry. Between the large pictures appear the law-givers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, and Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls are allegorical figures of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, and Engraving. Around the entire hall, beneath the richly-decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his Cosmos, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

1. First Floor.

The first floor of the New Museum is almost entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable **Collection of Casts.** Rooms I-X (comp. the Plan) and the Passage from the Old Museum are devoted to *Casts from the Antique*, and represent the general development of antique sculpture fairly completely. The Greek works are arranged chronologically as far as possible. Excellent scientific catalogue by Friederichs (2nd edit. by Wolters, 1885; 12 *M.*). Room III also contains Greek landscapes, and Room X mural paintings from the Greek heroic myths. — Less complete, though very interesting, is the collection of casts of mediæval and Renaissance *Italian Sculptures*, in Room XII and part of Room XI. — Casts of *Olympian Sculptures*, see p. 98.

Four sections in the S. part of Room XI contain the ***Original German Sculptures,** which have lately been considerably added to. Sect. I: Sandstone figures from Würzburg, on which the colouring has been partially preserved; reliquary of St. Patroclus and two altar-screens from Westphalia; 287. Statue of Emp. Charles IV., a Nuremberg work; 292. *Michael Pacher*, Madonna. — Sect. II: Fountain from *Vischer's* workshop; groups of Apostles (Franconian); statues by *Riemenschneider* and the *Master of Creglingen*. — Sect. III: 404. *G. Lebenwolf*, Bust of Frederick II. of Denmark; Adoration of the Magi, by a *Swabian Master;* St. Anna with the Madonna and Child, by *Dan. Mauch;* two busts of members of the Imhof family, by *Jan de Zanr*. — *301-306 Scenes from the Passion, by *Veit Stoss*. — Sect. IV: 341. *Hans Daucher*, Altar; 421. *Otto Mangiot*, Cupid. In the cases is a valuable *Collection of small objects in wood, wax, bronze, mother-of-pearl, soapstone, ivory, etc.

In the N. part of the same room are the ***Italian Bronzes.** Though formed within the last few years only, this collection already ranks next to that in the National Museum at Florence as the most important and choicest of its kind. — In the middle of the room, *38. *Donatello*, John the Baptist. — To the left: *40. *Donatello*

and 140. *Paduan Master* (15th cent.), Busts of Lod. Gonzaga; between these, *160d. *G. B. Cavalli*, Bust of Spagnuoli, superior of the Camaldulensians. — To the right: two large *Busts of Gregory XIII. and one of Conte del Negro, private secretary to Clement VII. (16th cent.). — The shelves and small wall-cases and the large cabinet in the centre of the room contain **Bronze Statuettes, by *Donatello, Bertoldo, Bellano, Riccio, J. Sansovino, Cellini, Giov. da Bologna*, and nearly all the other great workers in bronze. — By the walls and at the window are cases containing a very extensive collection (nearly 1000) of ***Plaquettes.** *Donatello, Riccio, Moderno, Valerio Bello*, and all the other chief masters are represented by numerous specimens.

The glass-cases in R. XII contain a *Collection of Early Christian Antiquities from Egypt* (glass, terracottas, bronzes, and ivory carvings).

In the staircase (p. 88), as already mentioned, the wide central flight of steps descends to the groundfloor.

2. Ground Floor.

From the Vestibule (direct entrance, see p. 88), we first turn to the S. (left) and enter the hall of **Casts of German Sculptures.** The collection, which is historically arranged, contains important works dating from the beginning of the XI. to the middle of the XVI. century. The hall was originally intended for the Northern Antiquities, and the mural paintings represent scenes from Scandinavian mythology.

Most of the groundfloor is occupied by the —

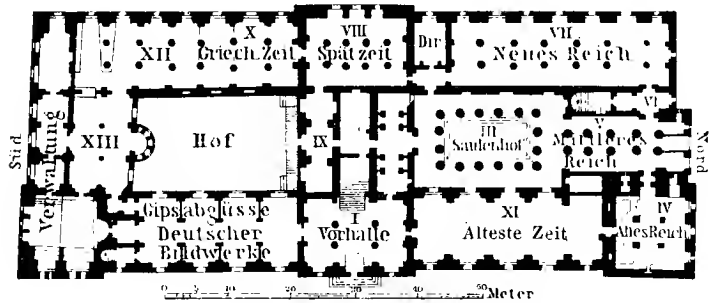
***Egyptian Museum,** one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845 and again more recently. It is arranged in chronological order (by dynasties). Illustrated catalogue, 2nd edit., 1899 (3 *M.*).

The Vestibule contains, among other objects of interest, an obelisk of Ramses II., a monument of victory of Usertesen III., from Nubia (1860 B.C.), a head of King Har-em-heb, and sacred monkeys. The door leading hence to Room XI is at present closed (comp. p. 91). — We pass through the anteroom beside the staircase and enter the —

Colonnade Court (Pl. III), which, together with Room V, represents the main features of an Egyptian temple. On the side nearest the entrance: Statues of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet. In the entrance court: Ethiopian altar which has played an important part in the deciphering of Ethiopian inscriptions; two criosphinxes (that on the right a cast). In the back-ground are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture, in porphyry: to the

left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usertesen I. (2100 B.C.), the upper part restored. Behind the curtains on the walls are papyri. The mural paintings represent Egyptian landscapes. — The hieroglyphics on the entablature record that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. — We now pass through Room V and IV (see below) and enter (to the right) the —

Room of the Primæval Period (before 2800 B. C.; Pl. XI), at present being re-arranged. Mainly *Objects found in prehistoric tombs: mummies in a crouching posture, sewn up in leather coverings; fine stone vessels; fragments of vessels and sepulchral stones bearing the names of kings; carved ivory chair-legs: stone knives and slates for pulverising pigments. Some objects dating from the ancient monarchy (see below) are also shown here. In this room is also the Tomb of Meten (ca. 2800 B.C.), rebuilt with the original slabs. — The mural paintings represent sacrifices and the judgment of the dead; on the ceiling is a reproduction of the Zodiac of Dendera.



Room of the Ancient Monarchy (after 2800 B. C.; Pl. IV). Wall I: Walls of the tomb of Manofer, with admirable reliefs (the deceased at meal; his herds); sacrificial slabs and cups. Wall II: Tomb-chamber of Prince Mer-eb (son of Cheops), who was buried beside the Great Pyramid at Gizeh. This was reconstructed from fragments brought home by Lepsius. — Window-wall: *10,858. Wooden figure of Per-her-nofret. — Wall XI: 1185. Pyramid-door with fayence plaques; 7706. Servant grinding corn; 1129. Relief with harvest-scenes; 15,701. Stone statue of the major-domo Dersenez. — We return to the —

Room of the Middle Monarchy (after 2200 B. C.; Pl. V). In the central passage: 1121. Statue of Amen-em-het III. Wall VIII

(on the left); 1160, 1161. Blocks of rock with marks indicating the level of the Nile. At the end next the Colonnade Court: wooden coffins of Mentuhotep and Henui, with the figures that were interred with them. — Mural paintings of domestic scenes. — The —

Anteroom (Pl. VI) is devoted to the 18th Dynasty (1600-1400 B. C.). Heads of sphinxes, representing queens; 2296. Statue of Sen-Mut, with a little princess in his lap.

Room of the New Empire (Pl. VII). *Period of the New Empire* (after 1600 B.C.). Tombstones and coffins. Case A. Furniture and musical instruments; adjacent, Wig made of wool. — Table-case B. Bowls, writing materials, ornaments, dolls, stone beetles. — Wall I: 2297. Statue of Ptahmai and his family. — Case C. Funeral offerings from a tomb of the period of Ramses II. — Wall II: Garlands from royal mummies. — Wall III: Case D. Small statues, head-rests, draught-board. — Wall IV: Case E. Figures buried with the dead. 2. Sarcophagus of a general called Meriti; 2058. Relief from the tomb of Seti I. — Wall V: 2079. Egyptian and Asiatic (relief from the tomb of Seti I.). — Wall VIII: Case F. Tools and weapons, including a battle-axe and a dagger in a leather sheath. — Wall IX: 10,859. Wooden relief of Tamaket; 2060, 2061. Stucco paintings from Thebes; Paintings on Nile mud. — Wall X: *12,411, 12,412. Relief of a funeral-feast, from the tomb of a high priest of Memphis (exceedingly life-like). — Wall XI: 2088, 2089. Relief of the funeral procession of the architect Maia under Ramses II. — *Libyan Epoch* (after 1100 B.C.). Wall XII: 2094. Relief from Karnak of captive Jews, from the wars of Sheshenk (Shishak). — Wall XIII: Case G. Sepulchral figures in dark blue fayence; 10,114. Statue of a queen; 1480. Door and wall of a chapel of the Ethiopian king Shabaco. — *Late Period* (after 700 B. C.). Wall XVIII: 10,972. Statue of an old man; *12,500. Head of an old man, in an unusual style. — On the walls are representations from Egyptian history. — To our left is the Colonnade Court, straight on is the —

Room of the Late Epoch (Pl. VIII). Numerous coffins. Bronze and wooden figures of sacred animals and gods, temple utensils, ornaments, amulets, scarabs; to the left, mummies of sacred animals. — To the left of this room lies the —

Fayûm Room (Pl. IX), containing mummies of the 2nd cent. A. D., found at Hawara and Kum-mer (Central Egypt), with portraits on wood and linen. By the wall on the left, Portrait of Aline and gilded mask of her husband; in the centre of the room, detached portraits. — We return through R. VIII to the —

Græco-Roman Room (Pl. X). Tombstones, altars, biers. Wall I: 2115. Relief of the Ptolemies; 2271. Statue of a general. — Wall III: 31. Wooden coffin in the form of the goddess Hathor; 2123. Head in the Phœnician style, from a marble sarcophagus. — Wall VII:

7733. Inscription of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, referring to a synagogue. — Wall VIII: 2119. Relief of Emp. Augustus as an Egyptian king. — Walls IX and XI: Fragments of garments and palls. The cabinets contain terracotta and bronze figures of gods, lamps, glass vessels, etc. — Late Ethiopian (Coptic) antiquities. Wall XII: 2261. King on a throne; 2268. Monument of victory, erected by King Nestasen. — Wall XIV: Ornaments of a queen, from her pyramid at Meroë. Lastly we come to the —

Abusir Rooms (Pl. XII and XIII; closed at present), containing recent acquisitions. Portions of a *Stucco pavement from El-Amarna (ca. 1400 B.C.), with representations of ducks among reeds. *Slabs from the temple of the sun built by King Ne-user-re, near Abusir (ca. 2600 B.C.), with interesting representations from the three seasons: fishing, fowling, hunting, harvesting, boatbuilding etc. — Room XIII: Other slabs from the same source, representing festivities; utensils and vessels of various epochs. — Passing hence through the Hall of German Sculptures (p. 90) we once more reach the main staircase.

3. Second Floor.

See Plan, p. 89.

On the upper landing of the staircase (p. 88) which leads to the second floor of the New Museum are glass-cases containing reduced copies of bodies found buried among the ruins of Pompeii. To the left is the Cabinet of Engravings, to the right the Antiquarium (see below).

The ***Cabinet of Engravings** contains some 300,000 engravings, wood-cuts, and lithographs; drawings by artists who died before 1800 (among which the German and Dutch schools are especially well represented); illustrated MSS. of the 10-16th cent.; old illustrated books; and lastly an extensive collection of photographs of paintings and drawings. Among the recent acquisitions are an important *Dürer* collection (1877), the illustrated MSS. from the collection of the Duke of Hamilton (1882), including 84 illustrations to Dante by *Botticelli* (d. 1510), engravings by *Rembrandt* from various private collections, including those presented by Freiherr von Lipperheide, and the engravings, etchings, and wood-cuts by modern German artists formerly exhibited in the National Gallery. — Passing through the vestibule we reach the students' room, where the portfolios of engravings are shown on application. Beyond is a room where a varying selection of the best drawings and engravings is exhibited (at present drawings by Italian masters, from the recently acquired *A. von Beckerath Collection*).

The ***Antiquarium** is a collection of small antique works of both ornamental and industrial art.

Room I. In front are the **Small Bronzes* (7-4th cent. B.C.). To the right of the entrance, *Theseus and the Minotaur, a fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor. Household utensils and weapons; objects found in a tomb at Chiusi (chair of state and cinerary urn). — In the desk-case to the left are Grecian folding mirrors (chiefly of the 4th cent.) with interesting representations (Scylla, Ganymede, etc.) on the covers. — In front of the next section, large bronze *Vase with four ram's heads, from Leontini (6th cent.); farther back, ornaments from vases and utensils; male and female satyrs, a double-herma from Pompeii. — To the right, in Case VII: Toilet-caskets from tombs at Præneste (4th-3rd cent. B. C.); above, bronzes of the golden period (Satyr from Pergamum, Hercules, etc.). In the desk-cases, *Etruscan mirrors in metal; buckles. In Case VI, to the left: Antique vases and utensils, and small antique Greek figures, partly of great beauty (head of a youth from Cythera, youth and warrior from Dodona, Jupiter Tonans from Olympia, etc.). In the desk-cases, articles used in the palæstra, writing-tablets, and other small objects. — Farther on are the **Terracottas*, most of which are Greek. The finest are those found at Tanagra in Bœotia since 1873, which, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The best are in Case XIV, to the left. Terracottas from Asia Minor, Sicily, and S. Italy. To the left, Roman mosaics. In Case XX: Terracotta reliefs, chiefly from Greece, including one of the Calydonian hunt. In a recess by the exit, archaic bronzes, and coloured terracottas from Olympia (chiefly fragments of buildings). *Head of a Roman lady; *Head of a youth, from Tarentum.

Room II. *Larger Objects* arranged in geographical order. In the centre and in front of the two end windows are painted terracotta sarcophagi from Clazomenæ (6th cent.) and objects found in Rhodes. In front of the centre window: Coloured terracotta plaques from Cervetri; black pottery from Etruria. On the walls: to the left, terracottas from Capua, Pæstum, Cervetri, Rome, and the Rhine. By the exit, two cinerary urns with human heads from Chiusi. — An adjoining room contains the ***Silver Treasure* found in 1868 at Hildesheim near Hanover, consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially the cratera in front of the window and the round dish with a relief of Athena. A case to the left contains Greek silver dishes from Hermopolis in Egypt (2nd cent. B.C.).

Room IV contains the *Vases*, 4000 in number, a collection scarcely inferior in value to those at London and Paris, and including many of great artistic value and importance in the history

of Greek painting and mythology. Most of them, though made in Greece, have been found in tombs in Italy. The arrangement is chronological, beginning with the earliest vases from Mycenæ (Case I, by the entrance), and concluding with the vases manufactured in S. Italy during the centuries immediately preceding the Christian epoch (Case XXVI, at the end of the room). The climax of exquisite workmanship is reached in the Attic vases of the 5th cent. with red figures on a black ground. Among the specially noteworthy specimens are the Panathenaic Amphoræ in Case VIII, to the left; the Hydriæ or three handled water-vessels in Case XIV, to the right; the shallow drinking-bowls with interesting paintings both inside and outside, many of them with inscriptions by the artists, in Cases XV and XX, to the left: and the Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels, with coloured designs on a white ground, in Case XXI, in the centre, and on stands to the left by the windows. In Desk-Case V, to the left, are votive tablets from Corinth (7-5th cent. B.C.), and in Desk-Case VII, to the right, Attic terracotta slabs (6th cent. B.C.). — Beyond Room IV, in the staircase gallery, are objects from Cyprus.

In the 'Sternsaal' (Pl. III) is the *Collection of Gems and Objects in the Precious Metals.* The most valuable part of the collection of gems (*Intaglios,* receding, and *Cameos,* raised) still remains the Stosch collection, consisting of 3442 specimens, purchased by Frederick the Great for 30,000 ducats. More recently many stones from Greece have been added. The first case to the right contains gold objects, the most valuable of which are the **Vettersfelde Treasure*, parts of a suit of armour made probably in a Greek colony on the Black Sea for a Scythian chief, found in 1882 at Vettersfelde in the Nieder-Lausitz, and the **Antique Ornaments* from the Sabine Mts., purchased in 1877 for 60,000 *M.* (3000*l.*): massive gold bracelets in the form of snakes, rings, etc. The second case contains the finest of the antique and later cameos, including one with the Judgment of Paris; onyx *Cameo with the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by 7½ inches (purchased for 1800*l.*); Head of Athena, by Eutyches; Gorgoneion or Gorgon's head; Hercules and Cerberus; and a statuette in chalcedony. At the back are the oldest Greek intaglios. On the wall between these cases are the Lauersfort phaleræ, the silver ornaments of a Roman officer. The third case (to the left) contains modern cameos and intaglios. In the centre of the room and in the case at the back are ancient glass vessels, and to the left of these, articles in bone and ivory (diptychs). On the wall, fragments of old glass mosaic and ancient mural paintings. On the wall near the door are articles discovered at Jerusalem (Dormitio Sanctæ Mariæ), and on the other walls Roman mosaics, including (right) a Centaur from Hadrian's villa near Rome, and (left) an Egyptian festival at the time of the high Nile.

c. Pergamum Museum. Antiquities from Western Asia. Olympia Museum.

ENTRANCE by the Portal at the back of the National Gallery (see plan, p. 70). — ADMISSION to the Pergamum Museum, see p. 36. — Guide to the Pergamum Museum, 30 pf.; Guide to the Ruins of Pergamum, 80 pf. Description of the Great Frieze (illustrated), 1 *M.*

The **Pergamum Museum** (Pl. R, 23), an unpretending edifice by *F. Wolff*, opened in 1901, contains the larger objects found in the excavations undertaken by the Royal Museums in three Hellenistic towns of Asia Minor, viz. *Pergamum* (1878-86), *Magnesia* on the Mæander (1891-93), and *Priene* (1895-99). Its chief treasure is the great ***Frieze*, representing the contest of the gods and giants (Gigantomachia), which formed the artistic decoration of a huge marble altar to Zeus and Athena on the Acropolis of Pergamum, probably erected by King Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his decisive victory over the Gauls of Asia Minor. The altar has been reconstructed so as to exhibit the sculptures in their original position. The engineer *Karl Humann* (d. 1896), whose bust (by Brütt) is in the Museum, discovered several isolated reliefs in 1871 built into a mediæval fortification wall, and in 1878-80 succeeded in bringing to light the whole of this most valuable work of art, which is the largest existing monument of Greek sculpture and rivals in importance the Parthenon sculptures in the British Museum. The sculptures are characterized by strong dramatic feeling and great boldness in the representation of scenes of excitement; and at the same time reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are displayed in no other antique remains on so large a scale.

The ALTAR, reconstructed in its original size and shape, and surrounded by a broad gangway, occupies the centre of the museum. It has the form of a rectangular podium or platform, nearly 30 ft. in height, and is 113 ft. broad and 124 ft. in length at its base. A flight of steps, 65 ft. broad (see below), let into the W. side, ascends to the top. The opening on the same side, with columns (a modern arrangement) and preceded by a fine *Mosaic Pavement* from Pergamum, forms the entrance to the inner court (see p. 97). Round the outside of the altar (including the side-walls of the flight of steps), above a kind of dado or pedestal, $7^1/_2$ ft. in height, runs the famous *Marble Frieze*, also $7^1/_2$ ft. high. The high reliefs have been in many cases reconstructed from numerous small fragments, but none has been restored. Above the frieze are the names of the Gods and Titans, and of the Giants, many of whom are represented in half human, half animal form.

The following are the more important groups and figures, beginning at the steps and proceeding from left to right. *On the W. Side:* Dionysos. *On the S. Side:* Various deities, including Cybele mounted on a lion, in combat with a monster in the form of a bull; Selene on horseback;

Helios in floating drapery in his chariot; Aurora riding through the heavens; a lion-headed giant being strangled by a youth; Phœbe and her opponents; Asteria supported by a dog. *On the E. Side:* Bearded giant in combat with the triple-headed Hecate; Artemis and the youthful Otos; Tityus hard pressed by the torch of Leto; magnificent torso of Apollo in the background. Further towards the end are the main groups: Zeus destroying three opponents with thunderbolts, and Athena grasping Alkyoneus (son of Gæa, the earth-goddess) by the hair (the Alkyoneus is interesting on account of the resemblance to the Laocoon). *On the N. Side:* Castor defending himself against Idas; Nyx hurling the vessel full of serpents; a goddess, supposed to be Medusa, supported by a lion. *On the W. Side* and on the adjacent side-wall of the staircase are marine deities, including the fantastic form of Triton, and the mighty Oceanus.

On the platform at the top of the flight of steps stood the sacrificial altar, which was surrounded by a low colonnade, with elegant Ionic columns. The inner side of the rear-wall was decorated with the *Telephus Frieze*, 5 ft. in height, depicting the history of Telephus, the mythical founder of Pergamum. The numerous and in part uninterpreted fragments are exhibited on the entrance-wall of the gangway (beginning beyond the corner to the right of the entrance; inscriptions below the reliefs). — On the other walls are the other sculptures discovered at Pergamum, fragments of architecture, and inscriptions from Pergamum. A series of large *Female Figures* is noteworthy, and still more so a beautiful **Female Head* (opposite the E. wall of the altar, near the left corner), recalling the Venus of Milo.

The Inner Court (entrance, see p. 96), within the reconstructed large altar, contains architectural fragments illustrating the more important buildings. By the entrance-wall and rear-wall are fragments from Pergamum (by the entrance-wall a fragment of the sacrificial altar also); to the left, fragments from Magnesia; and to the right those from Priene. Here too, opposite the entrance, is a large marble copy from Pergamum of the statue of Athena Parthenos by Phidias. — Outside the entrance to the Museum is a semicircular marble seat from Pergamum.

The **Collection of Antiquities from Western Asia** is exhibited, together with the Olympia Museum (p. 98), in a separate building next to the Pergamum Museum (p. 96). Admission on week-days 11-1.30, by application to the Director.

Ground Floor. To the left are *Assyrian Alabaster Slabs* from the palaces of King Assur-Nasir-Pal (885-860 B.C.) and Sennacherib (705-681 B.C.) at Kalah and Nineveh (the modern Nimroud and Kouyunjik), with reliefs of winged deities, kings, hunting and battle scenes, and processions. Niche C: Assyrian bell; monument to King Sargon (722-705), from Cyprus. Niche D, in a case, Relief of Sennacherib and his favourite horse. Before the partition-walls: fragment of an ancient Babylonian memorial stone with a relief of the primæval king Gudea; Babylonian tiles (from Tello) with cuneiform inscriptions dating back to 3000 B.C.; tile with the stamp of Nabuchodonosor (604-561). — At the end of Room I.: Punic tomb-stone, with Latin and Punic inscriptions; two colossal lions from Sendjerli (see p. 98); in front, fragment of a colossal statue of King Panammu from N. Syria (ca. 720 B.C.); statue of the God Hadad,

with ancient Aramaic inscription; to the right, memorial stone of the Armenian King Rusas I. (ca. 720). — On the right side of the room are the so-called *Hittite Sculptures*, discovered in 1888-91 in N. Syria (Sendjerli) and Asia Minor, some dating from between 1000 and 2000 B.C. These are mainly mural reliefs (King Barrakhuh with attendants; lion-hunt); several bear ancient Aramaic inscriptions.

On the Staircase are casts of Assyrian monuments, chiefly from Nimroud.

First Floor. To the left, casts of antiquities from Assyria, Phœnicia, and S. Arabia; to the right, casts from Cyprus and Kommagene in Syria, and also of Hittite sculptures (see above). Among the most valuable originals are (in Niche F, to the left) the earthenware tablets found at El-Amarna in Central Egypt, consisting of letters addressed by Asiatic princes (one being from Jerusalem) and Egyptian vassals to the Pharaohs Amenophis III. and IV. (ca. 1400 B.C.). Niche G: Babylonian earthenware tablets (commercial charters, letters, list of words, ground-plan of a palace). Niche H: Antiquities from Palmyra (3rd cent. A.D.); seals from N. Syria, Cyprus, and Chaldæa. Niche J: Leaden coffin from Jerusalem; Armenian bronzes. To the right (Niches K and L): Sculptures from the tomb of King Antiochus I. of Kommagene (69-34 B.C.). In the centre, Case II: Babylonian inscribed cylinders, particularly cylinders commemorating the buildings of Nabonedus (555-538). The other tablets also deserve notice, affording, as they do, an insight into the astounding development of the jurisprudence of the country, and ranging in date from 3000 B.C. to the period of the Arsacidæ.

The **Olympia Museum** (admission only by permission previously obtained at the Pergamum Museum) is arranged in a wing of the same building, and consists of casts of the sculptures discovered during the excavations carried on by Ernst Curtius (d. 1896) in 1876-81 at Olympia at the expense of the German government. Several Doric metopes, discovered in 1829, are also included.

The originals of the first-named sculptures remain at Olympia. The chief casts on the Ground Floor are those of the Hermes of *Praxiteles*, the only authenicated and at the same time well preserved master-piece of the greatest Greek sculptor of the 4th cent., and of the Nike of *Paionios*, erected at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, in which the sculptor has most admirably succeeded in representing the goddess of Victory in the act of flying.

First Floor. The chief objects here are the two *Pediment Groups from the Temple of Zeus*, by an unknown sculptor of the beginning of the 5th cent. B.C. The *E. Pediment* represents the preparations for the race between Pelops and Oenomaos, which Curtius describes as follows. In the centre stands Jupiter, with Pelops and Hippodamia on his right, and King Oenomaos and his wife Sterope on his left; to the right and left of these appear the two four-horse chariots, held by kneeling charioteers, beyond which, on the left, are a seated man, a kneeling girl, and finally the recumbent figure of the river-god Alpheus, and, on the right, a bald-headed old man, a boy seated on the ground, and the river-god Cladeus. On the *W. Pediment* the struggle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous is depicted. In the middle is Apollo extending his right hand in a commanding gesture, while on each side are groups of combatants; to the left a Centaur abducting a woman and attacked by Pirithous; to the right, Theseus protecting a woman against her abductors; to the left again, a Centaur carrying off a boy, and to the right, a kneeling Lapith strangling a Centaur; the succeeding groups on each side resemble the first groups, but with the figures in a kneeling position; the composition finally terminates with a recumbent female form at each end.

d. The National Gallery.

Admission, see p. 36 (closed on Tuesdays). — The official *Catalogue* (1 *M.*) includes also works which are not exhibited. The names of the artists and the subjects represented are given on each work. Lift (10 pf.) in the Apse (comp. p. 101).

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with flower-beds, rises the ***National Gallery** (Pl. R, 26), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is of sandstone, and erected in the form of a Corinthian temple, 206 ft. long and 102 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. At the top of the imposing flight of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by Calandrelli (1886), with allegorical figures of religion, history, science, and art on the pedestal. — In the garden, towards the New Museum: **Tuaillon*, Amazon on horseback (bronze); on the side towards the Spree, *Klein*, Fountain-group; behind, in the colonnade, *M. Schulz*, Maternal love; *F. Lepke*, The sculptor (1895): the last three in marble.

The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 262 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagner* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William I. (then Prince Regent), now contains more than 800 paintings, 140 cartoons and coloured drawings, and over 130 sculptures. With the exception of those in the Raczynski Gallery (p. 108), the works are all by masters, chiefly German, of the 19th century.

The Entrance is under the flight of steps, and is flanked by two niches, that to the right containing No. 52. *M. Wolff*, Theseus discovering his father's arms under a rock, that to the left, No. 63. *Tüshaus*, St. Sebastian.

First Floor.

Vestibule. Marble sculptures: *28. *Hähnel*, Raphael; 46. *A. Wolff*, Dionysus and Cupid; 6. *Kiss*, Faith, Hope, and Charity; 18. *Bläser*, Hospitality; 111. *Tieck* and *Wittig*, Schinkel. Paintings (to the right): 207. *Lessing*, Huss at the stake (1415); 24. *Bendemann*, Babylonian Captivity. — To the left is the staircase to the second floor (p. 103); the door in the middle leads to the —

Transverse Corridor. Paintings: 600. *Schuch*, Emperor William II. — 520. *Becker*, Carnival in the Doge's Palace at Venice; *640. *Spangenberg*, Recognition after death (unfinished). — 667. *Piglhein*, Moritur in Deo. — *475. *Feuerbach*, Concert. — *Schrader*, 328. Charles I. taking leave of his family, 331. The

citizens of Berlin and Kölln swearing allegiance to Elector Frederick I. (1415). — Bronze Sculptures: 67. *Götz*, Boy balancing himself; *60. *Brütt*, Saved; 35. *Toberentz*, Shepherd reposing; 101. *Nic. Geiger*, After the Fall; *108. *A. Hildebrand*, A. Böcklin the painter. — 9. *Kiss*, Return from the hunt. — 107. *A. Hildebrand*, General Bæyer; 77. *Sommer*, Sleeping siren; *L. Rau*, 36. Youth and sphinx, 37. Victoria, 38. Natura donans et refusans (sketches for a monument of Liebig); 83. *Götz*, Girl drawing water. — 88. *Maison*, Augur (painted terracotta); 78. *L. Cauer*, Greek youth: 75. *Encke*, Electress Elizabeth teaching her son Joachim; *82. *Stuck*, Athlete; 84. *Busch*, Girl praying (statuette in wood); 96. *L. Manzel*, Evening song; 7. *Kiss*, Fox-hunt. — 51. *Karl Schlüter*, Portrait-bust; 29. *Herter*, Alexander reposing; 22. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Drunken Faun; 3, 4. *Echtermeyer*, Bacchantes; 65. *Rauch*, Bust of Beuth. — The rooms to the right of this hall contain the paintings, those to the left the sculptures in marble (p. 102). We begin with the paintings.

Room I (chiefly Berlin painters). To the right: 678. *Schönleber*, Storm near Rapallo; *579. *Konrad Lessing*, Castle in the Eifel; 664. *Bokelmann*, Alone; 647. *Scheurenberg*, Legend; *486. *Bracht*, Twilight on the Dead Sea. — To the left: 651. *Mühlig*, After the hunt; 750. *Koner*, Ernst Curtius; *540. *Flickel*, Beech-wood near Prerow on the Baltic; 656. *Frenzel*, Downs on the Baltic; 634. *Bokelmann*, Klaus Groth the poet. — Back-wall: 714. *H. von Volkmann*, Spring; 779. *E. Kampf*, Village in the Eifel; 773. *H. von Habermann*, Consultation; 524. *Gleichen-Russwurm*, Idyl; 783. *E. Jettel*, Landscape.

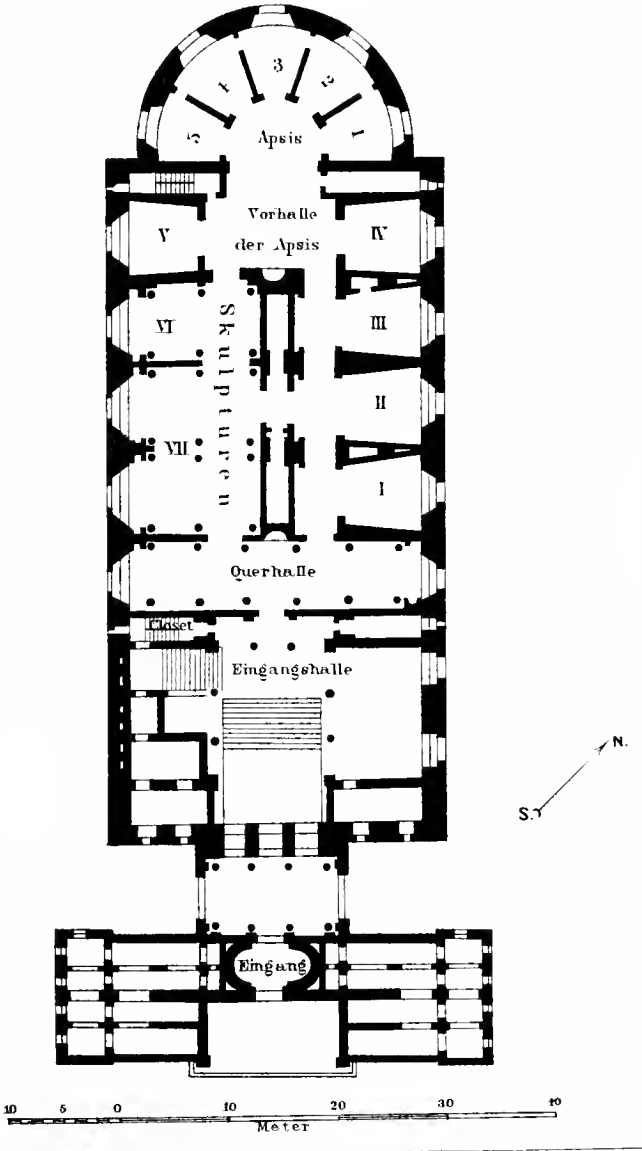
*Room II (chiefly works by A. Böcklin). To the right: *Böcklin*, *746. Billows, *448. Fields of the Blessed, *772. Portrait of himself, with Death playing the violin, *523. Hermit, 635. Pietà; No number, *Silence in the wood, Nymph and satyrs, Female portrait (these three on loan). — 776. *Marées*, St. George; 749. *Lenbach*, Prince Hohenlohe; *747. *Böcklin*, Spring; 455. *Lenbach*, Moltke: No number, *Böcklin*, The artist and his wife (1864; on loan).

Room III (chiefly Düsseldorf painters). 526. *Ruths*, Twilight; 399. *O. Achenbach*, Market in Amalfi; *87. *Gebhardt*, Last Supper: *A. Achenbach*, 506. Stormy sea, 3. Scheveningen: 665. *Canal*, Watermill in Westphalia. — To the left: 447. *Bochmann*, Dutch wharf; 542. *Schennis*, Park of Versailles; *485. *Gebhardt*, Ascension; 412. *Irmer*, The Diek-See in Holstein; 538. *Munthe*, Autumn. — Back-wall: 421. *Zügel*, Sheep in a grove of alders; 784. *Bantzer*, Sacrament in Hesse; 758. *Lier*, Bavarian landscape; 767. *Kallmorgen*, Inquisitiveness.

Room IV. 128. *Bartels*, Spring-tide; 548. *Klaus Meyer*, Dice-players; 539. *Firle*, Morning prayer in an orphanage; *491. *Oeder*, November day. — Left wall: 451. *Dücker*, Scene in Rügen; 511.

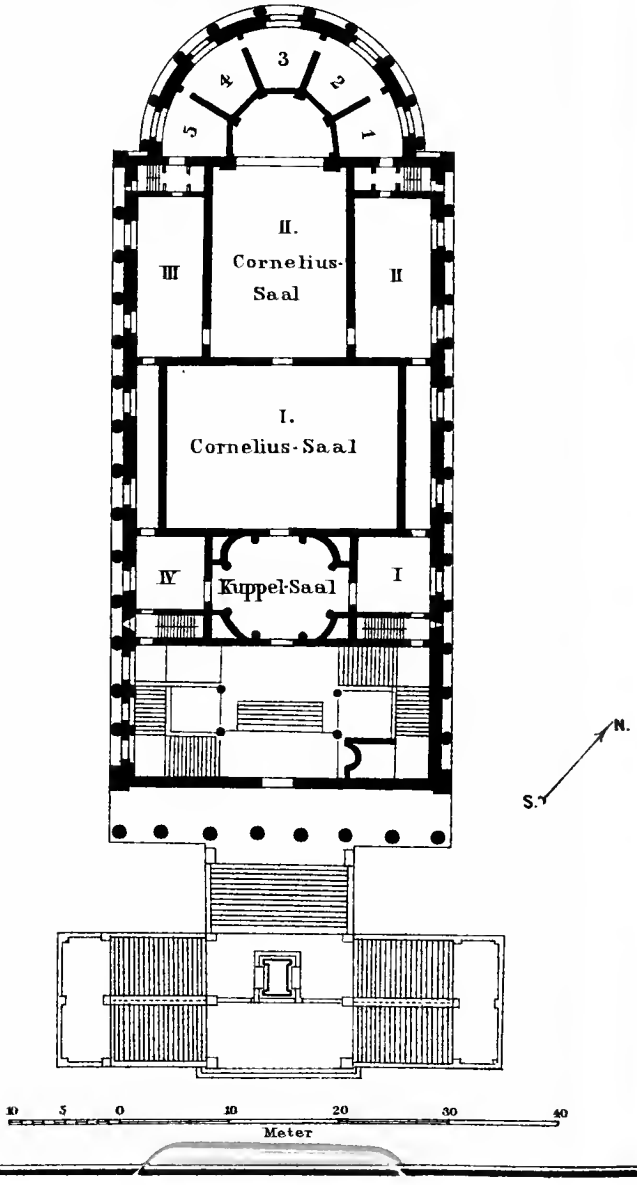
NATIONAL-GALERIE

Erstes Hauptgeschoß



NATIONAL - GALERIE

Zweites Hauptgeschoß



E. Lugo, Morning in the Black Forest; *715. *Kühl*, Old men's asylum at Lübeck; 549. *Braith*, Cattle; 508. *Baisch*, Near Dordrecht.

Vestibule of the Apse. Sculptures: 113. *Hilgers*, Muse; 57. *J. Moser*, Cupid disarmed; 56. *R. Schweinitz*, Cupid in danger; 48. *Otto*, Vestal Virgin; 40. *Karl Cauer*, The witch; 24. *E. Mayer*, Mercury and Argus; 44. *M. Kruse*, Messenger bringing the news of the victory of Marathon (bronze); *34. *E. Müller*, Prometheus and the Oceanidæ; *Römer*, 69. Portrait of Kirchhoff the physicist, 53. Water-sprite.

In the Apse are five radiating cabinets (to the right by the first is the lift, p. 99).

Cab. 1. *Knaus*, 487. Mommsen the historian, *169. 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young', 448. Helmholtz the physicist; *639. *Friese*, Elks fighting. — 318. *Schleich*, Evening scene; 480. *L. Pohle*, L. Richter the painter; 638. *Falat*, Bear-hunt in Russia; 435. *Lier*, Evening on the Isar; *Angeli*, 611. Kekulé the chemist, 610. Hofmann the chemist.

Cab. 2. 718. *H. Darnaut*, Landscape; 134. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck (sketch); 770. *H. Thoma*, Goats in the Black Forest; 96. *Gude*, Norwegian coast; 775. *Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself; — to the left, *612. *Marie von Parmentier*, Dieppe; 553. *Stauffer*, Freytag the novelist; 804. *Haug*, Volunteers; *Schmitson*, 734. Pasture, 631. Marble quarries of Carrara; 790. *Lenbach*, Mommsen (study).

Cab. 3. (Menzel Cabinet). 701. *Boldini*, Menzel (1895); No number, *E. Meyerheim*, Menzel as a youth. — *Adolf Menzel*, 481. Coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861 (sketch for the painting in the Royal Palace at Berlin, p. 67), *219. Flute-concert of Frederick II. at Sanssouci, 490. Departure of King William I. for the army in 1870. — To the left: *780. Potsdam Railway, *218. Frederick II.'s round table at Sanssouci (1750); eleven sketches (Frederick II. travelling; Frederick II. at the château of Leuthen, 1757; etc.).

Cab. 4. 735. *W. Trübner*, Herren-Chiemsee in Bavaria; *771. *Leibl*, Hunter; 785. *A. Feuerbach*, Landscape; 782. *Trübner*, On the sofa. — To the left: 787 *G. Max*, The three sisters. — 655. *Dill*, Dutch canal; *Leibl*, 831. Country-lad, 789. Poachers, *745. Women of Dachau, 788. Portrait; 722. *Schönleber*, Landscape; 799. *Sperl*, Spring.

Cab. 5. 728. *Schmitson*, Horses on the puszta; *220. *Menzel*, Rolling-mill; 41. *Brandt*, Podolian village; 716. *F. Skarbina*, Lace-makers at Bruges. — To the left: 489. *W. von Diez*, Wood festival; 828. *H. von Marées*, Häger the painter; *Liebermann*, *781. Shoemaker's workshop, *668. Girls plucking geese; 774. *Lenbach*, R. Wagner the composer; 654. *Gude*, Sogne Fjord; 797. *Eysen*, Meadow.

Room V. 723. *Dora Hitz*, Portrait of a little girl; 687. *Feld-*

mann, Moonrise; *592. *Liebermann*, Flax-barn in Laren (Holland); 712. *H. Vogel*, Mother and child in an arbour; 768. *Skarbina*, Evening. — To the left: 652. *Herzog*, Crushed by the ice; 658. *O. Jernberg*, Harvest time; *545. *F. von Uhde*, Saying grace ('Komm, Herr Jesu, sei unser Gast'); 717. *Weishaupt*, In the early spring; 675. *Munthe*, Autumn in Holland; 802. *F. von Wille*, Village in the Eifel.

The next two rooms contain marble sculptures and a few larger paintings.

Room VI. Sculptures: 30. *Kalide*, Bacchante on a panther; *G. Schadow*, 102. Cupid, 144. Princess Louis of Prussia (model). — To the left: *G. Schadow*, *99. Countess Lichtenau, 47. Goethe in 1816; 61. *A. Scholl*, Bust of Phil. Veit, the painter; 64. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Sleeping Beauty; 19. *Wichmann*, T. Chr. Feilner. — Back-wall: *31. *Karl Schlüter*, Roman herd-boy; 2. *Drake*, Bust of Fr. von Raumer, the historian; 14. *Wittig*, Hagar and Ishmael; 11. *Rauch*, Bust of Fr. Tieck, the sculptor; 5. *Gramzow*, Genius of Peace: 74. *E. Wolff*, Circe. — Paintings: 170. *Knille*, Venus and Tannhäuser; *473. *Feuerbach*, Medea and the Argonauts.

Room VII. Sculptures: 10. *A. Kiss*, Portrait of himself. — To the right: 54. *K. Begas*, Bust of H. von Marées, the painter; *R. Begas*, 25. Mercury and Psyche, 17. Bust of Wichmann, the sculptor; *A. Hildebrand*, 146. Pettenkofer, *45. Youth. — To the left: *79. *A. Brütt*, Eve with her children; 50. *Beer*, Dürer as a boy; *R. Begas*, 76. Bust of Bismarck, *39. Bust of Moltke: 115. *L. Manzel*, Study of a girl's head; 90. *E. Beyer the Younger*, Madonna; 97. *Rheinhold*, By the roadside; 42. *A. Volkmann*, Bust of a girl; 114. *Schaper*, General von Göben. — Back-wall: 70. *Kopf*, Bust of Empress Augusta; 89. *Hundrieser*, Statue of Queen Louise; 62. *Kopf*, Emperor William I.; *55. *Eberlein*, Boy extracting a thorn from his foot; 27. *K. Begas*, Brother and sister; 49. *E. Herter*, Dying Achilles; 72. *K. Begas*, Faun with the infant Bacchus. In the centre: *20. *R. Begas*, Bust of A. Menzel; 80. *Kaffsack*, The first prayer; 87. *O. Lessing*, Bust of L. Knaus, the painter; 132. *G. Lund*, Mourning Psyche; 143. *Wenck*, Girl drinking. — Paintings: *118. *Henneberg*, Pursuit of fortune; 474. *A. Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons (sketch).

We now return to the vestibule, and ascend the staircase to the second floor. — On the Staircase is a frieze in stucco by *Otto Geyer*, representing the growth of German civilisation from the time of Arminius the Cheruscan down to the Franco-Prussian war in a series of portrait-groups. On the walls are hung: 661. *Alvarez*, Philip II. on his rock-seat near the Escorial; 272. *G. Richter*, Raising of Jairus's daughter; 351. *Steffeck*, Albert Achilles of Brandenburg's war with Nuremberg (1450): 452. *A. Feuerbach*, Plato's banquet.

SECOND FLOOR. (Plan, see p. 99).

VESTIBULE. Paintings: *W. Schirmer*, 311, 313. Biblical scenes: cartoons by *Rethel:* 79. Otho III. at the tomb of Charlemagne (1100), 76. Charlemagne's entry into Pavia in 794. 75. Destruction of the Irmensul in 722. — Sculptures: 110. *Hösel*, Hun (bronze); 26. *Canova*, Hebe (marble). — We now enter the -

CUPOLA SALOON. In the centre: 73. *G. Schadow*, Crown Princess Louise and her sister Frederica (model for the marble group in the Royal Palace, p. 67). 247, 248. *B. Plockhorst*, Portraits of the Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta; *Schuch*, 550. General Zieten at the battle of Hennersdorf (1745), 551. General Seydlitz at the battle of Rossbach (1757). — The frieze in the vaulting, by *A. von Heyden*, represents the signs of the zodiac. The four lunettes above the doors, scenes from the history of German art, are by the same artist: Emp. Henry II. laying the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Bamberg; Dürer painting a portrait of Emp. Maximilian, while Kunz von der Rosen entertains the emperor with a song; Contest of the singers at the Wartburg in Thuringia; Adam Krafft, the sculptor, in his workshop. — The visitor should now inspect the side-rooms and the cabinets, beginning to the right, and visit the Cornelius Saloons (p. 106) last.

ROOM I. 529. *K. Steffeck*, Neumann the physicist: 527. *Werner*, Vivandière; 323. *Scholtz*, Volunteers of 1813 before Frederick William III. at Breslau: 366. *Vogel von Vogelstein*, L. Tieck the poet; 533. *J. Schrader*, Ranke the historian: 669. *R. Warthmüller*, Frederick the Great by the dead body of Marshal Schwerin (May 6th, 1757). — To the left: 753. *H. Fechner*, General Kirchbach: 568. *A. Graff*, Portrait of himself (1813): 757. *Elis. Jerichau*, The brothers Grimm; 379. *Fr. G. Weitsch*, Abbé Jerusalem; 8. *F. Adam*, Retreat from Moscow: 601. *B. Plockhorst*, Empress Augusta: 93. *A. Graff*, Prior Spalding; 530. *J. Hübner*, G. Schadow the sculptor; 380. *Fr. G. Weitsch*, A. von Humboldt. — 562. *A. Graff*, Sulzer the philosopher; 697. *J. Schlesinger*, Hegel the philosopher: *472. *Fr. Lenbach*, Bismarck; 525a. *E. von Heuss*, Peter von Cornelius the painter; 356. *J. H. Tischbein*, Lessing the poet; 625. *E. Hildebrand*, Queen Louise on her flight to Memel (1806).

CORRIDOR (Belgian and French masters of the middle of the 19th century). To the left: 825. *Herkomer*, Ende the architect (enamel); 731. *G. Munger*, Forest-scene: 26. *Ed. de Biefve*, Compromise of the Netherlandish nobles in 1566: *Calame*, *49. Lake of Lucerne, 50. Alpine landscape: 742. *Fr. Bossuet*, Granada: 160. *N. de Keyser*, Death of Marie de Médicis; 278. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; *H. Leys*, 210. Dutch party, 211. Dürer painting Erasmus: 363. *H. Vernet*, Slave-market; *84. *L. Gallait*, Egmont's last moments. — To the right: 212. *B. de Loose*, Taveru company;

159. *N. de Keyser*, The Giaour; 197. *Chas. Landseer*, Cromwell at Naseby (1645).

Room II. To the left: 806. *K. Ziegler*, General von Bose; 479. *L. Kolitz*, Scene from the skirmish of Vendôme (1871); 32. *G. Bleibtreu*, Capture of Alsen (1864). — 515. *G. Richter*, General Blumenthal (unfinished); 446. *F. Adam*, Cavalry attack at Sedan (1870); *602. *H. von Angeli*, Emp. William I.; *719. *Saltzmann*, Seapiece; 567. *F. Adam*, Mars-la-Tour (1870); 632. *G. Bleibtreu*, Crown Prince Frederick William before Paris (1871); 471. *H. von Angeli*, General Manteuffel. — 630. *J. Scheurenberg*, General Steinmetz; 442. *E. Hünten*, French cavalry attack at Wörth (1870); 131. *Otto Heyden*, Königgrätz (1866). — 676. *W. Schuch*, Battle of Möckern (1813); 504. *L. Kolitz*, General Werder. — We now reach the five cabinets occupying the apse.

Cab. 1. (Düsseldorf masters). 231. *H. Mücke*, St. Catharine of Alexandria; *R. Jordan*, 151. Marriage proposal in Heligoland, 155. The widow's consolation; 624. *P. Hasenclever*, F. Freiligrath the poet; 250. *Pose*, Landscape; 66. *K. d'Unker-Lützow*, The arrest; 287. *W. von Schadow*, Portrait. — 270. *A. Rethel*, St. Boniface; 51. *W. Camphausen*, Cromwell's riders. — 120. *K. Hertel*, Young Germany; *Th. Hildebrand*, 138. Robber. 137. Warrior and child; *P. Hasenclever*, 109. Library, 108. Wine-tasting.

Cab. 2. (Chiefly Munich masters). To the right: *A. Riedel*, 273. Albanian women, 274. Girls bathing. — To the left: 123. *P. Hess*, Feast of St. Leonard in Bavaria; *F. K. Hausmann*, 571. Pilgrimage in the Campagna, 760. Galileo before the council at Rome, 1633 (sketch); 282. *K. Rottmann*, Marathon (sketch); *K. Spitzweg*, 720, 721. Hermits; 46. *H. Bürkel*, Townmen resting. — 205. *F. Lessing*, Landscape; 525c. *E. von Heuss*, Chr. Reinhardt the painter; *A. Schrödter*, 332. Tasting Rhine wine, 334. Don Quixote, 335. Scene from Henry V.: 158. *Kalckreuth*, Landscape; *K. Rottmann*, 281. Ammer-See. 491. Perugia; 7. *A. Adam*, Studio.

Cab. 3. (Vienna and Dresden masters). To the right: 561. *A. Graff*, Portrait of himself; *J. A. Koch*, 413. Monastery of San Francesco di Civitella in the Sabine Mountains, 554. Sabine landscape; 794. *Schwind*, Adventure of Binder, the painter; *343. *M. von Schwind*, The rose; 406. *H. Franz-Dreber*, Landscape with Diana; — 599. *J. A. Koch*, Sacrifice; 374. *F. Waldmüller*, After school; 503. *F. Tischbein*, Lute-player; 682. *A. von Pettenkofen*, Gipsies resting. — *C. Friedrich*, 78. Moonrise at sea, 77. Harz landscape; 733. *F. Waldmüller*, Return from the kermess; 266. *K. Rahl*, Persecution of Christians; 445. *L. Richter*, Landscape in the Giant Mountains.

Cab. 4. (Berlin masters). *K. Blechen*, 499. Gorge near Amalfi, *616. Roman Campagna, 752. Palm-house, *621. Woodland near Spandau, *618. Campanian landscape (four sketches); 354. *E. Stein-*

brück, Mary among the fairies (from Tieck's tales): *Fr. Krüger*, 187, 188. Departure for and Return from the chase, 721. Emp. William I. as prince, 642. Field-Marshal Count Wrangel, 189, 727. Stables, 190. Emp. Nicholas I. of Russia, 609. Prince Augustus of Prussia: 641, 759. *K. Begas the Elder*, Portraits. — 574. *K. Fr. Schinkel*, Gothic cathedral.

Cab. 5. (Berlin masters). To the right: 19. *A. Begas*, Mother and child; 736. *A. Brendel*, Sheep-stable; 398. *K. Graeb*, Thuringian mill. — To the left: 225. *P. Meyerheim*, An antiquary of Amsterdam; 438. *K. Steffeck*, Mare with foals; 425. *E. Magnus*, Jenny Lind the singer; 563. *A. Brendel*, Cow-herd; 462. *Th. Hosemann*, Sand carrier; *E. Meyerheim*, 729. The first step, 741. Bowls, 224. The king of the marksmen. — 22. *K. Begas*, Moor washing; 135. *E. Hildebrandt*, Beach scene at sunset; 223. *Meyer von Bremen*, The little housewife; 136. *E. Hildebrandt*, Castle of Kronborg.

Room III. 633. *Simm*, Duet; 422. *K. Scherres*, Flood in E. Prussia; 33. *G. Bleibtreu*, Battle of Sadowa (1866); 492. *G. Graef*, Count Roon; 519. *H. Crola*, E. Bendemann the painter; 464. *O. von Kameke*, Pass of St. Gotthard; *650. *C. Saltzmann*, German cruiser at St. Helena; 521. *Ed. Bendemann*, Droysen the historian; 408. *W. Gentz*, Crown Prince Frederick William entering Jerusalem (1869); 552. *J. Scheurenberg*, Zeller the philosopher; 505. *P. Janssen*, General Herwarth von Bittenfeld; 392. *F. Lessing*, Landscape. — *420. *G. Spangenberg*, Procession of Death; *456. *K. Ludwig*, Pass of St. Gotthard. — 648. *Biermann*, Lepsius the Egyptologist; 979a. *Kolitz*, Battles near Metz; 596. *F. Werner*, Unveiling of the monument to Queen Louise in the Tiergarten; 441. *G. Kuntz*, Italian pilgrim; 808. *Kalckreuth*, The château of Klein-Oels.

Corridor. *500. *Fr. Defregger*, 'Borrowed plumes' (der 'Salon-Tiroler'); 740. *E. Hildebrandt*, Mountain-scene; 434. *Chr. Kröner*, Deer; 358. *Vautier*, Dancing lesson; 453. *A. Hertel*, Coast near Genoa; *400. *Defregger*, Return of the Tyrolese landsturm (1809); 565. *Vautier*, On the sick-bed; 593. *A. Graff*, Henriette Herz; 42. *Brendel*, Sheep; 466. *Scheurenberg*, Lord's Day; 101. *Gurlitt*, In the Alban Mountains. — To the right: 730. *E. Hildebrandt*, Landscape; 649. *Henseler*, Hoffmann von Fallersleben the poet.

Room IV. 629. *G. Richter*, Portrait of himself; 276. *W. Riefstahl*, All Souls' Day; *423. *R. Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; *E. Magnus*, 636. W. Taubert the musician, 681. Portrait of himself. — *531. *P. Meyerheim*, Menagerie; 91. *K. Graeb*, Halberstadt Cathedral; 573. *J. Marshall*, Genelli the painter. — 17. *K. Becker*, Charles V. and the banker Fugger; 517. *G. Biermann*, Prof. W. Weber the physicist; 546. *Harrach*, Fallen; 686. *J. Jacob*, View in Berlin; 670. *A. von Werner*, Before Paris (1870); 674. *R. von Voigtländer*, Weierstrass the mathematician. — 92. *G. Graef*, Ferdinande von Schmettau sacrificing her hair for her country (1813).

We return to the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. Cornelius Saloon, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings on the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall to the left of the cupola-saloon): Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy. The principal contents of this saloon are the ***Cartoons for the Campo Santo*, a royal burial-place planned by Frederick William IV. Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) *Cornelius* commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Incarnation, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, while between the principal paintings were to be placed eight small groups, typifying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of the principal paintings are the *Apocalyptical Riders* (6), the *Resurrection of the Body* (9), and the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) appeal to us by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures. — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the Ludwigskirche at Munich (1834-40), representing *Evangelists*, *Prophets*, and the *Last Judgment*.

This room also contains the following works of art. Cartoons: *Rethel*, 77. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova (778), 78. Baptism of Wittekind (785); 122. *W. von Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis. — Oil-paintings: 626. *F. Keller*, Emp. William the Victorious; No number, *G. Rodriguez*, Granada; 754. *Leistikow*, Lake in the Grunewald; 433. *M. Schmidt*, Landscape; 778. *Gude*, After the storm. — Busts: *Jos. von Kopf*, 103. Emp. William I., 104. Empress Augusta; 66. *A. Donndorf*, Bismarck.

II. Cornelius Saloon, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by *P. Janssen* of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the Cartoons for the Glyptothek at Munich (Halls of the Gods and the Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the frescoes in the Hall of the Gods are to some extent borrowed from Hesiod. The wall-paintings are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, the *Seasons*, and the *Hours*; while three semicircular pictures represent *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*. — In the Hall of the Heroes the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of

the *Destruction of Troy* (No. 51, on the side-wall to the left) being considered the most important. — In front of the niche is a colossal bust of Cornelius, by *H. Wittig*.

This saloon contains also the following recent acquisitions. — Oil-paintings: 810. *E. Claus*, February morning; 811. *Ch. F. Daubigny*, Landscape; *A. Feuerbach*, 813. Rocks, 835. Reminiscence of Tivoli; 814. *Hölzel*, Sunset; 818. *W. Leibl*, The bailiff; 819. *J. W. Olde*, Winter landscapes; *820. *G. Segantini*, Home-coming; 821. *Zorn*, Maia; 822. *H. Zügel*, Boy with a cow; 809, 834. *Böcklin*, Portraits; 827. *Koner*, Emp. William II.; 836. *Lenbach*, R. Begas; 837. *Dittmann*, Fishermen's cemetery; 838. *Engel*, Frisian girls; 840. *Weise*, Lady in a landscape; 841. *H. Hermann*, Fishing village; 842. *Bertha Froriep*, Rückert the poet; 845. *Menzel*, Interior; 848. *Trübner*, Portrait; no number, *Klinger*, Landscapes. - Bronzes: 141. *G. Bläser*, Lessing the painter; *N. Geiger*, 125. Head of a girl, 126. Head of an old woman, no number, Centaur and nymph; 129. *H. Hosaeus*, After the fight; 131. *P. Pöppelmann*, Dance; 136. *Seeböck*. Felix Königs; 118. *C. Starck*, Revery; *137. *P. Trubetzkoy*, G. Segantini the painter; 140. *Van der Stappen*, Frisian girl; 145. *Prell*, Prometheus; 148. *Friedrich*, Fastening the sandals; 150. *Lagae*, Portrait head. - Marble sculptures: *134. *M. Klinger*, Amphitrite (coloured); 135. *A. Rodin*, Man and his thought; *149. *Canonica*, Spring revels; 151. *W. Rümann*, Girl. — 147. *M. Kruse*, Bust of an old woman (wood).

The third floor is reached by a marble staircase, on the walls of which are: 82. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Burial of the Burgundians (cartoon); 519. *G. Max*, Christ healing a sick child. — 482. *V. Brožik*, The ambassadors of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, at the French court, soliciting the hand of the daughter of Charles VII. for their sovereign (1457); *443. *H. Makart*, Venice doing homage to Catharine Cornaro; 537. *K. Piloty*, The dying Alexander receiving the homage of his army (the artist's last work, unfinished).

Third Floor.

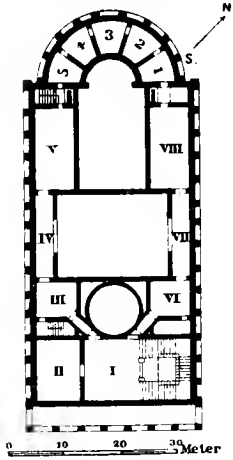
The Anteroom (I) at the top of the staircase contains pictures of the seasons by *H. Wislicenus* (Nos. 401-404), above which are good mural paintings by *Paul Meyerheim*, representing nature at the different seasons.

Room II, to the left, contains **Frescoes from the history of Joseph, which were skilfully transferred hither from Rome in 1888. They were executed in 1816-18 for the Prussian consul in Rome, by the most eminent German artists then resident in that city, and formerly adorned a room in his house, the Casa Zuccari (since also called Casa Bartholdy). They are interesting as being the first important creation of modern German painting. The *Interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and *Recognition of the brothers are by *Peter Cornelius:* the *Selling of Joseph, and the Seven Years of Famine, by *Fried. Overbeck:* Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and the Seven Years of Plenty, by *Phil. Veit;* Joseph interpreting dreams in prison, and the Brothers bringing the bloody coat to Jacob, by *Wilh. Schadow.* — Description 1 *M.*

A Passage (in which is No. 109, The return of the miners, a

bronze relief by *C. Meunier*) leads to the left from the anteroom to —

Room III, containing works by foreign artists. — Paintings: 129. *Degas*, Conversation; no number, *M. Stevenson*, Landscape; *693. *E. Manet*, Hothouse; *698. *A. Zorn*, Swedish scene. — 751. *R. Bonington*, Seapiece; 695. *J. Lavery*, Lady in black; *G. Segantini*, 131. Prayer at the Crucifix, 696. Gloomy hours; 707. *J. Lochhead*, Village in Fife; 130. *R. B. Nisbet*, Landscape. — *J. Constable*, 690. Village on the Stour, 691. Study; *738. *J. C. Cazin*, Landscape with Mary Magdalen; 692. *G. Courbet*, Mill-dam; 737. *N. Diaz*, Wood. — 777. *C. Monet*, Argenteuil; 748. *C. Pissaro*, Villas near Paris; *732. *J. F. Millet*, November evening; *705. *H. Fantin-Latour*, Portrait; 694. *C. Monet*, Vétheuil; *744. *A. Sisley*, Early snow. — Sculptures: *91. *A. Rodin*, Dalou the sculptor; 92. *V. Vallgren*, Youth; 94. *A. Rivalta*, Hercules and the Centaur; 93. *C. Meunier*, Prodigal Son; 106. *E. Bourdelle*, Portrait; 116. *A. Rodin*, Falguière the sculptor.



In the following Gallery IV. and Room V. is the **Collection of Drawings,** consisting of about 26,000 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the 19th cent., among whom we may specify *Bellermann*, *Blechen*, *Böcklin*, *Carstens*, *Feuerbach*, *Franz-Dreber*, *Genelli*, *Henneberg*, *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *A. Kampf*, *Klinger*, *Knaus*, *F. Krüger*, *Leibl*, *Liebermann*, *Menzel*, *Pfannschmidt*, *Preller*, *L. Richter*, *Rethel*, *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, *Schwind*, and *Steinle*. Some of the finest specimens are exhibited.

Room VI, to the right of the anteroom, is also devoted to foreign artists. 703. *J. M. Carbonero*, Scene from 'Gil Blas'; 704. *J. Sorolla Bastida*, Fishing; 792. *E. Carpentier*, Summer; 685. *J. L. Roselló*, From the altar to the arena. — 756. *L. Bazzani*, Arch of Severus at Rome; 702. *G. Ciardi*, Grand Canal in Venice; 103. *J. de Haas*, Pasture. — *710. *P. Fragiacomo*, Melancholy; *684. *G. Melchers*, The family; 711. *E. Farasyn*, The widow. — 706. *R. Billotte*, Quarry at St. Denis; 708. *H. S. Bisbing*, Sheep; 709. *H. W. Mesdag*, Scheveningen; 700. *J. Maris*, Canal; *699. *Fr. Thaulow*, November in Normandy. — *95. *Th. Vinçotte*, Bust of Catiline.

The rooms beyond contain the **Picture Gallery of Count Raczynski** (d. 1874), which was lent to the government in 1883 and is about to be removed to Posen. It is rich in modern works, especially of the Berlin and Munich schools, but also contains a few valuable old Spanish and other paintings (catalogue 75 pf.).

Gallery VII. 165. *J. V. Schnetz*, Sixtus V. as a shepherd-boy; 149. *Amberg*, Reading from Werter; *110. *Ary Scheffer*, Götz von Berlichingen and his wife: 98. *M. J. Wagenbauer*, In the fields; 24. *P. Cornelius*, Christ in Hades; *101. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian scene; 102. *K. Begas the Elder*, Thorvaldsen; 139. *Steinbrück*, Mary among the fairies (from Tieck): 109. *E. J. Verboeckhoven*, Ox in a landscape. — 194. *B. Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede and the eagle (replica of the Copenhagen group; 1817).

Room VIII. To the left: 84. *A. von Menzel*, Frederick the Great and General Fouquet; 97. *P. Cornelius*, 'Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst' (comp. p. 106); 80. *K. Rottmann*, Temple of Ægina. — 96. *Th. Hildebrand*, The sons of Edward IV.; 94. *K. F. Lessing*, Confession in the forest; *H. Makart*, 87. Elfin queen, *86. Centaurs (sketches); *90. *Fr. Preller*, Nausicaa and Ulysses; *89. *Leopold Robert*, Reapers; 91. *H. Stilke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 92. *W. von Kaulbach*, Tradition; *93. *P. Delaroche*, Pilgrims in Rome; 85. *Ary Scheffer*, Charity. — 77. *K. Sohn the Elder*, The two Leonoras; *71. *K. Rottmann*, Landscape; 73. *E. Magnus*, Daughter of Count Raczynski: 74. *K. Wach*, Countess Raczynski: 75. *K. Begas the Elder*, Count Raczynski. — 61. *J. Hübner*, Melusina; 60. *K. Blechen*, Landscape; 57. *E. Bendemann*, Pastoral; 54. *K. F. Lessing*, Woodland scene; 53. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Introduction to the Nibelungen-Lied; *58. *M. von Schwind*, Father Rhine; 51. *E. von Steinle*, Visitation; *48. *A. Böcklin*, Mary Magdalen; 44. *J. von Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *47. *Fr. Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; 43. *E. Meyerheim*, Bleach-field. — 191, 192. *Chr. Rauch*, Busts of Frederick William III. and IV.

Cabinet I. 21. *H. Baldung*, Lucretia (fragment); *33. *Castilian School* (16th cent.), Crucifixion. — 30. *Quinten Massys*, Madonna: 22, 23. *Portuguese School* (16th cent.), Saints. — *166. *B. Canaletto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski; 31. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna (copy).

Cabinet II. 190. *Spanish Terracotta* (17th cent.), Pietà. — 3. *Juan Carreño*, Assumption; *Velazquez* (?), 16. Dog and cat, 17. Blind woman; 172. *Cl. Gillot*, Festival of Bacchus. — *F. de Zurbaran*, *8. Madonna and monks, *11. Judith; 41. *José Antolinez*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

Cabinet III. 7. *Borgognone*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Christopher and George; 20. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Holy Family. — 14. *Sofonisba Anguissiola*, Chess-players; *5. *Girolamo Siciolante da Sermoneta*, Descent from the Cross. — 4. *Francia*, SS. Dominic and Proculus; *9. *S. Botticelli*, Madonna and angels; 10. *L. Mazzolini*, Christ and the Pharisees. — 13. *Bellini* (more probably *Catena*), Virgin and saints.

4. Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse.

To the S. of the Linden lies the FRIEDRICH-STADT (p. 44), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin. It is intersected from N. to S. by *Friedrich-Strasse* (see below), by the *Wilhelm-Strasse* farther to the W. (p. 112), and by the *Charlotten-Strasse* and *Markgrafen-Strasse* farther to the E. The BEHREN-STRASSE (Pl. R, 22), the first cross-street (running E. and W.), contains many elegant buildings with sandstone façades, erected by the larger banking houses. To the E. of the Friedrich-Strasse, on the S. side are Nos. 38-39, the *Dresdner Bank* (see p. 58); No. 35, the *Pommersche Hypotheken Aktien-Bank;* and No. 32, the *Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,* built by Messel. In No. 31 the engraver *Chodowiecki* (p. 47) dwelt from 1771 till his death in 1801. On the opposite side are Nos. 43-44, the *Diskonto-Gesellschaft* (comp. p. 55), built by Heim; and No. 46, the *Berliner Bank.* To the W. of the Friedrich-Strasse, Nos. 55-57, on the N. side, is the *Metropol Theatre* (p. 28), built by Fellner & Hellmer, with an auditorium tastefully decorated in the baroque style. The first and second balconies have direct connection with the restaurant, which is concentric with the theatre. Passage to the Linden, see p. 55. On the S. side are No. 13-8, the *Deutsche Bank,* a huge building occupying an entire block; No. 7a, built by Kayser & Von Groszheim, containing the premises of the *Norddeutsche Grund-Kredit-Bank;* and No. 2, the *Mitteldeutsche Kredit-Bank,* built by Ende & Böckmann.

The **Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. R, 24-22; G, 22) is the longest street in the inner town. Including the section to the N. of the Linden (p. 153), it measures 2 M. from the former Oranienburg Gate to the former Halle Gate, which lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of the Linden. The central portion, near the Linden, is flanked on both sides with handsome and substantial business-houses, including the retail-depôts of several important breweries (comp. p. 9).

At the corner of the Friedrich-Str. and the Behren-Str., and opposite the S. entrance to the Kaiser-Galerie (p. 55), stands the building of the *Pschorr Brewery,* built by Kayser & Von Groszheim, and decorated with paintings by M. Koch and Flashar. On the upper floor is *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 28). — Tramways, see p. 55.

Continuing to follow the Friedrich-Str. we come (on the left) to No. 80, the *Restaurant zum Rüdesheimer* (by Grisebach, but later re-modelled by Stahn); No. 79, at the corner of the Französische-Str., a fine Renaissance building by Grisebach, the property of the *Baroness von Faber;* and No. 78, the office of the *Germania Life Insurance Co.,* designed by Kayser & Von Groszheim,

On the opposite (right) side of the street is No. 172, the retail premises of the *Munich Spaten Brewery*, built by Seidl, and decorated with gay mural paintings by Seitz. The *Kaiser-Hôtel*, Nos. 176-178, at the corner of the Jäger-Str., contains a café, the quaint wine-rooms of the Kaiser-Keller, and the Weihenstephau Restaurant. — Opposite, No. 72, is *Carl Stangen's Tourist Office* (p. 2), in the Moresque style. — No. 180 (on the right), the retail premises of the *Tucher Brewery*, by Walther, is elaborately decorated with mural paintings by Wanderer, representing the Reception of the Margrave Albert Achilles at Nuremberg in 1455. The wall-paintings in the interior depict scenes from old Nuremberg life. — For the continuation of the Friedrich-Str. to the S., see p. 126.

The following buildings to the W. of the Friedrich-Str. are also worthy of notice: Französische-Str. 53, 54, the building of the *A. Schaaffhausen'sche Bankverein*, by Heim; No. 7, the *Hypotheken-Bank in Hamburg*, by Martens; Mauer-Str. 37-41, the offices of the *Nordstern Insurance Co.*, by Kayser & Groszheim. In the Tauben-Str. (Nos. 48-49) is the **Urania** (Pl. R, 22), a popular scientific institution, founded in 1889 in the Exhibition Park (where its observatory still is, see p. 160), and opened on its present site in 1896. It contains experimental laboratories, scientific collections (guide 20 pf.), and a lecture theatre (adm., see p. 37).

To the E. of the Friedrich-Strasse, a few hundred paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 57) and the Linden, is the ***Gendarmen-Markt** (Pl. R, 22), with the Schauspiel-Haus, the French Church, and the New Church. Though the general effect of the square is somewhat marred by the height of some of the more modern edifices, the three buildings just named form an admirable architectural group, the outline of which is very effective by moonlight. At the N.W. corner, Charlotten-Str. 49, is the old wine house of *Lutter* (late *Lutter & Wegner*), with memorial tablets to the actor L. Devrient (d. 1832) and the poet E. Th. A. Hoffmann (d. 1822), who resorted here.

The ***Schauspielhaus**, or *Royal Theatre* (Pl. R, 22), was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817, after standing for only 15 years. It has a central length of 250 ft., a breadth of 164 ft., and a height of 125 ft., and contains 1120 seats. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of Schinkel's finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. Between 1890 and 1893 the whole building was entirely restored, and the exterior, originally of plaster, was faced with freestone. The E. or

principal façade is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, flanked by two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, representing genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the *Triumphal Procession of Bacchus with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*. The building contains a fine concert-room, which serves also as a foyer.

In front of the steps of the theatre a marble **Monument of Schiller,** 19 ft. in height, by *R. Begas*, was unveiled in 1871. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. high, stands on a pedestal originally designed to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition, and philosophy.

To the N. of the theatre is the **French Church,** in which a French service is still held every second Sunday. Built between 1701 and 1705, it was partly restored in 1883, but still retains its original insignificant appearance. The **New Church** to the S., on the contrary, though dating from the same period (1701-8), was cleverly remodelled in 1881-82 by Von der Hude & Hennicke. The latter is also known as the 'German Cathedral' (Deutscher Dom), and is interesting on account of its pentagonal form. The handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height) were added in 1780-85 by Gontard at the desire of Frederick II., and still hold their place as one of the most effective architectural designs in the city.

Opposite the Schauspielhaus (to the E.), at No. 21 Jäger-Str., is the new building of the *Königliche Seehandlung*, founded in 1772, and now carrying on a banking business. The building at the other corner of the Jäger-Str. (No. 47, Markgrafen-Str.), is now the seat of the *Oberverwaltungs-Gericht*, and was built in 1781 (probably by Gontard) at the orders of Frederick the Great.

The ***Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. R, 19, 22; G, 22) forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt, and is some $1^1/_4$ M. long. The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Prince George of Prussia*, built by Gerlach in the reign of Frederick William I., the new façade dating from 1852. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Herr Pringsheim's House*, built by Ebe & Benda in 1873, with a

mosaic frieze executed by Salviati in Venice from designs by Anton von Werner. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*, erected in 1734 as a palace for the Count of Schwerin. No. 74 is the *Reichsamt des Innern*, or *Imperial Home Office*, where the German Bundesrat meets (comp. p. 164). No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the office of the *Minister of Justice;* No. 64, the *Privy Office for Civil Affairs*, erected by Vohl; and No. 63, the new buildings for the office of the *Minister of State* (comp. p. 114), the *Offices of the State Lottery*, and the *General-Ordens-Commission*. Then on the right, Nos. 75-76, the *Foreign Office*. No. 77 is the *Imperial Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, originally built about 1738, rebuilt in 1875-76, and occupied by Prince Bismarck till March, 1890. (The Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question in 1878 took place in the large hall in front.) No. 78 is the *Palace of Prince Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleur in 1872-75 in the style of the period of Louis XIII. — Continuation of the Wilhelm-Strasse (to the S.), see p. 126.

The WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. R, 19, 22) is adorned with flower-beds and with **Statues** of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell, grasping the colours, at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757, both by Kiss; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758, both by Tassaert (d. 1788); the gallant **Zieten*, who died in 1786; and **Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747, the last two by G. Schadow. The former marble statues were replaced in 1862 by bronze statues copied from the original figures (now at the Cadet School in Lichterfelde, p. 178), with the exception of those of Schwerin and Winterfeldt, who had been inappropriately represented in Roman costume.

On the N. side of the Wilhelm-Platz, Nos. 8-9, is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold*, erected in 1737 and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827-28. — On the E. side lie the *Kur & Neumärkische Ritterschaftliche Darlehns-Kasse* (No. 6), and the *Kaiserhof* (p. 2), with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz. Behind the latter is the *Church of the Trinity (Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche)*, erected in 1837-39 and enlarged in 1885-86, of which Schleiermacher (p. 128), the eminent preacher and theologian, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834. — On the S. side of the Wilhelm-Platz (No. 1) rises the *Imperial Treasury* (Reichs-Schatzamt), erected by W. von Mörner in 1873-76.

The VOSS-STRASSE (Pl. R, 19), leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the *Palace of Herr Borsig*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style

by Lucae. The statues on the exterior of the building are by R. Begas, Encke, Hundrieser, and Lessing, and represent Benth, Borsig, and Schinkel (on the Wilhelm-Str. side), Archimedes, Leonardo da Vinci, James Watt, and Stephenson (on the Voss-Str. side). The extensive block at the opposite corner (No. 35) is the residence of the *Ministry of Public Works*, including the *Imperial Office of Railways*. At Nos. 4 & 5 in the Voss-Str. is the *Reichs-Justizamt* ('Imperial Justice Office'), while there are many other handsome private residences in this street.

A little to the S. of the W. end of the Voss-Str. lies the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 117), adjoined on the E. by the site of the old Potsdam Gate and the octagonal Leipziger Platz (Pl. R, 19), which is adorned with gardens and statues of *Count Brandenburg* (to the left; d. 1850), the general and statesman, by Hagen, and *Field-Marshal Count Wrangel* (to the right; d. 1877), by Keil. The former was erected in 1862, the latter in 1880. No. 11 in this Platz is the *Ministry of State* (Staatsministerium; see p. 113); No. 10 the *Palace of Princess Frederick Charles;* Nos. 6-9 the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests;* No. 13, on the N. side, is the *Admiralty* (Reichs-Marine-Amt); No. 14 the offices of the *Berlin Tramway Co.* (p. 14); No. 15 *Herr Mosse's House*, built by Ebe & Benda, with a sandstone frieze by Max Klein representing the development of the German genius; and No. 16 the *House of Baron Bleichröder*, designed by Ihne.

From the Leipziger-Platz the busy **Leipziger-Strasse** (Pl. R, 19, 22), about 1 M. in length, crosses the Friedrich-Str. and runs E. to the Spittel-Markt. It is perhaps the chief artery of traffic in Berlin (numerous tramways to the West End; see pp. 116, 117), and excels even the Friedrich-Str. in the number of its handsome commercial buildings, most of which are in the Renaissance style. The visitor is advised to inspect this street in the evening, when the shop-windows are brilliantly lighted.

No. 1, on the right, is the *Ministry of State*, built by Strack in 1852, and now destined for the Ministry of Commerce; in No. 2 is the *Ministry of Commerce*, in the lower story of which is the attractive depôt of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory (p. 171). — Adjacent is the new *Herrenhaus*, or **Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet**, by *F. Schulze*, now approaching completion. It is connected with the new House of Representatives (p. 121), and encloses a spacious fore-court, on either side of which are dwellings for the presidents of the two chambers. The sandstone façade is decorated with sculptures, for which *O. Lessing* supplied the models; the pediment, supported by six columns, contains a representation of Borussia as protectress of the labours of the various

ministries. The ten allegorical figures on the attic story are from designs by *Pfannschmidt*, *Dennert*, *Meisen*, *Uechtritz*, and *Calandrelli*. — No. 5 is the *War Office*, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler, with four figures of soldiers by Gramzow.

Nos. 132-135, on the left side of the street, **Wertheim's Emporium*, erected by Messel in 1897 and enlarged in 1899, is an excellent type of the modern German commercial house (comp. p. 50). The front of the building, which covers over 9000 sq. yds., is 320 ft. long and consists throughout of granite pillars ornamented with metal work; the back of the building in the Voss-Str. (p. 114) is also worthy of notice. The interior well repays a visit; visitors need not make any purchase. The glass-covered inner court contains a statue of Industry by Manzel and pictures of harbours by Koch and Gehrke; in the W. portion of the building is an art saloon. — At No. 124, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., is the office of the *New York Mutual Insurance Co.*, with mosaics of six great towns, built in 1885-86 by Kayser & Von Groszheim.

At the corner of the Mauer-Str. is the **Reichs-Postamt**, or Office of the Postmaster General (Pl. R, 22), a handsome edifice in a rich Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1871-73 and enlarged in 1893-98, when the rounded corner was further ornamented. The façade rises above a series of large columns, and bears medallion portraits of the three emperors. On the summit of the building are the imperial arms, behind which rises a group of giants holding aloft the terrestrial globe. — In the corner-wing is the —

***Postal Museum**, containing a collection of objects illustrating the development of postal and other means of communication. The various rooms open off an inner court, which is decorated with carving. The entrance is surmounted by a bust of William II., flanked by figures of Industry and Peace, by K. Begas. In side niches are figures of Science and Communication, by Wenck. Above are six realistic bronze figures representing different methods of communication. In the centre is a marble statue of *H. von Stephan* (d. 1897; comp. p. 127), under whose direction while postmaster-general nearly the whole of the collection, now containing over 6000 objects of interest, has been amassed since 1874. Adm. see p. 36. A descriptive label is attached to each exhibit.

Ground Floor. In the rooms round the inner court are models of German *Post Offices*. Rooms 4 and 5, on the left, contain letter-boxes, signs, etc. Traversing these, we reach the **Historical Department*, containing pictures, casts, and models representing the systems of communication obtaining among the ancients and in the middle ages, as well as the postal system of the 16-18th centuries. The entrance wall of Room 6 is devoted to the ancients. Room 7. German and Scandinavian articles, including Germanic bronze chariots, reconstruction of a Scandinavian chariot copied from fragments found in the Dejberg morass, viking's ship, plank roads, etc. Model of the Santa Maria, the vessel in which Columbus made his voyage of 1492. On the walls are miniatures illustrating the

methods of writing and forwarding messages and letters during the middle ages; by the window, writing materials, wax tablets, and 15th cent. letters. On the window-wall of Room 6 are letters, newspapers and pictures of the 16-18th centuries; postman's bag of the time of the Thirty Years' War; autograph postal decrees of Frederick William I. and Frederick the Great. In the centre of the room, models of travelling carriages. — The remaining rooms illustrate the *German Postal System of the 19th Century.* Models of vehicles, (beyond the staircase) model of the locomotive 'Feuer-Ross' of the Fürth-Nuremberg railway, the first opened (1835) in Germany, railway postal service, postal uniforms. Room 14. Military post. Room 15. Selections from the large collection of *Postage Stamps.*

First Floor. The central hall is adorned with stained glass windows, and contains the *Stephan Collection* (dedications of various kinds, a bust of Stephan by Uphues, etc.). On the other side are *Models of Steam Vessels* and the very complete *Telegraphic Collection.* To the left of the staircase begins the historically interesting series of exhibits illustrating **Foreign Postal Systems.* The following may be mentioned: apparatus for collecting the mail-bags in transit by English trains, models and figures from Russia (reindeer, camel, buffalo, and dog post), Hindostan, Siam, China (wedding palanquin), and Japan.

Second Floor. To the left of the staircase: *Submarine Telegraphy* (cable-laying steamers), and finally the building of telegraph lines (destruction of the poles by woodpeckers; effect of lightning on the apparatus, etc.). In the *Record Office*, which is used for periodical exhibitions, copies and originals of old maps and atlases are at present on view. — We now return to the staircase, to the right of which is the *Telephonic Collection* (including various devices for changing or reversing the current). In the end room are exhibits connected with the pneumatic post, phonography, Röntgen rays, wireless telegraphy, etc.

The *Bethlehems-Kirche* which stands near the museum, was built in 1735-37 at the cost of Frederick William I. for exiled Bohemian Lutherans and rebuilt in 1883.

Continuing eastwards along the Leipziger-Str., we come to the office of the *New York Equitable Insurance Co.*, a building by Schäfer, standing at the corner of the Friedrich-Str. — The intersection of the Leipziger-Str. and Charlotten-Str. (p. 126) is one of the important centres of the tramway system.

Tramways (pp. 15-20) run hence to the Lehrte Station, Moabit (9), Gesundbrunnen (34), Lichtenberg (68, 69), the Küstriner-Platz (78), the Silesian Station (9), the Görlitz Station (92), Rixdorf (53), Hasenheide (53, 95), the Halle Gate (34, 53, 96), Kreuzberg (34, 96), Tempelhof (96, IV), Schöneberg (68, 69, 87, 88), the Zoological Garden (78), Wilmersdorf (78), Charlottenburg (54), and the Hansa-Platz (63)

At No. 43, on the right side of the Leipziger-Str. and at the corner of the Markgrafen-Str., is the silk warehouse of *Michels & Co.*, an interesting brick building by Grisebach, with ornaments on a gold ground. — Nos. 46-49 form *Tietz's Warehouse*, erected in 1900 from designs by Sehring and Lachmann, covering over 6500 sq. yds. of ground, and extending to the Krausen-Str., with imposing show windows and mural sculptures and surmounted with a glass globe 15 ft. in diameter (comp. p. 50). No. 85, opposite, now occupied by the *Münchner Hofbräu* (p. 10), was formerly the house of G. W. von Knobelsdorff (p. 46) and was rebuilt in 1895. — Beyond the

Jerusalemer-Str. the Leipziger-Str. traverses the Dönhoff-Platz and, passing through the *Leipziger Kolonnaden* (built in 1776 by Gontard), ends at the Spittel-Markt (p. 132).

In the DÖNHOFF-PLATZ (Pl. R, 22, 25) is a bronze statue of **Baron vom Stein** (1757-1831), by *Schievelbein*, completed by *Hagen*. On the pedestal are allegorical figures and reliefs from the life of the famous Prussian minister. — On the N. side of the square (Nos. 77 and 75 Leipziger-Str.) are the *Reichshallen Theatre* (p. 28) and the provisional **Herrenhaus** (new building, see p. 144).

TRAMWAYS (pp. 15-20) run from the Dönhoff-Platz to the Brandenburg Gate (9), the Lehrte Station, Moabit (9, 12, 13), the Friedrich-Str. Station (12, 13, 91), Gesundbrunnen (38, 39), the Alexander-Platz (63, 61, 68, 69), Lichtenberg (68, 69), the Küstriner-Platz (78, 79), the Silesian Station (9), the Silesian Gate (83-88), Treptow (83, 85), the Görlitz Station (85, 86, 91, 92), Rixdorf (94), the Halle Gate (38, 64), Kreuzberg (38), the Anhalt Station (63), Schöneberg (68, 69, 87, 88), the Zoological Garden (78), Wilmersdorf (78), and the Hansa-Platz (63).

5. Ethnographical Museum and Museum of Industrial Art.

The somewhat contracted POTSDAMER-PLATZ (Pl. R, 19; comp. p. 114) is apt to be congested by the enormously developed traffic to the S.-W. portions of the city.

TRAMWAYS (pp. 15-21), besides the Ringbahn (Nos. 1, 2), run hence to the Lehrte Station, Moabit (9, 14, 15, 24), the Stettin Station (33, 51), the Opern-Platz (40, 54), the Alexander-Platz (60, 68, 69), Lichtenberg (68, 69), the Spittel-Markt (9, 68, 69, 78, 87, 88, 92), the Küstriner-Platz (78), the Silesian Station (9, 80), the Görlitz Station (92, 93), Hasenheide, Rixdorf (15), Schöneberg (24, 40, 68, 69, 87, 88, B, C), the Zoological Garden (78, 80, 93, A), Wilmersdorf (78, B, C), Friedenau, Steglitz (E), Schmargendorf (B), Kolonie Grunewald (A, B), Halensee (A), and Charlottenburg (33, 54, 80, 93).

The Potsdamer-Platz, on the right side of which rise the *Palast-Hôtel* and the *Hôtel Bellevue*, is traversed by the Königgrätzer-Strasse (see below). The shady Bellevue-Strasse (p. 166), leading off to the right to the Tiergarten, contains at No. 3 the **Künstler-Haus** (Pl. R, 19), erected in 1898 by *Hoffacker* for the Society of Berlin Artists, which was founded in 1841 (exhibitions, see p. 29).

The bulk of the traffic to Schöneberg (comp. p. 130) runs to the E. through the Potsdamer-Strasse. A memorial tablet at No. 7, Link-Str., marks the house in which *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* lived and died (comp. p. 131). — To the S. is the **Potsdam Station** (Pl. G, 19), erected in 1870-72, combined with the *Ringbahn* and *Wannsee Stations*. To the left, near the approach from the Königgrätzer-Str., are the steps leading down to the underground station of the electric railway (p. 14). Tramways, see above.

The district to the S.E. of the Potsdam Station, to the right of the KÖNIGGRÄTZER-STRASSE, which leads to the Halle Gate, was a

moderately expensive residential quarter, much affected by officials, about the middle of the 19th cent., when it was popularly known as the 'Privy Councillors' Quarter'. Now, however, many of the houses are let out in furnished apartments. — At Nos. 4-5 in the Dessauer-Str. is the *Post-Zeitungs-Amt.* In the Bernburger-Str. are the *Church of St. Luke* (Pl. G, 19), built by Möller in 1862, and (No. 22) the *Philharmonie* (Pl. G, 7; p. 29), rebuilt in 1888 by Schwechten. The *Beethoven-Saal*, in connection with the Philharmonie, is entered from No. 32 Köthener-Strasse. The chief office of *Messrs. Siemens & Halske* is situated at Askanischer-Platz No. 3.

On the Landwehr Canal (Pl. G, 19, 20), farther to the S.W. are the *Berlin Railway Administrative Offices*, Schöneberger Ufer 1-4, completed in 1895; and, on the Tempelhofer Ufer, at the corner of the Trebbiner-Str., the *Central Junction of the Electric Elevated Railway* (p. 13), in which the transition from the lower to the upper level is made.

The **Anhalt Station** (Pl. G, 19), in the Askanischer-Platz, is a handsome terracotta building erected by *Schwechten* in 1875-80. The main hall is 115 ft. in height and as broad as the Linden (200 ft.).

Tramways (pp. 14-18): Nos. 1, 2, 14, 15, 63.

The Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse (Pl. G, 19, 22) diverges to the E. from the Königgrätzer-Str. between the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations. At the corner on the right is the —

***Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. G, 19), designed by *Ende* and opened in 1886, the main entrance to which is in the large projecting circular portion. On the groundfloor are the Prehistoric Collections (director, *Dr. Voss*) and Schliemann's Trojan Collection; the two upper floors are devoted to the Ethnographical Collections (director, *Prof. Bastian*), which rival in extent and scientific value those in the British Museum. — Adm. see p. 35; official guide (1900) 50 pf. As the collections are constantly being added to and the arrangement of the exhibits altered, visitors are referred to the directing arrows and instructions on the door-posts of the rooms and to the labels attached to the various objects.

Court. — The Vestibule, the ceiling of which is adorned with a mosaic of the Zodiac, and the adjoining glass-covered Court, which is surrounded by galleries, contain the larger objects. In the vestibule is a colossal Buddha from Japan. In the court are numerous sculptures in stone from Mexico and Central America; near the entrance, antiquities (gold objects) from Columbia; opposite the entrance, a plaster cast, 33 ft. in height, of the eastern door of the great tope of Sanchi in Central India, dating from the 3rd cent. B. C., and adorned with reliefs from Indian mythology and history; to the left and right are two Indian totem poles from Canada, and on the right the chariot of a god from Orissa in S. India, and a

plaster cast of a monolithic gateway in Bolivia. In the corridors at the sides are large dug-out canoes.

Ground Floor. — To the left of the vestibule are the *Prehistoric Collections.* The Anteroom contains the European antiquities, with the exception of those of German origin, which occupy Rooms I-IV. The gold and silver objects in R. II, the tombs of the later stone age, found near Merseburg, and the objects taken from the burial-ground near Reichenhall (5-7th cent. B.C.) are of special interest.

Room V, partly belonging to the ethnographical department, contains the **Peruvian Antiquities* collected by Prof. Bässler (see also R. VI on the first floor). At the end of the room are collections from *Persia, Turkestan,* and *Siberia.*

The rooms to the right of the court contain the **Schliemann Collections*, presented by the distinguished discoverer (d. 1890) to the German Empire. Most of the objects were excavated in 1871-82 on the site of ancient Troy, including the famous series of gold articles, formerly designated the 'Treasure of Priam' (in the 2nd Room). The ceiling of this room reproduces designs discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Orchomenos in Boeotia.

First Floor (Plan, p. 120). — The Corridor contains antiquities from *Southern Peru* and objects from *German New Guinea.* — Proceeding to the left, we enter —

Room I. *Africa.* Close to the door is a **Collection of Brass Objects from Benin*, representing a part of those obtained by the British in the West African expedition of 1897: heads of negroes; reliefs of negroes in armour; chiefs with their retinues, and white warriors (probably dating from the 16th or 17th cent.); animals of all kinds, etc. The execution of these objects evidences a command of technique and an acquaintance with art hitherto unheard of among the negro races. They should be compared with the rough carvings in Cabinet 22 (to the left) and with the chief's door to the right of the bust of Nachtigal (d. 1885). — The collections here are only partially arranged in geographical order, but generally speaking we find on the right of the room objects from the *Niger*, the *Slave Coast* (especially Togo), and the *Central Soudan, Southern Africa* (especially German South-West Africa), the *Region of the Great Lakes,* and *Abyssinia;* while the left side (beginning at the entrance to R. II) is devoted to the *West* and *East Coasts* (especially the Cameroons and German East Africa) and the *Congo State.*

Room II. *East Coast of Africa* (Zambesia, Nyassaland, Swahili Coast, etc.).

Room III. *Oceania.* This collection is the most complete in existence, and contains objects from the time of Cook's (d. 1779) voyages onwards. Near the entrance: *New Zealand;* on the back wall are old carvings. — To the right: *Polynesia* (Tahiti, Hawaii,

Samoa, etc.). On these islands metal vessels, bows and arrows, woven cloth, and pottery are unknown, their place being taken by clubs (Cab. 64), plaited mats and stuffs made from the fibres of the paper mulberry-tree (Cab. 58 & 64), and wooden utensils and calabashes made from bottle-gourds (Cab. 59). — *Micronesia* (Caroline and Marshall Islands, etc.). The weapons studded with sharks' teeth and the native armour of cocoanut fibre should be noticed. — To the left: *New Holland* and *Melanesia* (the chain of islands stretching from New Guinea to New Caledonia). In Cabs. 81, 55, and 53 are carved boards and masks, and costumes of the Duk-Duk secret society of the *Bismarck Archipelago*, made of tufts of leaves. Cabs. 70 & 71 contain carved clubs shaped like the old flint-muskets in use at the time of the discovery of the islands, glazed utensils (the only ones found in the South Seas), and objects used at cannibal feasts, from the *Fiji Islands*.

Room IV. *New Guinea*, especially *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*. Outrigged boat with sails made from matting from the *Marshall Islands*.

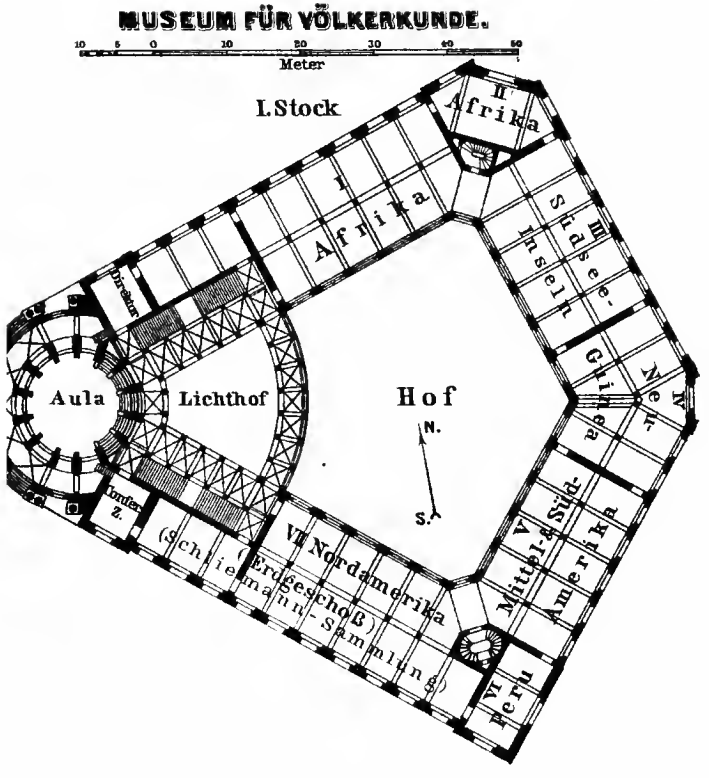
Room V. *Central and South America*. Against the front wall is a desk-case with ancient gold articles discovered in Peru and Mexico, and (on the opposite side) the gold objects brought by Wissmann from Kilwa in East Africa. — To the right: *South American Indians*, including curiosities from the upper *Xingu*, in Central Brazil. — The rest of the room is devoted to antiquities and relics of the extinct civilisations of America, collected from *Mexico*, *Yucatan*, and *Peru*, the last being especially valuable.

Room VI. Fine collection of **Peruvian Antiquities* from the ancient burial-ground of Ancon, to the N. of Lima: unwrapped mummies; knotted cords (used as aids to memory). Comp. R. V on the groundfloor (p. 119).

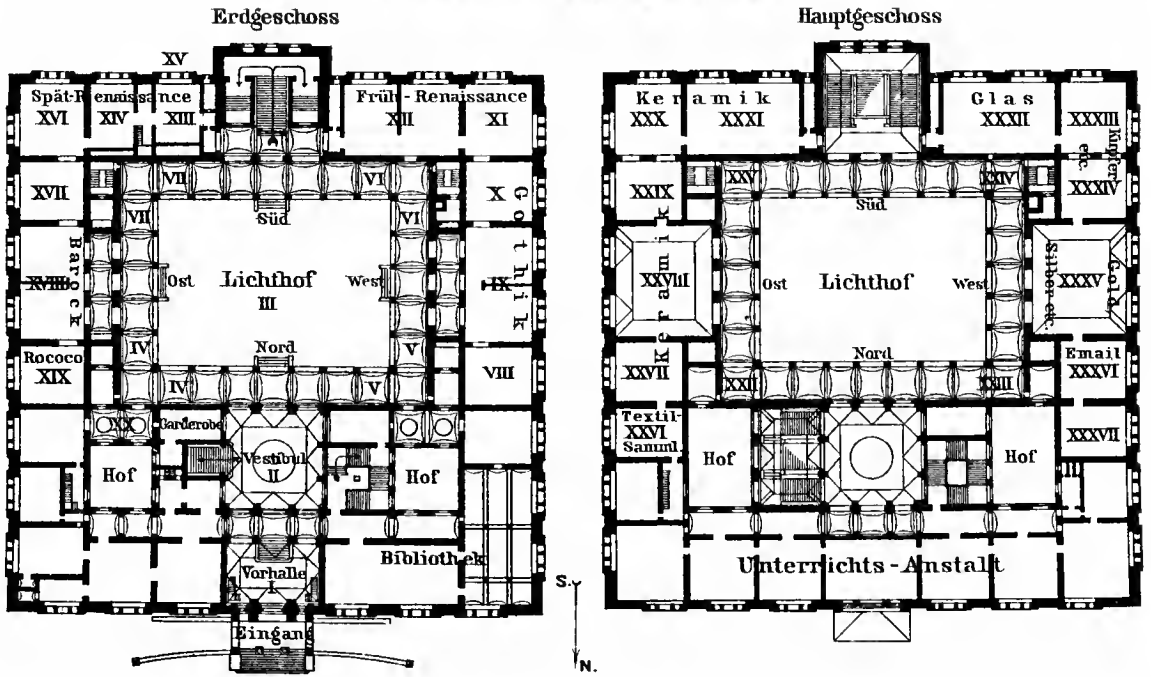
Room VII. *North America*. On each side of the door are models of the fortress-like dwellings of the *Pueblo Indians*. The remaining cabinets contains objects from *North-West America*, collected in 1881-83 by Captain Jacobsen (including numerous dancing-masks, and carved figures of the *Kwakiutl* tribe), and antiquities from *Central America* (comp. R. V).

Second Floor. — *Collections from Hindustan*, begun in 1874-1876: models of various native types; products of tropical plants. — Room I. To the left, *Southern India;* at the end, *Bengal*, *Orissa*, *Benares;* to the right, the *Punjab* and *Cashmere*. — Theatrical costumes (in the anteroom), wood-carvings (Cabs. 12 & 13, and by Cab. 10 a), miniatures (in front of Cab. 22), embroidery (Cabs. 28-30), Græco-Buddhist sculptures (to the right in the centre). — Room II. *Himalaya* and *Bramapootra Districts*.

Room III. *Indo-China:* in front and to the right, *Burma*, to the right the *Nicobar* and *Andaman Islands*, at the back *Malacca*,


MUSEUM FÜR VÖLKERKUNDE.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
Meter
I. Stock
II Afrika
I Afrika
III Südsee-Inseln
IV Neu-Guinea
V Mittel- & Süd-Amerika
VI Peru
VII Nordamerika
(Erdgeschoß)
(Schliemann-Sammlung)
Aula
Lichthof
Hof
N.
S.
Direktor
Conferenz.

KUNSTGEWERBE MUSEUM.



and to the left, *Siam* and the *Eastern States*. Front wall: tiles with reliefs of mythological scenes, from Pagân, the capital of the early Burmese kings, destroyed in the 13th century. Objects relating to the cult of Buddhism as practised in S. Asia (to the right of the wooden statue of Gautama Buddha). Models of Malayan boats. Theatrical masks, musical instruments, and figures for galanty shows (comp. the shadow-pantomimes in the windows) from Siam.

Room IV. *Indonesia*, or *Malay Archipelago*, originally affected by the civilization of Hindustan. To the left, *Sumatra* and *Borneo;* behind, *Java*, which was the chief centre of the Indian influence until 1478 when Islam was introduced. To the right are the *E. Malay Islands*. — Costume-figures of head-hunters of Borneo (Cab. 69 & 71); Javanese shadow-plays (scenes from the ancient heroic myths) and puppet shows. Tutelary deities of villages; ancestral figures, and matauka-figures or magic amulets against thieves (Cab. 88).

Room V. *Indonesia* (continued). Most of the exhibits here have been collected from *Timor*, the *Moluccas* (to the right), *Celebes*, the *Sulu Islands*, and the *Philippine Islands* (to the left). — On the right at the back a space is partitioned off in which the races are represented which form a transition to those of Eastern Asia: the *Mongols, Buriats*, and *Kalmucks;* Lamaism as practised in *Tibet*, the chief seat of this N. form of Buddhism (praying-wheels, Cab. 134).

Room VI. Curiosities of fishing from *China* and *Japan*.

Room VII. *China* (in the first part of the room). Numerous model figures. Fine collection of objects illustrating the Chinese religion (Lamaism and Foism practised in the S. and centre of the country, but more especially Taoism, the religion of the people); figures of gods and genii (to the left, large Taoistic collection), paintings from temples, altar utensils; model of a temple to a town god (at the end, No. 195). Wearing apparel (Cab. 145, women's clothing and models of feet crippled by compression), pottery and porcelain, and valuable carvings. — *Japan* (at the end of the room). Numerous idols. To the right, interesting paintings; those in Desk-Case 181 (by the window) relate to foreign countries. In Cab. 178 are masks for religious operas; on the back wall, gala costumes.

Room VIII. *Japan* (continued). Objects in lacquer and instruments of war. In Cab. 181 a is the model of a theatre. Farther on are objects from the *Riu-Kiu* or *Loo-Choo Islands* and from *Corea*. — We return through R. VII. to the staircase, where are several relics of the *Ainos*, the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan.

On the right side of the Prinz Albrecht-Str., farther on, is the Museum of Industrial Art (p. 122), opposite which rises the —

Abgeordnetenhaus or **Prussian Chamber of Deputies,** a

handsome Renaissance edifice by *F. Schulze*, erected in 1893-98, with allegorical statues on the exterior by *O. Lessing*. In the entrance hall are four bronze figures by *Stark*. The large session hall, which had to be rebuilt on account of its poor acoustic properties, is surrounded by galleries (adm. see p. 34), and contains seats for 433 deputies. — The building is connected with the Herrenhaus or Upper Chamber of the Diet (see p. 114) by means of a passage at the back, which leads through an intermediate building for government representatives (containing a handsome chamber for cabinet meetings, by Messel).

The ****Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. G, 19), founded in 1867, is a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern. The imposing building which now contains it, opened in 1881, was designed in the Hellenic Renaissance style by *Gropius & Schmieden*, with effective details in terracotta and coloured tiles. The exterior is also adorned with mosaics executed in Venice from designs of *Ewald* and *Geselschap*, representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. — Admission, see p. 36. Director, *Prof. J. Lessing*. Official catalogue (1900), 50 pf.

Ground Floor. — In the Vestibule (Pl. I) is a high-altar from a Mannheim church (ca. 1760), and the bow of a Venetian state-galley. — We pass hence through a second Hall (Pl. II) and enter the glass-covered Court (Pl. III), which is used for exhibition purposes. Two tiers of arcades surround this court, surmounted by a frieze by *Geyer* and *Hundrieser*, representing a procession of the nations most distinguished in art, saluting Borussia. The lower arcade (Pl. IV-VII) contains objects in wrought iron and Renaissance furniture (cabinets, chests, caskets, etc.).

The rooms round the court contain furniture and domestic equipments arranged in chronological order. Nearly all the rooms contain fine stained-glass windows of the 13-16th centuries.

W. Side. Room VIII (beyond R. IX, to the right): Chinese, Japanese, and Indian lacquer articles. — R. IX. Domestic furniture in the Gothic style, chiefly cabinets and chests of simple construction, adorned with carving and metal work. Gothic tapestry. Cabinets 116 & 117 contain a highly valuable *Collection of carved and painted caskets of the Gothic period; Cab. 115, early mediæval and oriental ivory carvings; Cab. 120, objects in cut leather, including a beautiful octagonal *Box of the 14th cent., from Bâle, with representations of love-scenes. — R. X. Ecclesiastical objects (chiefly Gothic). On the wall, *Flemish tapestry with gold threads (15th cent.). In the cabinets: mediæval works in metal (chiefly ecclesiastical), enamels from the Lower Rhine and Limoges (11-13th

cent.), crosses, censers, and ewers. — R. XI. Tapestry and furniture of the early Renaissance, mainly from Burgundy and the Lower Rhine. In the Window-Frames 95 and 96 and in Cab. 97 is an admirable collection of boxwood carvings, mostly goldsmiths' models. Wall 91, *Ribbon-Weavers' frame carved in boxwood (Nuremberg; ca. 1550); top of a table painted by H. S. Beham in 1534 (copy of the original in the Louvre). Wall 94, *Chamber organ, beautifully carved (Flanders; ca. 1530). — R. XII. Lid of a casket (16th cent.); furniture, picture-frames, and candelabra of the Italian Renaissance. Wall 66, Carved Spanish boxwood cabinet. Wall 72, *Bridal chest from the Palazzo Strozzi. Wall 74, Seat from the synagogue of Siena; *Chests with representations of Niobe and Neptune (Ital.; 16th cent.).

E. Side. RR. XIII and XIV contain the *Panelling of two rooms of the 16th century (the original furniture was different). The richer of the two, elaborately adorned with intarsia and enclosing an old stove, is from the château of Haldenstein, near Coire, and dates from 1548. The other and simpler, from the château of Höllrich, near Würzburg, was made about 1570, and comprises a fine ceiling with armorial bearings. — Between these rooms is a space arranged as a chapel, with altar-screens dating from 1500 and glass-paintings of the 14th cent. — R. XV (above). Collection of mosaics, basket-work, etc. — R. XVI. Inlaid Renaissance furniture of the 16th and 17th cent., chiefly German. Musical instruments. Wall 55, Spinet of Duke Alfonso II. of Ferrara. Cab. 60: Objects in amber, most of them made at Dantsic. Cab. 65: Musical instruments and backgammon-boards. — R. XVII. Furniture of the 17th cent., chiefly heavy and somewhat clumsy articles of Dutch origin. Tapestry. The cabinets contain objects carved or turned in ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc. — R. XVIII. Baroque furniture of the 17th and 18th cent. from various countries; artistic cabinets; picture-frames. Niche 41, Specimens of Oriental wood-carving. Wall 45, *Pedestal table of boxwood (French; ca. 1720); in the centre, body of a state carriage (18th cent.). — R. XIX. Rococo furniture. Wall 35, Carved and gilded panels from the palace chapel at Versailles (ca. 1720). Wall 37, Clock and corner cabinet from Liège (ca. 1750). In the centre: French writing table with bronze mounts. — R. XIXa. French works of the end of the 18th century; objects in the German rococo style. In glass-cases, **Furniture from the boudoir of Queen Marie Antoinette at Versailles; opposite, *Bureau by Riesener. — R. XX. *Room with paintings and carved panelling (Paris; ca. 1710).

The Staircase is adorned with two stained glass windows representing the Emperor and Empress Frederick, who founded the museum, from designs by *E. Ewald.*

First Floor. — Collections arranged in technical groups, in-

cluding pottery, glass, metal-work, leather, and textile fabrics. We ascend by the staircase on the N. side. The cases between the pilasters in the GALLERY contain small articles of domestic use, such as knives, forks, spoons, combs, fans, and the like, many of them elaborately carved and ornamented; cake-moulds, New Year's cards of thin iron, and modern French medallions and plaquettes by **Roty* and others. — In front, to the left: Bookbindings of the 15-19th centuries; to the right, in cabinets and rotating stands, a collection of textile fabrics and embroideries. — Behind, to the left: Oriental, Hispano-Moorish, and Italian majolica tiles and pottery, and Persian and Turkish fayence. Behind, to the right: *Collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain and pottery. Also, between the pillars, magnificent enamelled vases and incense bowls from China. — On the W. side is a collection of *Ornaments, in geographical and chronological order: Cab. 429, mediæval trinkets (ca. 1400), discovered near Pritzwalk in Brandenburg; Cabinet 420, Eglomisé work and painting under glass.

West Side. R. XXVII (beyond RR. XXXV and XXXVI, to the right) contains a ceiling by Schlüter (1701), and is used for varying exhibitions, especially of recent acquisitions. — R. XXXVI. Oriental works in metal from China, Japan, India, and Persia. Wall 387, Excellent Chinese representation of a park and summer-house (17th cent.). Wall 390, Indian narghileh. Cab. 392, 394, & 395, *Chinese and Japanese enamels. — R. XXXV. *Objects in the precious metals. N. half of the room: Cab. 361 (left), German silver ware of the 17-18th centuries. By the left wall are two 'Museovite' cabinets. Cab. 380 (right), *Church-plate from St. Dionysius at Enger, the earliest pieces dating from the time of Duke Wittekind. Cab. 377, **'Lüneburger Ratssilberzeug', a fine service of 36 pieces of plate of the 15-18th cent., formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg and purchased in 1874 for 33,000 *l.* Adjoining is the *'Pommersche Kunstschrank', an exquisite cabinet made in 1617 for Philip II., Duke of Pomerania. Its contents are in Cab. 382 and Desk-Case 368, and the whole forms a splendid testimony to the skill of the goldsmiths of Augsburg. Cabs. 372 and 373 contain *German silver ware of the Renaissance, including specimens of the celebrated goldsmiths Jamnitzer, J. Silber, Petzold, and P. Göttich. Cab. 370 & 371, Reproductions of German plate, especially (in Cab. 370) of the work of Eisenhoit. The windows contain stained glass from Switzerland. — R. XXXIV. Magnificent carved wood ceiling (ca. 1560), from a palace in Fano. Works in bronze. Wall 348, Italian *Door-knockers. *Painted enamels from Limoges (15-17th cent.), including several specimens of great beauty and rarity. The earliest and rarest pieces are in Cab. 353. Cab. 346 & 347, Clocks and mathematical instruments. — R. XXXIII. Works in copper, tin, and brass. Cab. 337, Tin platters by Briot and Enderlein. *Stained-glass

window from Nuremberg, probably designed by Albrecht Dürer (1508). — R. XXXII. Collection of glass, one of the most complete departments in the museum. Venetian glass. Cab. 324, *Two enamelled glasses of the end of the 15th cent. (Venice). Among the German glass may be specified the so-called *'Schaper Glasses' in Cab. 316. The Bohemian cut glass in Cab. 317 and 321 also deserves notice. Cab. 320, Ruby and spun glass. Cabs. 318 and 319 contain an almost unique collection of *Chinese glass. Cabs. 314 and 315. Antique Roman glass; glass vessels with enamel painting; painted German glass.

East Side. R. XXXI. Porcelain (chiefly German). In front: Dresden porcelain, including (Cab. 267) specimens of the first efforts of Böttger (1710). Back wall: Cab. 269, Some pieces of the celebrated *Swan Service of Count Brühl. Cabs. 258, 260, 261, Berlin. Cab. 268, Sèvres. — R. XXX. German stoneware. Cab. 249. Palissy and 'Hirsvogel' ware. Cab. 252, Franconian stoneware; coffee-pots from Bunzlau. Cab. 251, *Stoneware from Siegburg. Cab. 247, Moulds and stamps for earthenware, found in old Rhenish potteries. Cab. 245, Wedgwood pottery. Cab. 253, Stoneware from Nassau, Raeren (near Eupen), and Cologne. *Tapestry and stained glass. — R. XXIX. Fayence of the 17-18th cent. from Holland (Delft), Germany, Sweden, etc. — R. XXVIII contains the *Collection of Italian Majolica, one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. The art of majolica-painting enjoyed its highest development in 1480-1540, and also flourished at Urbino in the reign of Duke Guidobaldo II. (1538-74). Engravings and woodcuts were the favourite patterns of the painters. The chief manufactories were at Caffagiolo near Florence (Cab. 217), Faenza (Cabs. 221, 222), **Gubbio (celebrated for its gold and ruby tints; Cab. 220), and Urbino (Cabs. 213, 219, 223, 225). At a later period majolica was also made at Castelli (Cab. 224). The Hispano-Moorish majolica with its golden lustre, in Cab. 227 (which contains also parts of a vase from the Alhambra), and the majolica from Deruta in Umbria with an opalescent sheen like mother-of-pearl (Cab. 226) should be noticed. Cabs. 212 and 218 contain fayence from France (Moustiers, Rouen, etc.), Spain, and N. Italy (17-18th cent.). — R. XXVII contains a selection (frequently changed) of textile fabrics. The main collection of *Textile Fabrics is, however, in two adjoining rooms, and is shown only to students of this branch of industrial art, who obtain admittance by ringing the bell at the door. The collection is the most complete in existence, especially as regards the exceedingly rare mediæval fabrics, which, however, are only of technical interest. Needlework of every kind, period, and country is here represented, as also tapestry and wall-papers.

Basement (closed on Sundays). To the W.: Stoves, models of stoves, stove-tiles; flooring-tiles of the 14-17th centuries. Rustic

pottery. To the right is a collection of decorative plaster-casts, extending from antiquity to the 18th century.

The Museum possesses a valuable *Library and Collection of Ornamental Engravings* (director, Dr. Jessen), of which special catalogues are issued.

A new building is in course of construction for a *School* (director, Prof. Ewald) in connection with the museum.

The *Library of Costumes* (30,000 plates and 10,000 vols.), collected by *Baron von Lipperheide* and presented to the state in 1898, is also in the care of the museum (keeper, Dr. Döge). It is stored at Flottwell-Str. 4 (3rd floor), where it may be consulted, by students only, on week-days 10-1 (on Tues. and Frid. also 6-8 p.m.).

6. The South Friedrichstadt. Kreuzberg. Schöneberg Quarter.

The S. half of the Friedrichstadt (p. 110) is duller and less interesting than the N. half. Most of the principal streets converge on the Belle-Alliance-Platz, either directly, as the Friedrich-Str. and Wilhelm-Str., or through the Linden-Str. (see p. 135).

In the S. part of the Wilhelm-Strasse, Nos. 92-93, is the *Architects' Union (Architektenhaus;* Pl. R, G, 22), the headquarters of numerous societies, built by Ende & Böckmann in 1875-76. The hall is adorned with frescoes by Prell, representing the history of architecture. Restaurant, see p. 10. — No. 102 is the *Palace of Prince Albert,* erected in 1737-39, and remodelled by Schinkel in 1833. An arcade leads from the court of the palace to the street.

At No. 90 in the Zimmer-Strasse, between the Wilhelm-Str. and Friedrich-Str., is the *Public Market No. III.* (Pl. R, 22), in which are temporarily accommodated the greater part of the *Municipal Library* (p. 140), and the **Märkische Provinzial-Museum.** The latter, for which a new building is under construction (see p. 135), is an extensive collection of antiquities and natural objects connected with the Mark of Brandenburg and Berlin, established in 1874 by the present director, *Herr Friedel.* Adm., see p. 36.

In the S. part of the Friedrich-Strasse, No. 42, at the corner of the Koch-Str., is the *Café Friedrichshof,* fantastically decorated in the rococo style. — No. 235 in the Friedrich-Str. is interesting as having been the house of *A. von Chamisso,* and bears a memorial tablet and medallion portrait of the poet (see p. 127).

Near the end of the Charlotten-Strasse, Nos. 90-92, is the *Berliner Theater,* and farther on, in the Encke-Platz, the *Royal Observatory* (Pl. G, 22), erected by Schinkel in 1832-35. In 1878 the mean altitude for the kingdom of Prussia (121 ft. above sea level) was marked on the N. façade of the building. Adm. Wed. & Sat. 9-11 (in winter 10-11). Director, Prof. Förster.

In the centre of the circular Belle-Alliance-Platz (Pl. G, 23) rises the *Friedens-Säule,* or **Column of Peace,** 60 ft. in height,

erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. The granite column, rising from a lofty pedestal, has a marble capital, crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*. The four surrounding groups in marble, representing the principal powers that took part in the victory of Waterloo (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by *Fischer* and executed by *Franz* and *Walger*, were added in 1876. On the S. side of the Platz are allegorical figures in white marble by *A. Wolff* (Peace) and *Hartzer* (Historical Composition).

On the S. the square is bounded by the **Halle Gate** (Pl. G, 23), a monumental edifice erected in 1879 by *Strack* on the site of the old building, and embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*. — Just outside the gate is the S.E. end of the Königgrätzer-Str., with a station of the Elevated Railway (p. 14). At No. 88 Königgrätzer-Str. is a tablet commemorating the fact that *Prince Bismarck* was a pupil at Plamann's School here.

Tramways (pp. 14-21), besides the Ringbahn (Nos. 1, 2), run from the Halle Gate and the Blücher-Platz (S. side) to the Lehrte Station, Moabit (14, 15), the Behren-Str. (96, 97), Gesundbrunnen (34, 38, 39), the Opern-Platz (53), the Alexander-Platz, the Landsberger Allée Station (64), the Silesian Station (2), the Görlitz Station, the Silesian Gate (89, 90), Treptow (89), Rixdorf (15, 53, I, and II), Tempelhof, Mariendorf (96, IV), Kreuzberg (34, 38, 95), Schöneberg (I and II), the Nollendorf-Platz, and the Zoological Garden (64, 89, 90).

Opposite the Halle Gate the *Landwehr Canal* is crossed by the *Belle-Alliance Bridge*, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade. The canal, which was formed in 1845-50 from the remains of the old moat and was widened in 1883-89, is 6½ M. in length, and stretches from the Silesian Gate to Charlottenburg, connecting the Upper and Lower Spree. From its S.E. portion, the *Luisenstadt Canal* (1½ M. in length; see p. 135), diverging at right angles, runs to the river.

At the S. end of the bridge is the *Blücher-Platz* (Pl. G, 23), whence the Tempelhof Quarter stretches to the S.

Near the Blücher-Platz lie several old Cemeteries. Those of the *Jerusalems-Kirche*, the *Neue-Kirche*, and the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* are connected, and have entrances (to the left) from the Blücher-Platz, and the Belle-Alliance-Str., the portion of the grounds lying along the Baruther-Str. (to the S.) being of particular interest. By the S. wall of the E. section is the grave of *Iffland* (d. 1814, comp. p. 47); close by, to the right of the main path in the central section, lies *F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy* (d. 1847). Near the side-path to the left a handsome monument by Uphues marks the last resting-place of *H. von Stephan* (d. 1897; comp. p. 115). A gateway leads to the S.W. section, which contains the grave of *Chamisso* (d. 1838, see p. 126), near the path along the S. wall, and that of *E. Th. A. Hoffmann* (d. 1822, comp. p. 111), near the junction of the central path and that leading off to the W.

The Blücher-Strasse (Pl. G, 23, 26), which diverges from the Blücher-Platz to the S.E., leads to the Hasenheide, passing the 'Platz am Johannestisch', in which rises the **Church of the Holy**

Rood (*Zum Heiligen Kreuz;* Pl. G, 23), a handsome Gothic brick structure relieved by coloured tiles, erected in 1885-88 by Otzen. No. 26 Blücher-Str. (to the right) is the barracks of the *2nd Dragoon Guards,* and Nos. 47-48 (to the left) of the *Emperor Franz Grenadier Guards.*

Several cemeteries lie to the S. of the Bergmann-Str. In the *Neue Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof,* which lies furthest to the W., are the graves of the poet *Ludwig Tieck* (d. 1853), the philologist *K. Lachmann* (d. 1851), and the theologian *Schleiermacher* (d. 1834, comp. p. 113), all three near the centre of the ground and to the right of the main path, and of the poet *A. Kopisch* (d. 1853), against the E. wall.

To the S. of the cemetery, Friesen-Str. 15-16 (Pl. G, 24, 27), are the barracks of the *Cuirassier Guards* and the *Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards.* — Farther to the S.-E., about 1 M. from the Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof, is a *Military Cemetery,* with a fine monument to the fallen of 1866 and 1870-71, by Böse (erected in 1888). To the N. lies the singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial Ground.*

In the Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz, on the outskirts of the Hasenheide (Pl. G, 27, 30), stand the *Second Protestant Garrison Church* and the *Second Catholic Garrison Church,* the former an early Gothic sandstone building, the latter in Romanesque style. Both were erected in 1894-97.

To the N., near the Urban-Hafen of the Landwehr Canal, is the *Third Municipal Hospital* (*'am Urban';* Pl. G, 26, 29: adm. on Wed., Sat., and Sun. 2-3). The *Wrangel-Brunnen,* by Hagen, formerly in the Kemper-Platz (p. 166), has been re-erected here in front of the E. façade.

Further on, in the Hasenheide street Nos. 80-87, is the *Elizabeth Hospital for Children* (Pl. G, 30). At the end of the street, and opposite the *Union Brewery,* is a gymnasium ground, with a bronze statue of *F. L. Jahn,* the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), by Encke (1872). The pedestal is formed of stones sent by German gymnastic societies in all parts of the world. The first gymnasium ground, founded by Jahn in 1811, was situated on the site of the present *Karlsgarten.* The *Friesenhügel,* with a memorial tablet, lies to the E. — Neue Welt', see p. 30.

Immediately beyond the gymnasium ground begins **Rixdorf** (*Deutsches Wirtshaus,* Berg-Str. 137), a suburb which attained to the dignity of a town in 1899, and now numbers 90, 422 inhabitants. It is served by the stations of Rixdorf and Hermann-Strasse, on the Süd-Ring; and by tramways (pp. 15-21) Nos. 15, 28, 29, 46, 47, 48, 53, 94, I, and II. — An equestrian statue of *Emp. William I.,* by M. Wolf, was erected in 1902 on the Hohenzollern-Platz. Remains of antediluvian animals have been discovered on the heights (Rollberge) of Rixdorf.

In the Belle-Alliance-Strasse (Pl. G, 24, 23), which diverges from the Blücher-Platz to the S.-W., No. 6 is the barracks of the *1st Dragoon Guards* and Nos. 7-8 the *Belle-Alliance Theatre* (p. 27). — To the W., at the corner of the Wartenburg-Str. and Grossbeeren-Str., is the *St. Gertraudt Hospital,* erected in 1871-73. — The Belle-Alliance-Str. goes on across the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 129), just before reaching which it passes a little to the left of the *Kreuzberg,* which may be reached direct by tramways Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 95, and 96.

The **Kreuzberg** (Pl. G, 21, 24) is the highest eminence in the S. portion of the Spree basin. *Victoria Park*, laid out on the slope of the hill in 1888-94, contains a *Waterfall* in an artificial rocky ravine, which runs 8 hrs. daily from May 1st to Oct. 15th, and is illuminated for 2 hrs. every Wed. and Sat. evening. The falling waters are distinctly visible far down the Grossbeeren-Str. In the basin at the foot of the fall is a bronze group ('The strange fish') by *Herter*, and in the grounds are six hermæ of national poets.

The **National Monument of the War of Liberation,** on the top of the Kreuzberg, consisted originally of an iron obelisk 65 ft. high, designed by *Schinkel*, and inaugurated in 1821. In 1878 it was raised 24 ft. and received the addition of a bastion-like substructure. In the niches of the monument are 12 figures, by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, and *Wichmann the Younger*, symbolising the chief victories. Most of these are portraits; the battle of Bar-sur-Aube, for instance, being represented by a symbolical figure bearing the features of the subsequent Emperor William I. — From this point a splendid *View of Berlin is obtained, especially on Sun. when the atmosphere is free from smoke. The Grossbeeren-Str. stretches due N. from the foot of the hill; to the left of it is the central hall of the Anhalt Station, with the Gnaden-Kirche, the Reichstags-Gebäude, and the Monument of Victory in the distance; somewhat nearer we see the Central Station and triangle of lines of the Electric Railway, the Luther-Kirche, and the Church of the Twelve Apostles, then the Technical Academy, the Emp. William Memorial Church, and the Matthias-Kirche and Apostel-Paulus-Kirche in Schöneberg. To the W. lie the Grunewald, Steglitz, and Lichterfelde Cadet School. To the right of the Grossbeeren-Str. rise the domed towers in the Gendarmen-Markt and the cupolas and pinnacles of the Hedwigs-Kirche, the Cathedral, and the Royal Palace. Beyond these the Marien-Kirche, Jerusalemer-Kirche, Nicolai-Kirche, Petri-Kirche (the last two near the Rathaus), and the Georgen-Kirche are visible, with the Church of the Holy Rood and the Simeons-Kirche in the foreground, while the Emmaus-Kirche appears in the distance. To the E. the Hasenheide and Rixdorf stretch away behind the two garrison churches; and to the S. lies the Tempelhofer Feld.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld* the annual manœuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick William I. (1721), as also the great reviews of the Guards in the spring and autumn (p. 30). On the W. side, which forms part of Schöneberg (p. 130), are the buildings of the four *Militia District Commands* and the barracks of the *2nd and 3rd Railway Regiments*.

The village of **Tempelhof** (tramways Nos. 96, 1, and IV) includes the S. side of the Hasenheide (p. 128) and has a population of 9882. It belonged to the Knights Templar down to 1319, and from that time till 1435 to the Knights of St. John. At the entrance to the village are the *Tempelhof Station* on the Süd-Ring (p. 13), the *Barracks of the Military Train Corps*, and, to the rear of these, a victualling-office; to the S. lies the *Second Garrison Hospital*.

The York-Strasse (Pl. G, 20) leads under the lines of the Anhalt and Potsdam railways to the SCHÖNEBERG QUARTER (p. 44), which lies to the W. of the Tempelhof Quarter. From the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 117) to the Botanical Garden (see below) the Schöneberg quarter is traversed by the POTSDAMER-STRASSE. At No. 120 in this street, to the S. of the Potsdamer Brücke (p. 169), the *Royal School of Music* (Pl. G, 16; ca. 200 pupils) still has its seat. Director, Prof. Joachim. New building, see p. 174.

The Potsdamer-Str. is intersected by the Lützow-Str., Kurfürsten-Str., and Bülow-Str. At Lützow-Str. Nos. 24-26, to the W. of the Potsdamer-Str., is the *Elizabeth Hospital* (Pl. G, 16; adm. Wed. and Sun. 3-4). The LÜTZOW-PLATZ (Pl. G, 13) is embellished with a Hercules Fountain, designed by *O. Lessing*, with four groups of tritons at the base (1903). The groups in sandstone by Schadow on the *Hercules Bridge*, which here crosses the Landwehr Canal, were taken from another bridge near the Exchange. For the Tiergarten Quarter, see p. 169.

TRAMWAYS from the Lützow-Platz (pp. 15-21): Nos. 33, 52, 54, 63, 78, 80, 93, P, and R.

Parallel with the Lützow-St. on the S. runs the KURFÜRSTEN-STRASSE, ending on the W. at the main entrance of the *Zoological Garden* (p. 170). In this street are the *Church of the Twelve Apostles* (Pl. G, 16) erected in 1871-74, and (Nos. 63-69) the *Headquarters of the Engineers* (Pl. G, 13), dating from 1874-76. — The W. portion of the Kurfürsten-Str. contains many handsome private residences and is known as the 'Kielgansche Villenviertel'.

Still further to the S., and also parallel with the Lützow-Str., runs the BÜLOW-STRASSE, with a station (p. 14) on the Elevated Railway, which here runs above the roadway. Near by, to the left, is the **Luther-Kirche** (Pl. G, 17), a fine brick edifice built in the Gothic style by *Otzen* (1891-94), with effective details in coloured tiles. — The Bülow-Str. ends on the W. at the NOLLENDORF-PLATZ (Pl. G, 13), in which stands the domed station of the Elevated Railway. The latter here descends and runs underground through Charlottenburg, passing under the Kleist-Str. and Tauentzien-Str. and making a bend round the Emp. William Memorial Church (p. 173), to the Zoological Garden (p. 170).

TRAMWAYS from the Nollendorf-Platz (pp. 15-21): Nos. 51, 60, 61, 89, 90, 92, A, B, C, and D.

At Motz-Str. 6, to the S.W. of the Nollendorf-Platz, is the new *American Church*, a tasteful sandstone building in the Gothic style by March, opened on July 4th, 1903. — Close by, at Eisenacher-Str. 12, is the *Grand Lodge of German Freemasons*, a handsome building by Lange (1900). — The *St. Matthias-Kirche* (Pl. G, 14), a Gothic building dating from 1893-95, with a spire 300 ft. in height, rises to the S. of the Nollendorf-Platz and to the W. of the Potsdamer-Str.

The town of **Schöneberg** *(Ratskeller Restaurant)* extends beyond the old *Botanic Garden* (Pl. G, 17) which is in the course of tranference to Dahlem (comp. p. 177). Although there is no visible break in the

line of streets joining it with Berlin, Schöneberg enjoys independent administration and numbers over 100,000 inhabitants. It is served by the stations of Schöneberg and Ebers-Strasse on the 'Süd-Ring', by the Grossgörschen-Strasse station on the Wannsee Railway (p. 177), and by a station on the Military Railway (Pl. G, 18; for the ranges at Kummersdorf and Jüterbog). Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 24, 30, 31, 40, 68, 69, 87, 88, III, A, C, D, and E.

The main street contains a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Gerling, and the *Town Hall* (Ratskeller). — The Grunewald-Str., to the W., contains the *Apostel-Paulus Kirche*, built by Schwechten, and consecrated in 1895, and the *Prinz Heinrich's Gymnasium* (Pl. G, 15), erected in 1893 by F. Schulze, both fine specimens of the brick architecture of the Mark of Brandenburg. The *Hohenzollern-Schule* (Reform-Gymnasium), a building by Egeling, is in the Belziger-Str. To the N. of the Church of St. Paul, at Barharossa-Str., 74a, is the *Pestalozzi-Fröbel House*, in the hall of which is a marble statue of Queen Louise with Prince William in her arms, by Schaper. — Beyond the Potsdam Railway, to the E., lie the barracks of the *1st Railway Regiment* and the *Military Railway Station* (see above).

St. Matthew's Cemetery (Pl. G, 18) lies close to the Grossgörschen-Str. Station. It contains the graves of numerous modern scholars and artists, and a number of finely executed tombstones. *L. von Sybel* (d. 1895) is buried close to the E. pathway; *F. Drake* (d. 1882) to the right of the central path; *Kiss* (d. 1865) at the end of the third intersecting path to the right; the *Brothers Grimm* (d. 1859 and 1865, comp. p. 117) near the path running parallel to the central path on the S.; and *G. Kirchhoff* (d. 1887) close to the side pathway.

7. Friedrichswerder. Ravené's Picture Gallery. Luisenstadt.

The district of FRIEDRICHSWERDER is a narrow strip stretching from the Arsenal (p. 59) along the Schlossen-Spree to the Spittel-Markt (p. 132).

Opposite the W. front of the Royal Palace (p. 64), on the other side of the Spree, extends the SCHINKEL-PLATZ (Pl. R, 26, 25), which is adorned with bronze statues of **Schinkel* (d. 1841; comp. p. 154), by Drake, erected in 1869; *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, Rauch's last work, completed by Hagen in 1860; and *Beuth* (d. 1853; comp. p. 154), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by Kiss, with reliefs by Drake (erected 1861). — Nos. 1-2 are the *Bank für Handel und Industrie* (Darmstädter Bank), by Ende & Böckmann, with a façade of red sandstone. — The square is flanked on the S. by the old Bau-Akademie, from the steps of which one of the finest views of the Cathedral (p. 62) is obtained.

The old **Bau-Akademie**, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. R, 25), is a lofty square edifice erected by *Schinkel* in 1832-35, 150 ft. in length, with handsome details in terracotta. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details stamps this as one of Schinkel's most interesting creations. Since the erection of the Technical Academy (p. 172) the rooms have been devoted to

various educational purposes. In the E. portion of the groundfloor is the *Geographical Institute* of the University (director, *Prof. von Richthofen*). In the S. portion is the *Royal Meteorological Institute* (director, *Prof. von Bezold*), founded by Alex. von Humboldt in 1848, and entrusted with the elaboration of the material obtained by observations from the astronomical stations of N. Germany (comp. the Astro-Physical Observatory, p. 181).

The **Royal Collection of Musical Instruments,** at present on the second floor of the building, is to be transferred to the Royal School of Music (p. 174). It contains several instruments of historical interest: J. S. Bach's manichord, the folding harpsichord of Frederick the Great, and pianos that belonged to Marie Antoinette, C. M. von Weber, and F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. There are also beautiful bass-viols by Jak. Steiner, V. Rügger, and B. Normann, every kind of viola and piano, including a Renaissance specimen by Viti de Trasuntini (1562); one of Kirckmann's harpsichords, and other interesting pieces. The collection is in the care of *Prof. Fleischer*. Adm. see p. 37.

To the S. of the Bau-Akademie, and beyond the Werder-Str., whence the Schleusen-Brücke leads to the E. to the Schloss-Platz (p. 69), lies the Unterwasser-Str., which contains the *(First) Gerson Bazaar* and (Nos. 2-4) the **Royal Mint** (Pl. R, 25; no admission). The fine sandstone frieze of the latter, executed by *Schadow* in 1798 from designs by *Gilly*, represents the processes of obtaining and treating the metals, and was restored in 1871 by Siemering and Hagen.

The Werder'sche Markt, to the W. of the Bau-Akademie, contains numerous shops, including (Nos. 5-6) the *(Second) Gerson Bazaar*. On the N. side is the **Friedrich-Werder Church** (Pl. R, 22), a brick structure erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. (Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21).

In the Jäger-Strasse, to the S. of the Werder'sche Markt, rises (No. 34) the **Deutsche Reichsbank**, or *Bank of the German Empire* (Pl. R, 22, 25), a noble brick and sandstone edifice, built by *Hitzig* in 1869-76. An addition to the bank, facing the Hausvogtei-Platz (see below), was built in 1894 from designs by *Emmerich* and *Hasak*, and contains the vaults for the storage of securities. — At Nos. 42-44 Jäger-Str. is the large *Central Telegraph and Telephone Office* (Pl. R, 22).

The Hausvoigtei-Platz (Pl. R, 25) takes its name from the 'Hausvoigtei', an old prison which in its time held many political prisoners of importance, and has since been replaced by the Reichsbank (see above). The remaining three sides of the 'Platz', which is a centre of the dressmaking trade, are occupied by a number of fine shops. — From the Hausvoigtei-Platz we may proceed either to the S. by the Jerusalemer-Str. to the Dönhoff-Platz (p. 117), or to the S.E. by the Niederwall-Str. to the Spittel-Markt

(Pl. R, 25), a small but very busy square, surrounded by large business-houses. In the centre of the Spittel-Markt rises the *Spindler-Brunnen*, a fountain of red and grey granite. Hence the *Gertraudten-Brücke*, which was restored in 1894-95, leads N. to Alt-Kölln (p. 138). The bridge was embellished in 1896 with a bronze group by Siemering representing *St. Gertrude* (d. 659), abbess of the Franconian convent of Nivelles and patron saint of travellers, reviving an exhausted wanderer. The statue was erected in commemoration of the old hospital of St. Gertraudt (p. 128), formerly situated in the Spittel-Markt.

Tramways (pp. 15-21) run from the Spittel-Markt to the Brandenburg Gate (9), the Lehrte Station and Moabit (9, 12, 13), the Friedrich-Str. Station (83, 84), Gesundbrunnen (38), Pankow, Nieder-Schönhausen (46, 47), Weissensee (62), the Viehhof (65, 66, 67), Lichtenberg (66, 68, 69, 70), Friedrichsfelde (70), the Küstriner-Platz (78), the Silesian Station (9), the Silesian Bridge (83, 84, 87, 88), Treptow (83), the Görlitz Station (92), Rixdorf, Britz (46, 47, 48), the Halle Gate (38, 64), Kreuzberg (38), the Potsdam Gate (traversing the whole length of the Wilhelm-Str.: 9, 68, 69, 78, 87, 88, 92), Schöneberg (68, 69, 87, 88), the Zoological Garden (64, 78), Wilmersdorf (78, 91), and Halensee (91).

In the Wall-Str. (Nos. 5-8), to the E. of the Spittel-Markt, are the business premises of *Jacques Ravené Sons*, wholesale metal-merchants (founded 1775), a fine modern building completed in 1895-96. On the third floor is —

***Ravené's Picture Gallery** (Pl. R, 25), a collection of about 200 works by modern German and French masters, including several choice examples of the older Berlin and Düsseldorf schools (adm., see p. 36).

Room I (to the right). *Schrader*, Bacchante, Sleeping Bacchus; *Knaus*, *Mouse-trap, Woman and cats; *C. Becker*, Family Portraits, Morning after the ball, Jeweller and senator; *Tidemand*, Sunday in Norway; *E. Hildebrandt*, Santa Gloria near Rio de Janeiro; *Graeb*, Fontana Medina in Naples; *Knaus*, *P. L. Ravené; *E. Hildebrandt*, Winter pleasures; *Brendel*, Sheep; *Graeb*, Near Florence; *Schrödter*, Eulenspiegel as baker's apprentice; *Hertel*, Cochem castle on the Moselle (the property of the Ravené family).

Room II. *Vogel*, Industry under German protection; *Hasenclever*, Jobs (a dunce) undergoing examination, *Jobs as schoolmaster; *Hoguet*, Landscape; *Fleury*, Massacre of Jews in London, 1307. — Front wall (view from balcony): Water-colours by *Hilgers*, *Hosemann*, *Hoguet*, and others.

Room III., with busts of the founder of the collection, *Peter Louis Ravené* (d. 1861), and of his son, *Louis Ravené* (d. 1879), by Hoffmeister. *Jordan*, Child's funeral in Heligoland; *Leu*, Landslip in Norway; *Stevens*, Mourners; *Gallait*, Bohemian musicians; *Ritter*, Drowned fisherboy; *Hasenclever*, Portrait of himself; *Kraus*, Farm; *Couture*, Page; *Graeb*, Halberstadt Cathedral; *Hasenclever*, Hilgers the painter; *E. Hildebrandt*, Leisure hours;

A. Achenbach, Ostend harbour; *Menzel*, *Frederick the Great; *Scheuren*, Landscape in storm; *Biard*, Fight with a polar bear; *Lessing*, Huntsmen: *Hasenclever*, *Jobs as night-watchman; *Tidemand*, The old wolf-hunter; *Biard*, *French custom-house; *Schreyer*, Hussars attacking; *Tidemand*, Funeral in Norway; *Hasenclever*, Scene in a cellar; *Troyon*, *Cattle, *Hounds; *Marter-steig*, Augsburg Confession; *Schmitson*, Hungarian brood-mares: *F. Krüger*, Stable; *C. Begas*, Moor-washing; *Heilbuth*, Titian the younger; *C. Hübner*, Game-law; *Hoguet*, Landscape.

Room IV. *E. Hildebrandt*, Boa Viagem, near Rio de Janeiro: *W. H. Schmidt*, Death of Charles V.; *Gudin*, Storm at sea; *Hilgers*, Winter landscape; *Willems*, Picture-sale; *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian ice-scene; *Hoguet*, Silvan scene.

Room V. *Malchin*, Lake of Schwerin; *H. Herrmann*, Fish market; *F. Werner*, Grenadiers; *M. Gaisser*, The protocol; *Oeder*, Environs of Blankenberghe; *Jernberg*, Landscape; *P. Mayerheim*, Hunting-spoils; *H. Krause*, Lions; *Wurthmüller*, Carnival scene; *Bokelmann*, Klaus Groth as narrator; *Vogel*, Mass in Ste. Gudule (Brussels): *Büchmann*, The lady of the house; *Breitbach*, Forge: *Saltzmann*, *Cape of Good Hope; *Kameke*, Alpine scene: *Preyer*, Fruit: *Emp. William II.*, Sea-piece (1895); *Douzette*, Moonlight scene; *P. Meyerheim*, Farmyard with draught-oxen; *Munthe*, Autumn; *Kauffmann*, Genre-scene; *O. Achenbach*, Italian land-scape; *Gude*, Fishing off Rügen; *K. Meyer*, Old Dutch tavern.

Cabinet I (apply to the custodian). *E. Hildebrandt*, Streets in Rouen and in Lyons; *Dupré*, Landscape: *Knaus*, *Our darling: *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast; *Hilgers*, Winter landscape: *Lessing*, *Westphalian landscape: *A. Weber*, Moonlight scene; *E. Hilde-brandt*, Irish hut.

Cabinet II. *F. E. Meyerheim*, Woman and girl of the Harz, The youngest born, Going to church, Morning hours: *P. Meyer-heim*, E. Meyerheim: *A. Achenbach*, Landscape; *F. Krüger*, Fred-erick William IV.; *E. Hildebrandt*, Fisher-girl, Children on the beach; *Fleury*, The report; *Knaus*, *Girl gathering flowers.

Cabinet III. *Graeb*, Cloisters: *Hilgers*, Fishermen's huts: *Hosemann*, Violinist; *Vernet*, *Zouave acting as a nurse ('Le soldat nourrice'); *Roux*, Linnæus as a youth: *Ten Kate*, Rococo conver-sation-piece; *Hosemann*, Genre-scene; *Meissonier*, Genre-scene.

The Spittel-Markt marks the eastern limit of the Friedrichs-werder (p. 131). Neu-Kölln, which lies beyond, consists chiefly of the Wall-Strasse. The blocks of houses on the bank of the Spree here are being gradually rebuilt as factories and large business premises with central courts ('Fabrikhöfe', see p. 52). Nos. 9-13, a series of courts and buildings occupied by Spindler's dye-works (p. 194), are known as the *Spindlershof*. Large offices are being built here by Kayser & Von Groszheim. — The *Loge zu den drei Welt-*

kugeln, a Masonic lodge founded in 1740, is close by in the Splittgerber-Gasse (No. 3). — Farther to the E., at the junction of the Insel-Str., Neue Jakob-Str., and Köpenicker-Str. (Pl. R, 25, 28), a marble *Statue of Schulze-Delitzsch* (d. 1883), founder of the co-operative system in Germany, by Arnoldt, was unveiled in 1899. The bronze groups on the pedestal represent the alliance of industrial and field labour, and a woman of the working-class teaching her son.

The Wall-Str. ends at the Märkische Platz (Pl. R, 28), in which is a handsome *Fountain* by Brunow (1897), bearing the figure of a woman washing. To the left stands the *Neu-Kölln Emporium*. To the right are the new premises for the *Märkische Provinzial-Museum* (p. 126), constructed from designs by L. Hoffmann. Borrowing suggestions from various mediæval structures (both sacred and profane) in the Mark of Brandenburg, the architect has applied them to a number of different buildings, the whole forming an irregular group, dominated by a tower of massive construction. Beyond are the last two relics of the old fortified town of Berlin (comp. p. 45), *viz.* a part of the town wall, and the 'Wusterhausener Bär' (comp. the inscription), which was removed hither from its original site. — From the Märkische Platz we cross the *Waisen-Brücke* (with a view of both arms of the Spree enclosing Alt-Kölln) to the Neue Friedrich-Strasse in Alt-Berlin. On the right bank we find (An der Stralauer-Brücke, to the right) the quay of the steamers plying on the upper Spree (p. 193), and the *Jannowitz Station* of the Stadtbahn (Pl. R, 28; p. 13, and comp. p. 144).

The manufacturing district of Luisenstadt, to the S. and S.E. of the Spittel-Markt, is the most populous but least interesting quarter of Berlin. The *Luisenstadt Canal* (p. 127) divides it into an inner and an outer district, known respectively as *'diesseit'* and *'jenseit des Kanals'*. On the W. it is bounded by a part of the Kommandanten-Str., from the Dönhoff-Platz (p. 117) to *Stemmler's 'Industrie-Gebäude'* (Nos. 77-79; Pl. R, 25) and the Linden-Strasse.

At the beginning of the Linden-Strasse (Pl. G, 22) is a *Synagogue* (Nos. 48-50), a brick edifice by Cremer & Wolffenstein (1890-91). — At No. 41 is the *Central Station of the Fire Brigade*. Visitors are admitted at all hours except 2-3.30 p.m. ('siesta'); on summer mornings the teams are generally to be seen practising or exercising. There are 13 other stations of the fire-brigade, which was organised by Hinkeldey in 1851. At present it counts 27 officers and 800 men, and is noted for its efficiency and excellent management. — At the corner of the Jerusalemer-Str. and the Koch-Str. is the *Jerusalems-Kirche* (Pl. G, 22, 25), a handsome edifice with terracotta details, built by Knoblauch in 1875-79; the original church

was founded in 1484. — At Nos. 20-21 in the Linden-Str. are the offices of the *Victoria Insurance Co.*, and in the next building (Nos. 18-19) are the business premises of *Schäffer & Walcker.* — No. 14 is the *Kammer-Gericht* (Pl. G, 22), founded by the Elector Joachim I., and built by Gerlach in 1734-35; the building was remodelled in 1880. On the other side of the street (Markgrafen-Str. 104-107) is *Jordan's* establishment (p. 33), and further down the Linden-Str. (Nos 97, 98) is the *Public Market No. II*, with an important flower department. The Friedrich-Str. (comp. p. 126) may be reached from this point either by traversing the market, or through the *Handelsstätte Belle-Alliance* (Nos. 101-102), a few steps farther on. — On the S. the Linden-Str. ends at the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 126).

The Oranien-Strasse leads to the E. from the above-mentioned Jerusalems-Kirche into the heart of the Luisenstadt. At Nos. 90-91 (corner of the Alte Jacob-Str.) is the **Reichs-Druckerei**, or *Government Printing Office* (Pl. G, 25: no adm.), an institution controlled by the Imperial Post Office. The imposing building contains a model art-printing department in which the bank-notes and postage-stamps of the empire are produced. The façade and round tower are by Busse. — In the Waldeck-Park, at the corner of the Kürassier-Str., a marble *Statue of Waldeck*, the politician (d. 1870), by Walger, was unveiled in 1889. In the last-named street (Nos. 21-22) is a comfortably arranged *Children's Home*, by L. Hoffmann. — Further along the Oranien-Str. we come to the *Jacobi-Kirche* (Pl. G, 25), a brick edifice in the early Christian basilica style, with a detached tower, completed in 1845 from designs by Stüler. — The *Simeons-Kirche*, some distance to the right, in the Wasserthor-Str. (No. 21a), is a Brandenburg brick edifice with lateral gateways, erected by Schwechten in 1896-97.

Continuing along the Oranien-Str. we reach in turn the Moritz-Platz and the Oranien-Platz (Pl. G, 28), the latter intersected by the Luisenstadt Canal (p. 135).

Tramways (pp. 15-21), from the Moritz-Platz: Nos. 1, 2, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 46, 47, 48, 65, 91, 93, 95; from the Oranien-Platz: Nos. 11, 28, 29, 46, 47, 48, 91, 93, 95.

To the N. of the Moritz-Platz, at Prinzen-Str. 70, rises the *Central Turnhalle*, or gymnastic establishment (Pl. G, 25, 28), a spacious building covering an area of over 11,000 sq. ft. and dating from 1862-64.

A little to the N. of the Oranien-Platz, at the Engelbecken, rises the handsome **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. G, 28), designed by *Soller*, and erected in 1853-56 as the (first) Roman Catholic garrison-church. A walk of 5 min. to the S.E. takes us to the **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. G, 31), built by *Adler* in 1864-69. Both churches are domed and exhibit a combination of Romanesque plans with

Renaissance details. — Near the latter church, in the Mariannen-Platz, rises the building of the **Bethanien** (Pl. G, 28; adm. Tues., Fri., & Sun. 2-3), a hospital managed by Protestant sisters of charity, and opened in 1847. In front is a monument to the celebrated surgeon *Wilms* (d. 1880), by Siemering. Here also rises a marble monument erected in 1902 from designs by L. Hoffmann to the *Firemen of Berlin* (p. 135); it consists of two pylons flanking a relief, by A. Vogel, of Athena directing the struggle with the monster Hydra.

At the end of the Oranien-Str. is a station of the Elevated Railway (p. 14). The Wiener-Str. and the Skalitzer-Str. stretch hence to the S.E. and E. Close by, in the Lausitzer-Platz, rises the **Emmaus Church** (Pl. G, 31), built by *Orth* in 1893, a handsome brick edifice in the Romanesque style, and interesting from its combination of an octagonal central structure with a nave and aisles. A glass mosaic over the porch, designed by Mohn, represents Christ with the two disciples. — To the S., in the Wiener-Str., is the **Görlitz Railway Station** (Pl. G, 32), built in 1866.

Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 11, 91, 92, 93, e; — also 85, 86, 89, 90 (Skalitzer-Str.) and 94 (Reichenberger-Str.).

The Elevated Railway (p. 14) passes eastwards down the centre of the Skalitzer-Str., which leads past the Emmaus Church and the back of the *Barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards* to the site of the old SILESIAN GATE, or *Schlesische Thor*, now occupied by the handsomest of all the Electric Railway Stations, a structure by Grisebach. In the adjacent Gröben-Ufer, on the river-bank, is a landing-stage for boats, bearing copper figures of an *Oarsman* and a *Boat-Builder*, by Janensch and Bernewitz (1896). — Farther to the E. the river is spanned by the **Oberbaum-Brücke** (Pl. G, 34), a massive brick structure 500 ft. long and 90 ft. broad, built by *Stahn* in 1895-96. The E. side of the bridge, from the centre of which rise two towers, is occupied by the arcade of the Electric Railway, with numerous turrets and ornamental gables. — Beyond the bridge we come to a station of the Electric Railway, followed by the terminus, close to the *Warschauer-Strasse Station* of the 'Stadtbahn' (Pl. G, 34; p. 13).

A handsome avenue, running to the S.E. from the Silesian Gate, and forming a continuation of the Köpenicker-Str., leads viâ the *Schlesische Busch* to (25 min.) the *Treptow Station* (Pl. G, 38) of the 'Süd-Ring' (p. 13). Beyond the station it passes through the *Treptower Park* (230 acres), which stretches to the left as far as the Upper Spree. The park was laid out in 1876-87 by *G. Meyer*, of whom a statue, by Manthe, stands to the right of the play-ground. In 1896 it was the site of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition. About 1 M. from the station lies the village of **Treptow** (Pl. G, 42), containing several frequented garden restaurants on the river (*Regelin; Abtei*, on an island). Steamers see pp. 23 and 194; tramways (pp. 19-22): Nos. 83, 85, 89, d, e. Near the village is the *Treptow Observatory* (astronomical museum), containing Archenhold's 'Giant Telescope', which is interesting for the simplicity of its installation

(adm., see p. 35). Beyond Treptow lies the *Plänter Wald* (220 acres), another public park intersected with paths, in which the timber for the city parks and grounds is grown. In the park itself, and on the bank of the Spree (1 M. from the village) are the *Eier-Häuschen* (steamboat station), two restaurants much visited from Berlin. — On the right bank of the Spree, opposite the point at which Treptow commences, lies the village of *Stralau* (Pl. G, 41), containing a picturesquely situated church. The two villages are connected by a tramway tunnel (line d) nearly 500 yds. in length.

8. Alt-Kölln. Berlin Old Town. Stralau Quarter. Königstadt.

The N. portion of Alt-Kölln is mainly occupied by the Royal Palace, the Lustgarten, and the Schloss-Platz (see pp. 62, 69), while the S. half, especially the portion lying beyond the Köllnische Fischmarkt and the Gertraudten-Strasse, abound in narrow and tortuous streets, still presenting an old-fashioned appearance.

The König-Strasse, beginning at the Kurfürsten-Brücke, to the E. of the Schloss-Platz (p. 69), runs through Berlin Old Town, past the Rathaus (p. 139), to the Alexander-Platz (p. 144).

To the S.W. of the Schloss-Platz (p. 69) run the Brüder-Strasse and the Breite-Strasse. The house No. 40 Brüder-Str. bears a tablet in memory of *A. Schlüter* (p. 46); No. 13, once the property of *Fried. Nicolai*, was the temporary abode of *Theodore Körner* in 1811 and 1813 (tablets in memory of both). At the end of the street stands the Gothic **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. R, 25), a brick structure erected from designs by *Stüler* in 1846-50, with a graceful tower 316 ft. in height. — Breite-Str. 8-9, opposite the Royal Stables (p. 69), is the office of the *Vossische Zeitung*, the oldest newspaper in Berlin, founded under licence by Rüdiger in 1722, and carried on by Voss after 1751. The more eminent contributors to the paper, including Lessing, are represented in medallions on the façade. Almost the entire block between this point and the Brüder-Str. and Scharren-Str. belongs to the firm of *Rudolf Hertzog* (p. 32). The composer *Lortzing* was born at No. 12 (tablet with medallion portrait, above, to the right). Opposite the end of the Brüder-Str. stands a house (Köllnischer Fischmarkt, No. 4) with a tablet in memory of *Field-Marshal Derfflinger* (d. 1695), its original owner. The Rathaus of Kölln, which stood here on the right, was pulled down in 1899. A barricade here was hotly contested by the insurgents in 1848. — The Fischer-Strasse, running hence to the S.E., is considered to be the oldest existing part of Alt-Kölln.

From the Köllnische Fischmarkt the busy Gertraudten-Str. leads S.W. (right), past the Church of St. Peter (see above), to the Gertraudten-Brücke and the Spittel-Markt (p. 132). To the N.E. of the Köllnische Fischmarkt stretches the imposing *Mühlendamm-*

Brücke (Pl. R, 25), which was completely transformed in 1888-92 in consequence of alterations made in the bed of the Spree, and fitted with new locks and flood-gates. To the left rises the castellated **Dammmühlen-Gebäude** (including the municipal Savings-Bank, etc.), a reconstruction of the former royal mills, made in 1892-93 from designs by Blankenstein. Opposite, at the divergence of the Fischer-Brücke, are the house of the lock-keeper and bronze statues (1894) of the Margraves Albert the Bear (d. 1170), by *Boese*, and Waldemar I. (d. 1319), by *Unger*. At Fischer-Brücke 7a is the *Registrar's Office I*, connected with a fire-brigade station in the Fischer-Str., two German Renaissance buildings by L. Hoffmann.

Beyond the Mühlendamm is the Molken-Markt (Pl. R, 26, 25), in the Old Town, the heart of the original settlement on this side of the Spree. Before reaching it we pass the palatial *Ephraim House* (to the left, at the corner of the Post-Str.), built in 1766 by Ephraim the Jew, known for his dealings with Frederick the Great. The building is now municipal property, and is occupied by government offices. — To the N., in the Post-Str., is the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. R, 26), the oldest church in Berlin, restored in 1877-80 by *Blankenstein*, who added the N. tower. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the choir from the 14th, and the nave from the 15th century. The *Interior (sacristan, Propst-Str. 14-16) deserves a visit for the sake of the picturesque general effect of its brick nave and aisles, and also for the numerous monuments, tablets, paintings, etc., in which every artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the rococo era, is represented. The figure of Death, by *Schlüter*, at the Männlich family vault (under the organ), is especially worthy of attention. The Kötteritz Chapel (under the organ-loft to the right) is a well preserved example of late-Renaissance work. To the left in the choir is the tomb of *Pufendorf*, the celebrated jurist (d. 1694). *Paul Gerhardt*, the hymn-writer (p. 201), was pastor of this church from 1657 to 1666.

In the Spandauer-Str., which runs to the N. from the Molken-Markt, we may notice a large building in the late-Gothic style (Nos. 33-44), and *N. Israel's* large drapery establishment (Nos. 26-32), at the corner of the König-Strasse (p. 144). Opposite stands the —

***Rathaus**, or *Town Hall* (Pl. R, 26), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings, erected in 1861-70 from the plans of *Waesemann* on the site of the old building to which the Gerichtslaube (p. 191) belonged. The structure is 325 ft. long, 228 ft. deep, and 88 ft. high to the top of the attic stage above the third story, while the tall tower rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 285 ft.). The dial-plates of the clock measure 15½ ft. in diameter. Like many of the other modern

buildings of Berlin, the Rathaus exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. It is rich in ornamental finish, and the front of the balconies bears a number of reliefs, representing scenes in old and new Berlin. — The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emp. William I. and Elector Frederick I. (d. 1440), were executed by *Keil* and *Encke*.

The architectural *Decoration of the interior (adm., see p. 36), which gave a new impetus to industrial art in Berlin, is due to *Waesemann* and *Kolscher*. — The Staircase is embellished with stained glass windows and allegorical marble statues.

On the left side, next the König-Str., is the Vestibule of the Magistrates' Saloon. This contains a colossal marble figure of the Spree, by *Christensen*, and a series of historical paintings: 1. (beginning on the E.) The Great Elector receiving the Refugees (p. 45); 2. The Councillors of Berlin-Kölln taking the Sacrament (1539), both by *Vogel;* 3. Suppression of the robber barons by Elector Frederick I.; 4. The Council of Berlin-Kölln sitting in judgment on Tyle Wardenberg (ca. 1380), both by *Scheurenberg;* 5. Frederick William I. inspecting the building of the Friedrichstadt (p. 46), by *Vogel;* 6. Frederick the Great riding in Unter den Linden; 7. Return of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise in 1809, both by *Simmler;* 8. The Berliners on the battlefield of Grossbeeren (1813), by *Bleibtreu;* 9. Frederick William IV. at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great (1851), by *Simmler*. — The Magistrates' Saloon contains fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the nine kings of Prussia.

On the right side, next the König-Str., we first enter the Library. Most of the books, however, are stored in Market III. (see p. 126). — The small Hall of Legends, the ceiling of which is adorned with *Figures from German legends, by *L. Burger*, contains busts of Bismarck and *Moltke, by *Drake*, and of Schliemann and L. von Ranke, by *Grüttner*. — The handsome *Festsaal, 103 ft. in length and 57 in width, is 49 ft. high, extending through three stories. Its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully carved oaken doors all well repay inspection. The pictures of the months in the lunettes are by *O. Begas*. This hall also contains statues of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III., by *Sussmann-Hellborn*, a bust of William II., by *Schott*, *A. von Werner's* well-known picture of the Berlin Congress of 1878, and a painting of Tullia driving over her father's corpse, by *E. Hildebrand*. — Hence we pass through the Town Council Chamber and its vestibule, with pictures in the lunettes by *Hertel* (Works of charity, in a landscape setting), and regain the staircase.

Three walls of the Staircase ascending to the upper floor are

adorned with admirable large *Paintings by *Mühlenbruch:* to the left, The German States before the Temple of Concord; in the centre, Germania bearing the imperial crown in triumph to William I.; to the right, the Practical citizens of Berlin (75 portraits of citizens who have been prominent in municipal administration, science, and art; explanatory tablet above). — On the upper floor is the **Bürgersaal**, with a frieze by *A. von Heyden,* representing scenes from Berlin life.

On the groundfloor is the *Ratskeller* (p. 10), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *A. von Heyden,* and contains a copy of the column in the Gerichtslaube (p. 191).

The Tower commands the best **Panoramic View of Berlin* (adm., see p. 36).

The large area bounded by the Jüden-Str., Kloster-Str., Parochial-Str., and Stralauer-Str. is to be occupied by a new municipal building, after plans by L. Hoffmann.

Tramways (pp. 15-19) to: Moabit (16) — Oranienburg Gate (28, 29) — Gesundbrunnen (38) — Schönhauser Allee Station (46, 47, 48, 49) — Pankow (46, 47, 49) — Nieder-Schönhausen (46, 47) — Danziger-Str. (60) — Greifswalder-Str. (61, 62, 63) — Weissensee (61, 62) — Viehhof (65, 66, 67) — Lichtenberg (66, 68, 69, 70) — Friedrichsfelde (70) — Küstriner-Platz (16) — Moritz-Platz (29, 46, 47, 48) — Rixdorf and Britz (28, 29, 46, 47, 48) — Halle Gate (38, 64) — Kreuzberg (38) — Potsdamer-Platz (60, 68, 69) — Schöneberg (68, 69) — Nollendorf-Platz (60, 64) — Zoological Garden (64) — Hansa-Platz (63).

To the N.W. of the Rathaus, and occupying almost the entire block bounded by the König-Str., the Heilige Geist-Str., and the Spandauer-Str., is the **Central Post Office** (Pl. R, 26; comp. p. 24), built in 1874-84. The annexe in the Heilige Geist-Str., containing a letter post-office, is a brick building in the Brandenburg Gothic style, with details in coloured tiles, and dates from 1901.

A little to the N. of this point the Spandauer-Str. intersects the Kaiser Wilhelm-Str., which leads to the left to the Lustgarten (p. 62), and to the right to the New Market (see below) and the Central Market (p. 144). Farther on the Spandauer-Str. passes the old *Chapel of the Holy Ghost* (13th cent.?), and finally ends at the Neue Friedrich-Strasse. The Protestant **Garrison Church** (Pl. R, 26), in the latter street, originally erected by Gerlach in 1721-22, was rebuilt in 1900. The interior (sacristan, No. 46 in the same street) contains flags, captured by Blücher, and monuments to five heroes of the Seven Years' War, by Rode. Generals *Keith* (d. 1758) and *Kleist von Nollendorf* (d. 1823) are buried in this church. — A short distance to the W. is the Exchange (p. 146).

The Kaiser Wilhelm-Str. (see above) leads past the New Market (Pl. R, 26), in which rises the ***Luther Monument,** begun by *Otto* (d. 1893) and completed by *Toberentz* in the year of his death (1895). The figure of the great reformer, Bible in hand, stands upon a lofty granite pedestal, at the foot of which are seated

figures of Jonas and Cruciger, Reuchlin and Spalatin, and standing figures of Melanchthon and Bugenhagen, while at the sides of the steps are statues of Hutten and Sickingen.

In the same square is the **Marien-Kirche** (Pl. R, 26), built in the 13th cent., rebuilt in the 14th, and restored in 1892-94. The beautiful Gothic spire of the tower (295 ft.) was added in 1790. In front of the principal entrance is an expiatory cross for the murder of the Prior of Bernau (1325). The exterior of the church is plain, but the interior (sacristan, Bischof-Str. 4-5) well repays a visit. In the hall below the tower is a *Dance of Death*, a mural painting of about 1470, with rhymes in Low German, discovered beneath the whitewash in 1860. In the choir is the *Monument of *Count Sparr* (d. 1668), a field-marshal under the Great Elector, an admirable Dutch work. The curious marble pulpit is by *Schlüter* (1703); votive-paintings by *Rode*. Organ concert on Mon., 7.15 p.m.; adm. free.

To the N.W. stretches the *Rosen-Strasse*, see p. 49.

To the E. of the Rathaus the König-Str. is intersected by the Kloster-Strasse (Pl. R, 26). Turning to the right we enter the S. part of the latter, which still preserves to some extent its mediæval appearance. No. 32-36, immediately to the right, a palatial edifice of the early 18th cent., still retaining a fine banqueting-hall of that period, now accommodates the —

Museum of Hygiene, belonging to the University (adm., see p. 35). This extensive collection of objects and models relating to the domain of public health was founded in 1883 and has been constantly added to since. It embraces sections illustrating the protection of workmen, water-supply, dwellings, scholastic institutions, the care of the sick, clothing, and food. Director, *Prof. Rubner*. Catalogue (1890), 50 pf. — In No. 36 also is the —

Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries (Pl. R, 26), an extensive and valuable collection founded in 1889 by private munificence, which, however, suffers from inadequate accommodation. Adm., see p. 36; catalogue (out of date), 30 pf.

Front Building. Room I. Numerous Tyrolese costumes from the Val Gardena. The cabinets contain articles from Jamund near Köslin and Schleswig-Holstein (cab. 1); Switzerland and Alsace (2); Mönchgut in the island of Rügen (3); Baden (6); and Pyritzer Weizacker in Pomerania (7). Here also are a model of a peasant's hut from the Kinzig-Thal (Black Forest); wooden tomb-memorials from the neighbourhood of Reichenhall; *Peasant's room from Alsace; house from Berchtesgaden in Upper Bavaria; in front of the latter, a votive cross from the vicinity of Elzach; peasant's house from near Osnabrück. The desk-cases contain embroidered bodices, head-dresses, ornaments, etc. — Room II. Lithuania: baptismal certificates. — Room III. Articles from Serbia, the Vierlande (near Hamburg), and Hesse. In the anteroom, Tyrolese costumes; baking-

boards. — Room IV. Articles from Brunswick and East Friesland; also a large collection from Brandenburg (Cab. 27. Spreewald; Cab. 30. Oderbruch and Fläming) and the Altmark (cabs. 29 & 30). Room V. Upper Bavaria, Hesse, and Tyrol; drinking-vessels; house from the Spreewald. — Room VI. Bavaria and the Egerland (Bohemia). — Room VII. *Wendish peasant's room. — Room VIII. Bavarian costumes; peasant's house from Upper Hesse; carved furniture; 'Feuerkieken' or portable foot-warmers. — Other rooms (opened on request) contain the collection presented to Prof. Virchow on his 70th birthday (1891) and the German ethnographical collection shown at the Chicago Exhibition of 1893.

BUILDING IN THE COURT. Vestibule. Gothic stove; belts from Tyrol and Transylvania. Room I. *Hindelopen room from Dutch Friesland; walls lined with Delft tiles; carved cabinets. At the back, Roman chariot. — Room II. Room from Lüneburg, with handsome panelling of 1510. — RIGHT WING. Room I. (Virchow Room). Old cabinets, one of which contains ornaments; peasants from the Altenland and Hanover (Nollendorf). — Room II. Transylvanian costumes; peasant's house from the neighbourhood of Husum; chicory-mill from Thuringia; cow-bells. — Room III. Swiss room, with 17th cent. panelling; fayence stove from Winterthur (1665).

Opposite, at Kloster-Strasse 76, is the *Lagerhaus*, used for different purposes, built in 1705 on the site of the so-called 'Hohe Haus', the Berlin residence of the markgraves and early electors before the royal palace was built. Frederick I. received the homage of his subjects here in 1415. Behind rises the new *Royal Privy Record Office* (Staats-Archiv). — Adjacent (No. 75) is the *School of Art* (director, Prof. Ewald), erected in 1877-80, and containing the studios of several sculptors. Behind this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the **Rauch Museum** (director, Prof. Siemering), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin. Adm., see p. 36; catalogue, 1 *M.*

Adjoining the School of Art is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing the common and chapter-rooms (the latter dating from 1474) of the old monastery, in good preservation. A tablet on the outer wall recalls the fact that *Prince Bismarck* was a pupil here in 1830-32. — The Gothic **Kloster-Kirche** (Pl. R, 29), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is, in virtue of its fine choir, the most interesting mediæval building in Berlin. The choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), a votive-painting in memory of the wife (d. 1575) of the electoral court-physician Thurneisser, a memorial stone of the poet Sam. Rodegast (d. 1708), once rector of the 'Grey Convent', a large triumphal cross, etc. The church was restored in 1842-47, when the vestibule, towers, and belfry were added (sacristan, Kloster-Str. 71, second floor). — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. R, 29), erected by Nering in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added in 1715; interior restored in 1884.

The next street crossing the KÖNIG-STRASSE (p. 139), to the E. of the Kloster-Str., is the Neue Friedrich-Strasse. In the N. part of the last-named is the spacious **Central Market** (Pl. R, 26; comp. p. 35), and in the S. part the new **District Court I.** (Pl. R, 29) is now rapidly approaching completion. The last, designed by *Schmalz* in a free adaptation of the S. German rococo style, presents its main façade, flanked by two lofty turrets, to the Gruner-Strasse. It contains a fine staircase.

At the E. end of the König-Strasse is a colonnade *(Königs-Kolonnaden)*, built by Gontard in 1777 to form the approach to the former Königs-Brücke, which spanned the city-moat. Both bridge and moat were removed on the construction of the Stadtbahn. The name commemorates the formal entry of the first king of Prussia after his coronation at Königsberg in 1701. — Behind the colonnade, to the N.W., is the **Alexander-Platz Station** (Pl. R, 26; see p. 13).

Tramways (pp. 15-20) from the station and from the Alexander-Platz (on the E.) to: Oranienburg Gate, Lehrte Station (16) — Moabit (11, 16) — Stettin Station (11) — Gesundbrunnen (35, 36) — Reinickendorf (35) — Schönholz Station (36) — Schönhauser Allée Station (49, 50) — Pankow (49) — Weissensee (61, 62) — Viehhof (65-67) — Lichtenberg (66, 68, 69, 70) — Friedrichsfelde (70) — Küstriner Platz (16) — Silesian Station (30, 31) — Görlitz Station (11) — Hasenheide (30, 50) — Moritz-Platz (35, 36, 37, 65) — Halle Gate (64) — Kreuzberg (35, 36, 37) — Anhalt Station (63) — Schöneberg (30, 68, 69) — Zoological Garden (64) — Hansa-Platz (63).

The König-Strasse passes under the Stadtbahn and ends at the long and narrow ALEXANDER-PLATZ (Pl. R, 29). On the N. side of the Platz stands a colossal copper figure of **Berolina**, by *Hundrieser* (statue and pedestal each 25 ft. high). To the S. are the **Police Headquarters** (Pl. R, 29), a huge pile erected in 1885-90. The niches at the N.E. angle contain statues of the Great Elector, Frederick I., Emperor William I., and Emperor Frederick III. — At No. 10 in the street 'Am Königsgraben', diverging from the Alexander-Platz to the N., are a bust and tablet commemorating the fact that Lessing completed 'Minna von Barnhelm' here in 1765.

To the N.E. of the Alexander-Platz, between the Landsberger-Str. and the Neue Königs-Str., is the **Church of St. George** (Pl. R, 29), built in a Transition style by *Otzen* in 1895-98. The principal tower (340 ft.), rising high above the surrounding houses, admirably fills in the vista along the König-Strasse. The choir and organ-recess are embellished with glass-mosaics (sacristan, Kurze-Str. 2).

From the Police Headquarters we skirt the Stadtbahn towards the S. to the *Jannowitz-Brücke* (p. 135).

The quarters to the E. and N.E. of the old town of Berlin are of little interest to strangers. To the S. of the Landsberger-Str. lies the STRALAU QUARTER, to the N. of it, the KÖNIGS QUARTER.

The more important points are here mentioned in order from S. to N.; most of them are most conveniently reached by means of the tramway (Ringbahn, p. 13).

Near the Spree lies the **Silesian Railway Station** (Pl. R, 31), built in 1864 and greatly extended in 1880-81.

Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 9, 31, 80, d; also 1, 2, 30 (Andreas-Str.), 16, and 78 (Küstriner-Platz).

In the *Andreas-Platz* (Pl. R, 31) is a large bank and two bronze groups: Workman and his son, by Haverkamp, and Woman of the working-class with her child, by Gormanski. — Near the beginning of the Grosse Frankfurter-Str. stands the *Church of St. Mark* (Pl. R, 32), built in the round arched style by Stüler, in 1848-55.

The Grosse Frankfurter-Str. goes on to the **Municipal Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses** (Pl. R, 38; tramways Nos. 66, 67, and C). The market is busiest on Wed. & Sat. forenoons (adm. free), the slaughterhouses on Mon. & Thurs. (adm. by tickets obtained at the office in Thaer-Str.). Good restaurant. The market has a special station on the 'Nord Ring' (p. 13). — Near the market lies the commune of **Lichtenberg,** with 43,300 inhab. (Frankfurter Allée Station on the 'Nord Ring'; tramways Nos. 66, 68, 69, & 70). A tramway runs to the N.E. from the Frankfurter Allée Station to the municipal lunatic asylum of *Herzberge*.

To the N. of the Grosse Frankfurter-Str. are the *Pius-Kirche* (Pl. R, 32), a Gothic church built by Hasak in 1893-94, and the *Church of the Resurrection* (Pl. R, 32, 35), another brick edifice in the Brandenburg style with Romanesque details, by Blankenstein and Menken (1895). — The Gothic *Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. R, 30), by Stüler (1854-58), beside the old Königsthor, has a fine tower.

Outside the Königsthor extends the **Friedrichshain** (Pl. R, 33, 36), a park laid out in 1845 and enlarged in 1874-76 (tramways Nos. 1, 2, 62, 63, 64, 65, b). The entrance near the Königsthor is to be embellished with sculpture. Outside the S. entrance, at which a gateway is to be erected, stands a bronze *War Monument*, by *Calandrelli*, commemorating the natives of E. Berlin who fell in 1870-71. Adjoining the W. wall of the hospital, near the Landsberger Allée, is the *Cemetery* containing the graves of the insurgents killed in 1848 (Pl. R, 32). — The large *Municipal Hospital (Städtische Krankenhaus)*, No. 159 Landsberger Allée, with 800 beds, was completed in 1874 by Gropius & Schmieden. Visitors are admitted on Wed. & Sat., 2-3.

About 3 M. to the W. of the Königsthor is the village of **Weissensee** (Pl. B, 40; Schloss-Restaurant), with 33,000 inhab. (tramways Nos. 61 & 62). To the N.W. is the (1½ M.) race-course for trotting-matches (p. 30). — In the Prenzlauer Allée, which leads towards the W. to New Weissensee, are the *Friedrich-Wilhelms Hospital for the Aged* (Pl. B, 32, 33), the *Home for Incurables*, and the *Municipal Lodging-House (Städtische Obdach)*.

9. Northern Quarters. Hohenzollern Museum.

The handsome *Friedrichs-Brücke*, built in 1892-93, crosses the Spree to the N. of the cathedral (p. 62). — In the Burg-Str., on the opposite bank, rises the imposing **Börse**, or **Exchange** (Pl. R, 26), erected in 1859-64 by *Hitzig*, the first modern building in Berlin executed in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce. In the vestibule is a seated marble figure of Emperor William I. as lawgiver, by *Siemering*. The walls of the main hall, which is lined with imitation marble, are embellished with a double row of arches resting on granite columns. It is 110 yds. in length, 29 yds. in breadth, and 65 ft. in height, and is divided into three sections by two galleries supported by arches. More than 4000 people congregate in the Exchange daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, the gallery affords the best survey of the busy scene (admission, see p. 35). An annexe on the S., added in 1884-85, accommodates the corn-exchange.

To the N.E. of the Exchange are the *Circus Busch* (p. 28), on the left, and the tasteful little *Börse Station* (Pl. R, 26) of the Stadtbahn (p. 13), on the right. Passing between these, we reach the Monbijou-Platz, which is adorned with a marble bust of *A. von Chamisso* (p. 126) by Mosen.

Here, in an old garden (part of which is open till dusk), stands the royal **Château of Monbijou** (Pl. R, 23). The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by *Eosander von Goethe* in 1708 for Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by *Unger* in 1789-90. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little **English Church** *(St. George's)*, erected in 1884-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 40). Adjacent (entr. from the Oranienburger-Str.) stands the *Dom-Interimskirche* or *Temporary Cathedral*, built in 1892 (comp. p. 62).

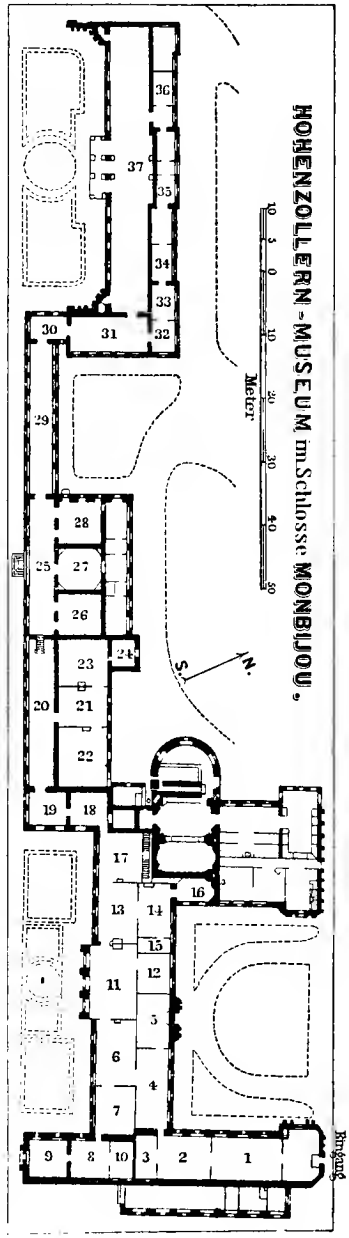
The Monbijou Château contains the ***Hohenzollern Museum**, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries. Director, *Prof. Seidel*. Adm., see p. 35. Catalogue (1895: antiquated), 50 pf.

Rooms 1 & 2 (comp. Plan, p. 147) are devoted to *Emperor*

William II. Memorials of his visit to Palestine (1898), including paintings by Ism. Gentz and a mother-of-pearl model of the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. Original drawings and engravings of published drawings by the emperor. Cavalry charge under the emperor's command, by Kossack. — R. 2. Paintings of state ceremonials (to the right, Audience of Prince Chung, 1901); Portrait of the emperor as a boy, by F. Kaulbach (1869); in the centre, Wedding gift from the 'Borussia' student-corps at Bonn. — R. 3 is closed at present.

Room 4: Emperor Frederick (1831-88). Memorials of the emperor at school and college; Marriage garments of the emperor and empress (1858); Painting, by E. Hildebrand, of the royal family in front of the New Palace (p. 188); above the jasper chimney-piece, Portrait of the emperor, by G. Richter; Obsequies of Empress Victoria at Cronberg, by Brütt (1901).

Rooms 5-8: Emperor William I. (1797-1888). R. 5 contains *M. Lock's marble group, 'No time to be tired'. — R. 6. Addresses, the most interesting designed by Menzel after the attempt on the emperor's life in 1878 (in the right corner). By the rear-wall are the emperor's coronation-robes (1861) and uniforms appropriate to his various orders; also the coronation-canopy. By the window-wall is Moltke's study-table, with a cast of his death-mask and Harrach's drawing of Moltke on his death-bed.



Silver Hall of Fame by Friedeberg Sons. — R. 7. By the N. wall, costumes and uniforms; sabretashe (to the left of the swords) on which the emperor wrote his letter to Napoleon III. at Sedan. In the centre is the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870. On the window-wall are memorials of the emperor's youth, comprising a letter from Queen Louise to her son (1806); tower presented by architects. Portraits of Bismarck and numerous generals. — R. 8. Bust of Prince William by Rauch (1833). Paintings: Unter den Linden, March 22nd, 1887, by Geissler; the emperor on his death-bed, drawing by A. von Werner; the emperor's portrait, by Bülow (1888); address of the city of Berlin after the campaign of 1866, by Menzel.

Rooms 9 & 10: Empress Augusta (1810-90). R. 9. To the right, Christening-robe of Emp. Frederick: addresses at the golden wedding (1879). — R. 10. Bridal-train (1829) and coronation-robe of the empress; ornaments worn at her golden wedding; to the right her widow's dress. Portraits of the empress (1869 and 1888) by Plockhorst.

Room 11: Frederick William IV. (1795-1861). In the corner, to the left, robes of the Order of the Garter. In the centre and by the window, tables with drawings by the king. — On the walls are replicas of landscape studies by the king; his portrait by Otto; and *Portraits of contemporary savants and artists, mostly by K. Begas the Elder.

Room 12: Queen Elizabeth (1801-73). Her portrait, by Bülow; water-colour portrait, by Otto, of King Frederick William IV. after the attempt on his life in 1850; homage at the castle of Hohenzollern, by Bürde.

Room 13: Frederick William III. (1770-1840). Portraits of contemporary generals. In the centre and by the window-wall are memorials of Prince Louis Ferdinand, who fell at Saalfeld (1805). By the rear-wall, Napoleon's table-service captured at Waterloo; memorials of 1813, including ornaments made of iron; paper money from Colberg (1807); robes of the various orders to which the king belonged. By the E. wall are a portrait of Theodore Körner, painted by his sister, and the Judgment of Paris, a bas-relief by Canova.

Rooms 14-16: Queen Louise (1776-1810). In RR. 14 & 16 are numerous portraits of the queen, memorials of her childhood, articles used by her, clothes, work done by her, and musical instruments. In R. 14 are busts of Queen Louise and King Frederick William III., by Schadow; in R. 15, the queen as Urania, by Wiedemann. R. 15 is fitted up in the style of Queen Louise's bedroom at Potsdam and contains her bed, her death-mask, and the cradle of Emp. William I.

Room 17: Frederick William II. (1744-97). Cabinet made at

Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry (1791); clock of 1793; portrait of the king, by Graff.

Room 18: Queen Frederica Louisa (1751-1805), second wife of Frederick William II. Portrait of the queen, by Graff.

We now traverse the *Porcelain Room* and *Gallery* (Nos. 19 & 20), containing porcelain formerly used in the palace. The rococo consoles and the large Chinese vases beneath may be noticed.

Rooms 21-24: Frederick the Great (1712-86), with furniture from the New Palace. The case near the entrance to R. 21 contains small articles used by the king: snuff-box hit by a bullet at Kunersdorf in 1759; snuff-box held by the king in his hand when he died; remains of a golden service melted in 1808. — R. 21. Cedar Room. To the right are snuff-boxes with portraits of the king, battle-scenes, etc. — R. 22. Blue Room. Frederick's study-table, with specimens of his hand-writing and two sketch-books of Knobelsdorff, the architect. Chinese cabinet that formerly contained the king's collection of cards. In the case by the window, to the left: the bullet by which the King was wounded at Torgau (1760); tankard made of rubles. In the adjacent case: the king's first essays in writing and drawing; above, portrait of the king, by Knobelsdorff. In the alcove (to the right of the entrance): Frederick's drawing of the Town Palace at Potsdam; ribbons recording victories; clothes and uniforms of the king from his childhood till his death; his gala-uniform as colonel of the life-guards (when crown-prince); the shirt in which he died; table-top with views of Rheinsberg; his death-mask. — R. 23. Throne Room. By the rear-wall are Frederick's cradle and the chair in which he died; effigies of his favourite dogs. In the centre is his pianoforte. — R. 24. In the china cabinet: small porcelain bust of Voltaire ('Immortali'), originally presented to the latter by the king; the king and his grandson; two tin cups engraved by Baron Trenck during his imprisonment at Magdeburg; the king's flutes. Statuette of Frederick by Bettkober.

Room 25. Upper Gallery of the Busts, with busts of members of the Hohenzollern family. On the walls are the remains of a table-service made in China as a gift for Frederick from the Frisian Trading Co. but lost in a shipwreck on the way to Europe: also an admirable rococo service made at the Berlin porcelain factory.

Room 26: Queen Sophia Dorothea (1687-1757), mother of Frederick the Great. Reliefs of the queen's children (in wax).

Room 27: Cupola Room. Coloured wooden figure of the Great Elector; King Frederick I., a cast of Schlüter's statue at Königsberg; model for a statue of Frederick William I., by Bettkober. On the walls, portraits of the children of Frederick William I.

Room 28: Queen Elizabeth Christina (1715-97), wife of Frederick the Great. The carpet was a present from the Emperor of China to Peter the Great. Indian and Turkish figures made of shells.

Room 29. Lower Gallery of the Busts, with busts of generals, statesmen, and savants (after Rauch). Here also are 20 views of Old Berlin; table-services: in the first cabinet, cups in memory of Queen Louise and of the year 1813. Valuable collection of glass, including glasses used in the 'Tobacco Parliament' (see below), glasses ridiculing Gundling, and ruby-coloured glass made by Kunkel, the alchemist. — In the small *Room 30* are two busts of Napoleon, that to the left by Canova.

Room 31: Frederick William I. (1688-1740). By the rear-wall are portraits of the king's family, the chair in which he died, and his turning-lathe. By the windows: arm-chair made for Peter the Great; pulpit from Königs-Wusterhausen; specimens of the king's handwriting; memorials of Lieutenant Katte, who was executed for complicity in Frederick the Great's attempted flight (when crown-prince); picture of a 'Tobacco Parliament.' In the centre are the table, chairs, and pipes used at the 'Tobacco-Parliaments'.

Rooms 32-34: Frederick I. (1657-1713) and Queen Sophia Charlotte (1668-1705). — The ceiling of R. 32 is a reproduction of a contemporaneous one in the Palace at Berlin; to the right, portrait of the king, by Weidemann; in the glass-case to the left, statuette of the Great Elector as St. George. — R. 33. Portrait of the queen, by Weidemann; her pianoforte; reliefs of the royal couple from Schlüter's sarcophagi (p. 59). — R. 34, with Renaissance panelling, is a reproduction of the room in the Palace of Königsberg in which Frederick I. was born. Wax figures of the King and the Great Elector.

Room 35: Frederick William, the Great Elector (1620-88). Helmet, $23^1/_2$ lbs. in weight; hat and boots worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin. Tapestry representing the elector's military achievements. Ivory ornaments of the latter half of the 17th century.

Room 36: The Early Electors. Triple altar-piece (1417) from the church of Kadolzburg, with portraits of Elector Frederick I. and his wife; vestment worn by Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg. By the window: Model of the (new) castle of Hohenzollern; ornaments, including the chain of the Order of the Swan.

Room 37: Ancestral Gallery (Ahnen-Galerie). At the E. end are portraits of the electors. — By the rear-wall: Plan of Berlin in 1685; views of old Berlin; casts of the tomb of John Cicero, by Peter and Johannes Vischer (comp. p. 63). Paintings: Frederick William III., Frederick William IV., and the latter receiving homage, by Krüger; Queen Louise visiting an orphanage, by Schrader; Battle of Sadowa, by Steffeck; Moltke's 90th Birthday, by A. von Werner. — By the window are three colossal busts: Frederick the Great, after Rauch; the Great Elector, after Schlüter; and Emp. William I., after R. Begas. Cast of Bläser's statue of Frederick

William IV. at the castle of Hohenzollern. Other models here are those of the castle of Nuremberg, the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 175), and the Palace at Berlin as it was in the time of Joachim II.

The château of Monbijou is situated in the SPANDAU QUARTER, which also includes the ORANIENBURGER-STRASSE, running thence to the N.W. as far as the old Oranienburg Gate (p. t54). No. 76a, in this street is the *Dom-Kandidatenstift (Theological Seminary)*, built in 1858 from Stüler's design; the church was completed in 1873. No. 30, farther on, is the **New Synagogue** (Pl. R, 24), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by *Knoblauch*, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of *Stüler*. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft. The *Interior (adm., see p. 37) is still finer. Passing through a vestibule, we first enter the *Small Synagogue*, used for the daily services, beyond which is the *Chief Synagogue*, 130 ft. long (not including the apse), 79 ft. broad, and 78½ ft. high, with 3000 seats. The iron vaulted roof is supported by slender iron pillars. During the evening-service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect. The places for men are on the groundfloor, those for women in the galleries.

No. 70 Oranienburger-Str., opposite the Synagogue, is the *Parcel Post Office*, and No. 35-36, on the other side of the street farther on, is the *Postal Conveyance Office (Post-Fuhramt)*. The church of *St. John the Evangelist*, in the August-Str., near the Oranienburger-Str., is a Romanesque edifice by Spitta (1898-1900).

A little to the N. of the Börse railway station (p. t3) lies the small *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. R, 26), the chief centre of traffic for the Stralau Quarter, and for the ROSENTHAL SUBURB, which begins about ½ M. to the N.

Tramways (pp. 15-17): Nos. 16, 28, 29, 38, 39, 40, 46, 47, 48, 52 53, 54.

Outside the former Schönhausen Gate are the *Church of the Sacred Heart (Herz-Jesu-Kirche;* Pl. R, 27), by Hehl (1897-98), and, at the corner of the Schönhauser Allée and the Weissenburger-Str., a marble statue to *A. Senefelder*, inventor of lithography (1771-1834), by Pohle (1892).

About 3 M. beyond the Schönhausen Gate (tramways, Nos. 46, 47, 49, a) lies the village of **Pankow** *(Linder's Restaurant)*, a favourite resort in summer (21,500 inhab.), with a station on the Stettin railway and on the Nordbahn (pp. 196, 198). — About ¾ M. farther on is the village (3400 inhab.) of **Nieder-Schönhausen** *(Rest. Liedemit)*, with a royal château built by Eosander von Goethe and long occupied by the wife of Frederick the Great. — To the W. of Pankow lies (1¼ M.) **Schön-**

holz, a station on the Nordbahn, with a large restaurant and a pleasure-resort.

From the Hackesche Markt (p. 151) the Rosenthal-Str. runs to the former Rosenthal Gate, passing a large *Fountain*, with the figure of a girl drawing water, by Uechtritz (1898).

In the Kleine Rosenthaler-Str. (Pl. R, 27) is the *Old Garrison Churchyard*, with the graves of *F. de la Motte Fouqué* (d. 1843) and of *General von Lützow* (d. 1834).

A little to the W. of the Rosenthaler-Str. rises the *Sophien-Kirche* (Pl. R, 27), founded by Queen Sophia Louise in 1792 and rebuilt in 1892. The churchyard contains the tomb of *Leopold von Ranke*, the historian (d. 1886). — In this neighbourhood are *St. Hedwig's Hospital* (Pl. R, 24, 27; visitors admitted daily 1-6), a Roman Catholic institution, and, in the Elsasser-Strasse, the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. R, 27), founded in 1788.

Outside the Rosenthal Gate, to the E. of the Brunnen-Strasse, is the *Zions-Kirche* (Pl. B, 27), erected by Orth in 1866-73, to commemorate Emp. William I.'s escape from the attempt on his life at Baden-Baden in 1861. The *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. B, 24), in the Ruppiner-Str., is also by Orth (1891). To the W. of the Brunnen-Str. is the *Church of the Atonement* (*Versöhnungs-Kirche;* Pl. B, 24), a Gothic edifice by Möckel (1895); and in the Garten-Platz (Pl. B, 21, 24), to the N.W., is the Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Sebastian*, in the early-Gothic style, by Hasak (1893).

The Brunnen-Str. ends at the *Gesundbrunnen Station*, on the Nord-Ring, the Stettin line, the Nordbahn, and the Kremmen and Wittstock line (Pl. B, 23; comp. pp. 13, 198). — A little short of the station, to the left, is the **Humboldt-Hain** (Pl. B, 20, 23), a park 90 acres in extent, laid out in 1869-76. It contains a large number of non-European trees and shrubs, which are grouped according to their continents of origin, while the American specimens are also arranged according to botanical zones. A group of large erratic boulders, near the Brunnen-Str., serves as a monument to *Alexander von Humboldt* (1769-1859). The botanical section (adm. Wed. & Sat. 1-6; strangers at other times also) is on the S. side, near the manager's office; it contains a department in which plants are grown to be used in object-lessons at schools. Here also are a vivarium for tortoises, snakes, and lizards, and a *Geological Wall* (explanation 50 pf.). A marble bull, by *M. Geyger*, was erected in the park in 1903. — At the N.E. angle of the park is the *Church of the Ascension* (*Himmelfahrt-Kirche;* Pl. B, 23), a brick building by Orth (1891-93).

Beyond the station is the **Gesundbrunnen** (Pl. B, 19, 22; tramways, Nos. 8, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, a), which has belonged to the city since 1861. The mineral spring, known on its discovery in 1701 as the Friedrichs-Gesundbrunnen and after 1809 as the Luisenbad, is quite insignificant.

10. Northern Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Neue Wilhelm-Strasse and Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.

The FRIEDRICH-STRASSE (p. 110) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden (Pl. R, 23) to the old Oranienburg Gate. The busiest part is the S. section, between the Linden and the Friedrich-Strasse Station (see below), which traverses the DOROTHEEN-STADT (p. 44). It is here intersected by three cross-streets running parallel with the Linden, *viz.* the Mittel-Str., the Dorotheen-Str., and the Georgen-Strasse.

The DOROTHEEN-STRASSE (Pl. R, 23, 20; tramways Nos. N and O) begins to the E. at the 'Chestnut Grove' (see p. 57), with its colossal *Bust of Hegel* (d. 1831), by Bläser, and then leads between the University (p. 56) and the *University Library*, a tasteful brick building by Spieker (1871-73). On the adjoining building (No. 10) are busts of A. S. Marggraf (d. 1782), discoverer of sugar in beetroot, and F. K. Achard (d. 1821), founder of the beetroot-sugar industry.

In the W. portion of the Dorotheen-Str. stands the **Dorotheenstadt Church** (Pl. R, 23), remodelled in 1860-62, containing the *Monument of Count von der Mark (d. 1787), a natural son of Frederick William II., *Schadow's* first important work (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28). Opposite (Dorotheen-Str. 27) is the *Royal York Masonic Lodge*, built in 1881-83 as an addition to a house erected by Schlüter in 1712. Farther to the W. we reach the Neue Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 155).

The **Bahnhof Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. R, 23), at the corner of the Friedrich-Str. and Georgen-Str., is the main station of the Stadtbahn (pp. 1 and 13). On the S. side is a bronze bust, by Brunow, of *Dircksen*, the builder of the Stadtbahn (1902).

Tramways (pp. 15-21) to Görlitz Station (91). Also from the *Charlotten-Str.* (on the E.) to: Moabit (12, 13) — Tegel (26) — Dalldorf (27) — Reinickendorf (32) — Gesundbrunnen (34, a) — Stettin Station (33) — Pankow (a) — Spittel-Markt (12, 13) — Kreuzberg (34) — Potsdam Station, Zoological Garden, and Charlottenburg (33).

On this side of the station, at No. 97 Friedrich-Str. (corner of Georgen-Str.), is one of the Aschinger restaurants, a large and tastefully fitted up establishment (comp. p. 10). In the Georgen-Str., farther to the E., stands the new *University Institute and Museum of Marine Study* (director, Prof. von Richthofen). In the Weidendamm and Kupfergraben are the *Barracks of the Alexander Guards Regiment.*

The FRIEDRICH-STRASSE (Pl. R, 23), proceeding to the W. beyond the station (see above), leads past the *Kaiser Wilhelm Academy*,

founded in 1795 for the training of army doctors (No. 139-141, on the left), which, however, is about to be removed. It then crosses the Spree by means of the *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. R, 23). — To the left, on the N. bank, runs the Schiffbauerdamm, containing the *Neue Theater* (p. 27), built in 1892 by Seeling. — To the right of the Friedrich-Str. are the *United Clinical Institutes* of the University (for surgery and for diseases of the eye and ear), at Nos. 5-11 Ziegel-Str., and the *Midwifery Institute,* at Artillerie-Str. 20. Connected with the former is the *Langenbeck-Haus,* the meeting-house of the German Surgical Society. Visitors are admitted to the clinical institutes on Wed., Frid., & Sun., 12-1.30 p.m.

The Friedrich-Str., just beyond its junction with the Oranienburger-Str. (p. 151), which runs hence to the S.E., ends at the site of the former Oranienburg Gate (Pl. R, 24).

Tramways (pp. 14-16): Ringbahn (Nos. 1, & 2), also to: Lehrte Station (p. 159) — Moabit (16) — Tegel (25, 26) — Dalldorf (27) — Reinickendorf (32) — Stettin Station (33) — Gesundbrunnen (34) — Rathaus (16, 28, 29) — Küstriner Platz (16) — Rixdorf (28, 29) — Charlotten-Str. (26, 27, 32, 33) — Kreuzberg (34) — Zoological Garden and Charlottenburg (33).

The Oranienburg Suburb in its present aspect is a creation of the last ten years. Until 1888 the huge engine-works of Messrs. Borsig (pp. 160, 193) stood immediately outside the Oranienburg Gate on the right side of the Chaussée-Strasse, on a site now occupied by new streets. To the left are several old cemeteries.

The Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery (Pl. R, 21, 24) contains many handsome monuments and interesting graves. Near the E. wall repose the philosophers *Fichte* (d. 1841) and *Hegel* (d. 1831; comp. p. 153); to the left of the main walk are the graves of *Schinkel* (d. 1841; monument designed by himself), *Rauch* (d. 1857), *Stüler* (d. 1865; monument by Strack), *A. Borsig* (d. 1851; monument by Schadow), and *Schadow* (d. 1850); to the right of the main walk is the grave of *Beuth* (d. 1853; comp. p. 131).

No. 6 Chaussée-Str., with the bronze figure of an iron-worker, is *Messrs. Borsig's Office.* Farther on, the Invalidenstr. intersects the street, leading to the left to the Scientific Museums mentioned on p. 156, and to the right to the **Stettin Railway Station** (Pl. R, 24; see p. 1), with a station for suburban traffic beside it on the W.

Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 10, 11, 33, 51, and Q; also a (Garten-Str.) and Nos. 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, and 34 (Chaussée-Str.).

Beyond the Invaliden-Strasse are the *Schiller-Theater Nord* (*Friedrich Wilhelmstadt Theatre;* p. 27) and the *Fusilier Guards' Barracks* (Pl. B, 21). The Chaussée-Str. ends at the Wedding-Platz (Pl. B, 18, 21), where stands the Romanesque *Dankes-Kirche,* built from a design by Orth to commemorate Emperor William I.'s escape from assassination in 1878.

Farther on is the suburb of **Wedding,** incorporated with the city in 1861. At Reinickendorfer-Str. 32 is the *Emperor and Empress Frederick Children's Hospital* (Pl. B, 16), built in 1890; at Schul-Str. 97-78 is the *Emperor William and Augusta Institution for the Aged* (Pl. B,

16, 19), established in 1880; and at Exerzier-Platz 12 is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost and St. George* (Pl. B, 16), erected in 1882-86. — In the Müller-Str. is the *Nazareth-Kirche* (Pl. B, 17), a brick edifice in the Brandenburg style, by Spitta (1891-93).

The Wilhelm-Str. (p. 112) is continued to the N. of the Linden by the NEUE WILHELM-STRASSE (Pl. R, 20). In the latter, at the corner of the Dorotheen-Str. (p. 153), is the *Military Academy*, founded by Scharnhorst in 1810 for German officers. The present building dates from 1882. Farther to the N. are the *Physiological, Pharmacological*, and *Physical Institutes* of the University.

Beyond the *Marschalls-Brücke* the street is called the LUISEN-STRASSE (Pl. R, 21, 20), and, running parallel with the Friedrich-Strasse, ends at the Neue Thor. The district it traverses is known as the FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-STADT after Frederick William II. At Luisen-Str. 32 is the *Patent Office*. A tablet on No. 24a, opposite, marks the house where the historian *Ranke* died in 1886. No. 35 is the office of the *Berlin Electricity Works*, which produce a force of about 55,000 horse-power. — Farther on the Luisen-Str. crosses the Karl-Str., which leads to the left to the Friedrich-Karl Ufer. No. 1 in the Karl-Str. is the *Lessing Theater* (p. 26), built in 1888; No. 5 is the *Nieder-Barnim Court House*, erected by Schwechten in 1898.

The next cross-street is the Schumann-Str., No 13a in which, to the E., ist the *Deutsche Theater* (p. 26), opened in 1884. At the corner of the Schumann-Str. and the Luisen-Str. is a handsome monument to *Prof. von Gräfe*, the oculist (d. 1870), by Siemering. Farther on is the **Charité** (Pl. R, 21), a large hospital founded in 1710, now being rebuilt. The Charité serves also as a teaching institution in connection with the University, and is united with the **Pathological Institute,** which reached its present position of firstrate importance under the management of Prof. Virchow (d. 1902). Visitors are admitted to the hospital on Wed. & Sun., 2-3 p.m.

At No. 56 Luisen-Str. is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. R, 21; 500 students), opened in 1790. In front of the main building is a bronze statue of *A. C. Gerlach* (d. 1877), a former rector. In the garden is the *Anatomie*, or *University Dissecting Room*, built by Cremer in 1863-65 (main entrance, Karl-Str. 23a). A little to the E., at Hessische-Str. 1, is the new *First Chemical Institute* of the University.

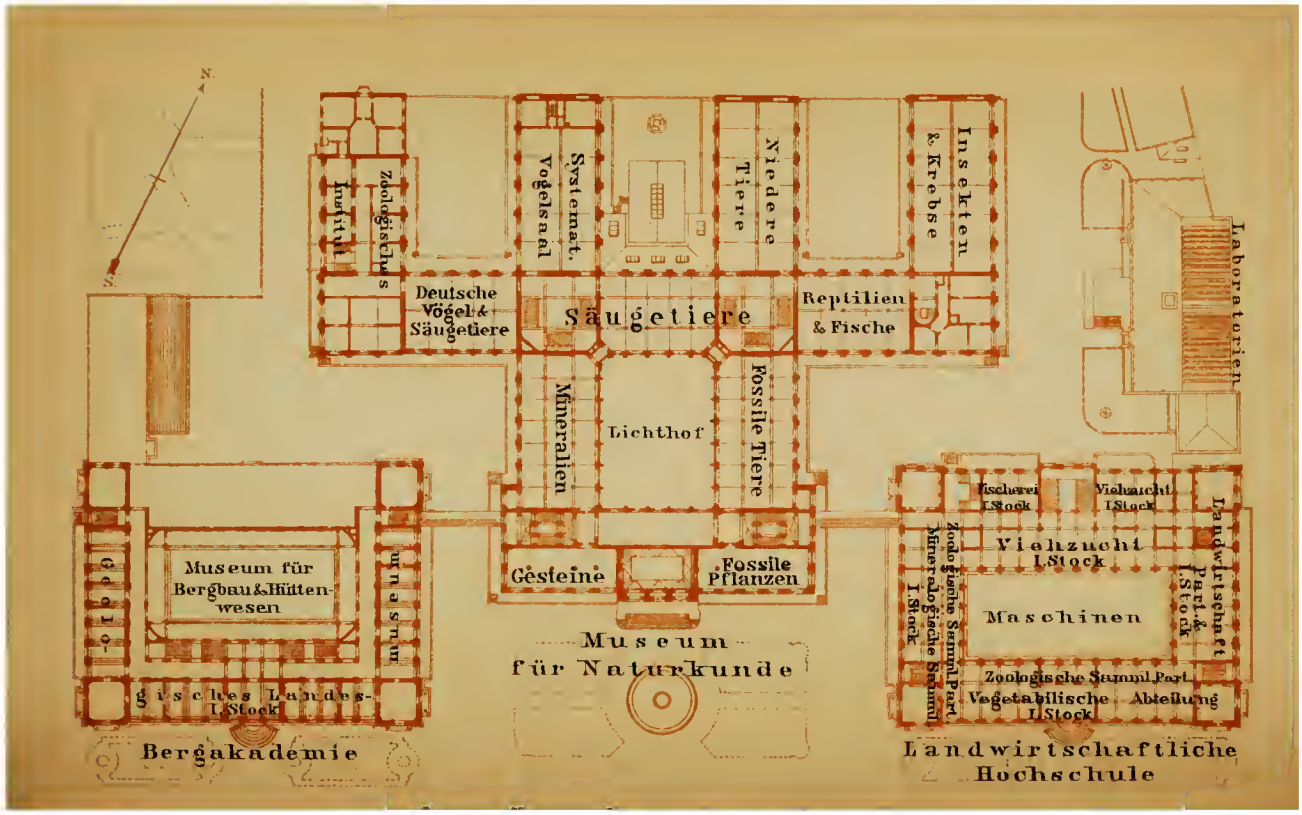
Outside the Neue Thor the Luisen-Str. joins the long INVALIDEN-STRASSE, which begins on the E. beyond the Stettin Station (p. 1) and ends on the W. at Alt Moabit. At the point of junction (Pl. R, 21) are three important scientific institutions, in buildings by Tiede: viz. the Agricultural Academy, to the E.; the Museum

of Natural History, in the middle; and the School of Mines to the W. (p. 158); comp. the Plan.

The **Agricultural Academy** (ca. 36 teachers and 400 students), founded in 1810 by A. Thaer (comp. p. 131) at Möglin near Wriezen, was removed to its present quarters in 1880. It contains the Agricultural Museum (adm. see p. 34; official guide 50 pf.). In the vestibule are models by Von Rau, illustrating the history of manual tools and of the plough. In the covered court straight on is the *Machinery Department* (objects changed from time to time), including a collection of models. On the groundfloor also (in front and to the left) is the *Zoological Department*, with a large collection of the skulls and skeletons of domestic animals (illustrated catalogue by Prof. Nehring, 1 *M.* 60 pf.). — On the first floor, on the N. side, is the *Zootechnical Department*, illustrating the development of stock-farming and fisheries, with models of farm-cattle, etc. The W. wing contains the *Mineralogical and Geological Department:* specimens of rocks and soil; mineral fertilizers; geological map of Berlin (to the depth of 1250 ft.); representations of the salt industry in Stassfurt and of the saltpetre industry in Chili. The *Vegetable Department*, in the S. wing, illustrates the history of gardening, agriculture, and forestry: also the relative values of different foods, etc. (catalogue by Prof. Wittmack, 1 *M.* 20 pf.). On the side next the glass-covered court is a colonial section. In the E. wing is a Technological Department: also collections illustrating the biology and pathology of plants.

The ***Museum of Natural History** (Pl. R, 21), built in 1883-89, bears on its façade portraits in sandstone of L. von Buch (d. 1853), the geologist, and of J. Müller (d. 1858), the physiologist. Adm., see p. 36. The building accommodates three separate institutions, each with its museum, viz. the *Geological & Palaeontological Institute*, the *Mineralogical & Petrographical Institute*, and the *Zoological Institute*. — The 'Main Collections', on the first and second floors, are reserved for students. The 'Exhibition Collection', to which alone the public are admitted, occupies most of the groundfloor. All the objects are labelled. Numerous direction-boards assist the visitor to find his way.

The Palæontological Museum lies to the right of the entrance. The room next the street contains fossil plants. In the hall opposite are fossils of the chief types of antediluvian animals, the invertebrates being to the right, the vertebrates to the left. The most important specimens are exhibited at the ends of the room. By the entrance-wall, foot-prints of the Chirotherium; to the right a sea-cow (Halitherium Schinzi); by the partition in front, marine crocodiles (Steneosaurus); at the back, to the left, an Ichthyosaurus (with embryo), to the right, a Plesiosaurus, in perfect preservation.


N.
S.
Institut
Zoologisches
Deutsche Vögel & Säugetiere
Systemat. Vogelsaal
Niedere Tiere
Insekten & Krebse
Säugetiere
Reptilien & Fische
Laboratorien
Mineralien
Lichthof
Fossile Tiere
Gesteine
Fossile Pflanzen
Museum für Naturkunde
Museum für Bergbau & Hüttenwesen
Geolo-
gisches Landes-
I. Stock
Bergakademie
Fischerei I. Stock
Viehzucht I. Stock
Viehzucht I. Stock
Zoologische Samml. Part.
Mineralogische Samml. I. Stock
Landwirtschaft Part. & I. Stock
Maschinen
Zoologische Samml. Part.
Vegetabilische Abteilung I. Stock
Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule

The last section of the room contains the most complete of the specimens of mammoths found in N. Germany, colossal skulls of extinct quadrupeds, and, to the right, two skeletons of the extinct giant bird (Dinornis) of New Guinea. At the back, in a glass-case by the window, is a well-preserved Archæopteryx in Solnhofen slate, the oldest fossil bird as yet discovered, slightly impressed on a slab of stone, the chief glory of the collection. (Another specimen of the Archæopteryx is in the Natural History Museum at London, and a cast of it is exhibited here.) Adjoining, by the partition, is an Ichthyosaurus, with distinct traces of its skin.

The Mineralogical Museum lies to the left of the entrance. The room next the street contains the petrographical collection. In the principal room opposite is a series of table-cases containing an unusually beautiful collection of crystals, systematically arranged. The stages in the upright cases illustrate the co-occurrence of minerals and their usual position in geological sequence. In the first cabinet on the right are several unusually large specimens of amber, malachite, and topaz; in that to the left are rock-crystals and amethysts. The table-case by the second window to the left contains diamonds and larger crystals of the precious metals. The collection of meteorites in the centre of the main corridor is one of the largest in existence. The Gothic cabinets contain the finest specimens from the collection of Carl Rumpff, formerly belonging to Archduke Stephen, in the château of Schaumburg on the Lahn.

The Zoological Museum is an admirably selected collection, illustrating all the important groups of the animal world, with the fauna of Germany naturally conspicuous (official guide 20 pf.). The series of preparations exhibiting the stages of development and inner structure of the various parts of the body should be specially noticed. The visitor should begin with the glass-covered court (comp. the Plan, p. 156) in which the larger animals are exhibited. Beyond, in the central rooms of the transverse building, are the *Mammals*. — A hall adjoining these on the W. is devoted to the most important *Mammals and Birds of Germany*, of which the complete lists number respectively 69 and 440 species. — Three wings project to the N. from the above-mentioned transverse building. In that to the W. is the extensive *Systematic Collection of Birds*. — The second contains the *Invertebrate Animals* (sponges, corals, shells, snails, etc.). At the beginning, on the right, is the model of a gigantic cuttle-fish, at the end a coral-reef and an oyster-bed. — The E. portion of the transverse building is devoted to *Reptiles, Amphibia*, and *Fishes*. — The E. projecting wing, immediately adjoining, contains *Insects and Crabs*, with illustrations in some cases of the animals' habits and methods of life. To the left are

butterflies and bees (notably colonizing bees); to the right, beetles and spiders.

The **Geological Institution and School of Mines** (Pl. R, 21) was built in 1874-78. The School of Mines, which was founded in 1860 and has now 25 teachers and about 150 students, occupies the groundfloor. In the vestibule are two paintings by L. Spangenberg (the Curische Nehrung, and the Papenkaul near Gerolstein). On the first floor is the *Museum of National Geology*, to which visitors are escorted by an attendant. The collections in the eight rooms illustrate the geological formation and the fossils of Prussia in systematic order. On the walls are geological maps (1:25,000). On the second floor are the offices of the Geological Institute and a valuable collection of amber from Königsberg. — The glass-covered court and the gallery of the first floor are occupied by the *Museum of Mining and Smelting* (adm., see p. 36). The processes of extracting and working the ore are shown in the court. We may also notice here a gigantic fossil tree-trunk from a mine near Osnabrück, and the fine examples of artistic casting from Lauchhammer and from the former royal foundry at Berlin (elegant statuettes after Rauch, Kiss, Stüler, Strack, Tondeur, etc.; medallion portraits, plaquettes, etc.). In the gallery is a systematic collection of minerals obtained by mining.

Tramways (pp. 15, 16): Nos. 1, 11, 16, Q (Neue Thor), and 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 32 (Chaussée-Str.).

The *Invaliden-Park*, to the W. of the School of Mines, contains the ***Gnadenkirche** (Pl. R, 21; open daily, 12-1 and 5-7), a Romanesque sandstone building by *M. Spitta* (d. 1902), erected in 1892-94 to the memory of the Empress Augusta. The elaborate choir has stained-glass windows by Linnemann and mosaics designed by Geselschap. In front of the church stands an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazone* in 1861.

The *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. R, 21), Scharnhorst-Str. 42, erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest. — Opposite is the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron, 145 ft. high, erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (view from the top; apply to porter of Invalidenhaus; fee). On the same side are the *Augusta Hospital* and the *Central Gymnastic Institute*, for the training of gymnastic teachers for the army.

The Invaliden-Kirchhof, adjoining the Invalidenhaus on the N., is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813; monument by Schinkel, with reliefs by Tieck); *Boyen* (d. 1848), founder of the 'Landwehr'; *Friesen* (d. 1814); *Winterfeldt* (d. 1757; transferred hither in 1857); and *Tauentzien von Wittenberg* (d. 1824).

To the W. of the Invaliden Park the Invaliden-Strasse crosses the *Berlin and Spandau Canal* (completed in 1885), which is con-

nected with the Spree on the S. by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen* (Pl. R, 21) and separates the Oranienburg suburb from Moabit, incorporated with Berlin in 1861. Moabit, which extends along the right bank of the Spree to opposite Charlottenburg (p. 171), was so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. It has much extended within the last twenty years (comp. p. 53). — In front of the old *Hamburg Station*, now used for goods traffic only, is a bronze bust of *Fr. Neuhaus* (d. 1876), founder of the railway from Berlin to Hamburg. — Farther on, to the left, are the *Lehrte Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 13), connected with the main Lehrte Station (see below), and the first German *Postal Railway Station*, with electric power. Still farther on is the Ausstellungs-Park (see below).

To the right, opposite the Ausstellungs-Park, are the *Zellengefängnis* or *Prison*, a model establishment for the reception of 565 inmates, built in 1842-49; the *Oberfeuerwerker-Schule*, founded in 1840 for training non-commissioned officers of artillery; and the *Barracks of the 2nd Uhlan Guards Regiment*. — At the end of the street is the Criminal Court (p. 160).

Moabit may also be reached via the Königs-Platz and the Moltke-Brücke (p. 167). — Beyond the bridge begins the street known as Alt-Moabit, to the right of which rises the handsome **Lehrte Station** (Pl. R, 18, 21; see above). In the station, to the left, in front, is a small *Oriental Commercial Museum* (adm. free daily 8-8, Sun. 9.30-2), containing an exhibition of art-industrial objects (periodically changed).

Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 10, 11, 16, Q (Invaliden-Str.), and 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24 (Alt-Moabit).

Adjoining the Lehrte Station is the **German Colonial Museum** (Pl. R, 17), opened in 1899 (adm., see p. 35; description, 20 pf.). Besides ethnographic collections, it contains also a number of dioramic views from the German colonies by Hellgrewe and Harder. There is also a refreshment-room.

Opposite, close to the Spree, is the *Provinzial-Steuergebäude* (Pl. R, 17), or *Office of the Local Tax Commissioners*, with bronze statues of the finance-ministers *Motz* (d. 1830) and *Maassen* (d. 1834), who took an active part in the foundation of the German Zollverein or Customs Union.

Farther on, to the right, lies the **Ausstellungs-Park** (Pl. R, 17), or *Exhibition Park*, which is intersected by the Stadtbahn. It is accessible also from the Invaliden-Str. and from the Lehrte Station of the Stadtbahn (tramways, see p. 160). The annual exhibitions of the Academy (Grosse Berliner Kunstausstellung) are held here in summer (adm., see p. 29; catalogue 1 *M.*, with illustrations 2 *M.*); concerts, see p. 29. The *Domed Hall* in which the

exhibitions take place is a sumptuous baroque erection, with sculptured groups at the corners, by Hundrieser, Eberlein, Geiger, and Kaffsack. The ceiling-paintings are by W. Friedrich; the plastic and painted ornamentation by O. Lessing. — In the W. part of the park (main entrance at Invaliden-Str. 57) is the *Urania Observatory* (adm., see p. 37; comp. p. 111).

The street Alt-Moabit beyond the Stadtbahn passes the **Criminal Court** (Pl. R, 15, 18), built in 1877-81, with a prison for 1000 inmates. On the façade are statues of Prussian kings. The court sits almost daily from about 9.30 a.m.; visitors are freely admitted, but for trials exciting unusual public interest tickets of admission must be secured before 4 p.m. on the previous day. In front of the building is a bronze group of a lion and a serpent, by A. Wolff.

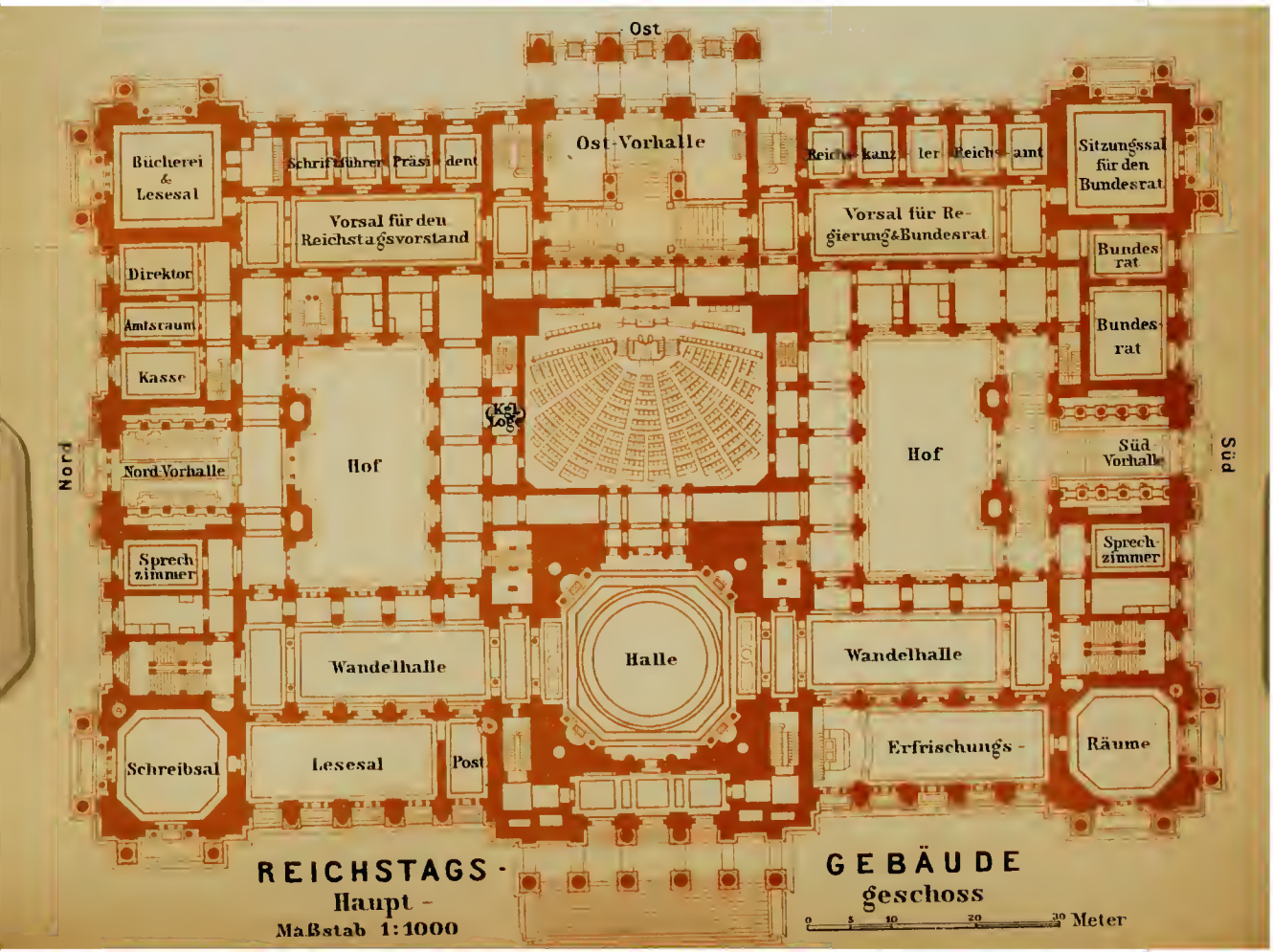
Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, and Q.

At this point Alt-Moabit is joined by the Invaliden-Str. (p. 159) on the E. To the S. the Paulus-Str. leads, past a *Victualling Office*, to the Luther-Brücke and the Tiergarten (p. 168). To the N. lie the *Barracks of the 4th Foot Guards* and of the *1st Field Artillery Regiment of the Guards*.

Farther along Alt-Moabit is the *Church of St. John* (Pl. R, 15), by Schinkel, with a tower added by Stüler in 1835 connecting it in one block with the parsonage and school-house. The Kirch-Str., diverging here to the left, leads to the *Moabiter-Brücke*, rebuilt in 1893-94 and embellished with bronze bears. Beyond the bridge is the *Bellevue Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 13). — Nos. 99-103, Alt-Moabit, accommodate *Bolle's* well-known dairy. No. 86 is the *Villa Borsig* (Pl. R, 12), with its interesting hot houses and palm houses (adm. usually in Feb. and March, 10-6.30; 50 pf.). A marble hall, built by Strack, contains seven large paintings by P. Meyerheim, illustrating the construction and work of a locomotive engine. The Borsig engine-factory has been removed to Tegel (p. 193). — Alt-Moabit now skirts the S. side of a park known as the KLEINE TIERGARTEN, in which are a *War Monument* for 1870-71, and *St. Saviour's Church*, or *Heilands-Kirche*, a brick-building erected in 1892-94 in the Brandenburg style. The other side of the park is skirted by the Turm-Str., No. 21 in which is the large *Moabit Hospital* (Pl. R, 15; visitors admitted on Wed., Sat., & Sun., 2-3 p.m.). Farther to the W. in the Turm-Str. is the Dominican *Church of St. Paul*, erected in 1892-93.

In the industrial quarter of *Martinikenfelde* to the W. of Moabit is the extensive *Small Arms Factory of L. Löwe & Co. Limited* (Pl. R, 9).

At **Plötzensee**, to the N. of Moabit, and ½ M. from the Beussel-Str. station of the Ringbahn (p. 13; tramway No. 12), is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. B, 9), built in 1868-78, where executions take place. — To the E. of Plötzensee, on the other side of the Spandau canal, are the *Fourth Municipal Hospital* (Pl. B, 14, 15), the *Institute of Infectious Diseases*, managed by Prof. Koch, the *Experimental Institute for Agricultural Machinery*, etc.


Ost
Nord
Süd
Bücherei & Lesesal
Schriftführer
Präsident
Ost-Vorhalle
Reichskanzler
Reichsamt
Sitzungssaal für den Bundesrat
Vorsal für den Reichstagsvorstand
Vorsal für Regierung&Bundesrat
Direktor
Amtsraum
Kasse
Bundesrat
Bundesrat
Kgl. Loge
Hof
Hof
Nord-Vorhalle
Süd-Vorhalle
Sprechzimmer
Sprechzimmer
Wandelhalle
Halle
Wandelhalle
Schreibsal
Lesesal
Post
Erfrischungs-
Räume
REICHSTAGS-
Haupt-
GEBÄUDE
geschoss
Maßstab 1:1000
0 5 10 20 30 Meter

11. Königs-Platz. Tiergarten. Zoological Garden.

The open space outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 54) is undergoing at present a process of transformation. The fountains on each side of the Charlottenburger Chaussée are to be replaced by two colossal marble statues: on the right, that of Emperor Frederick III., with the busts of Helmholtz and General Blumenthal, by Brütt; on the left, that of Empress Victoria, with busts of Prof. Zeller and Prof. W. von Hofmann, by Gehrt. — The *Friedens-Allée* leads to the right to the Königs-Platz (Pl. R, 20), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city.

Tramways (pp. 15-21): Nos. 1, 9, 14, 15, 21, 51, 52, N, and O.

The ***Monument of Victory** (*Sieges-Säule;* Pl. R, 20), 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, rises in the centre of the Platz, on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite. This massive tower, built of dark red granite, sandstone, and bronze, is perhaps the most imposing column of the kind in existence. The square pedestal, 22 ft. in height, is adorned with reliefs in bronze: on the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Calandrelli;* on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz:* on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, and the Entry into Paris, 1871, by *K. Keil;* on the S. the Return of the troops to Berlin, 1871, by *A. Wolff.* The base of the column is surrounded by an open colonnade, and embellished with Venetian mosaics designed by *Anton von Werner*, illustrating the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Above, in the flutings of the column, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The capital, formed of eagles, is crowned with a gilded figure of Borussia, 48 ft. in height, by *Drake.* The proportions of the monument are so calculated that the surmounting figure bulks as the principal feature. Fine view from the capital, 151 ft. high (adm., see p. 36).

The Königs-Platz is bounded on the E. by the ***Reichstags-Gebäude** (*Hall of the Imperial Diet;* Pl. R, 20), built in 1884-94 from the designs of *Paul Wallot.* The building, in the florid Italian Renaissance style, which cost 22,000,000 marks (1,100,000*l.*), is 430 ft. in length, 290 ft. in breadth, and 88 ft. in height (to the main cornice). The external material is Silesian sandstone. Rising above a square central structure is a huge glass dome, girt with highly gilded copper bands and bearing a lantern encircled with columns, which is in turn surmounted by an imperial crown (225 ft.). At the corners are four boldly designed towers, 195 ft. high.

The chief (W.) façade, turned towards the Königs-Platz, with a portico borne by six columns, is the richest in plastic adornment. To the right and left of the door are *Reliefs, by *O. Lessing,* of the Rhine and the Vistula, leaning respectively against an oak-tree and a pine-tree, in the branches of which hang the arms of the German states; above the door is a figure of St. George (with the features of Bismarck), bearing the imperial banner, designed by *Siemering;* in the pediment is a relief by *Schaper,* representing Art and Industry protected by Germanic warriors; on the apex of the pediment is a colossal Germania on horseback, bearing shield and banner and escorted by two genii, by *R. Begas* (in copper). — Over the S. door is a lion guarding the regalia, by *Klein;* over the N. door a figure of Truth, by *Brütt.* — On the E. façade is a portico, beneath which is a covered carriage-way. At the sides are huge representations of the imperial coat-of-arms protected by two knights, and at the foot of the approach on each side is a bronze candelabrum, 26 ft. high, surmounted by a figure of Victory dispensing laurels, designed by *A. Vogel.* Above are two mounted heralds (in copper), by *Maison.*

The exterior of the corner-towers also deserves notice. Above the architrave supported by columns rising from the basement story are figures typifying the different industries and occupations of the German people, by *Behrens, Diez, Eberle, Eberlein, Lessing, Maison, Schlierholz,* and *Volz.* Between these are the names of the German princes reigning in 1871. — The windows of the principal floor show the arms of the federal states and free cities.

The Interior (adm., see p. 36), the decoration of which is still incomplete, is entered by Portal V, on the N. The N. Vestibule is supported by eight columns, in front of which are to be placed statues of eminent Germans. To the right is a Waiting-Room, whence we ascend to the principal floor. Here we enter the *Wandel-Halle, or *Promenade Hall,* which rises through two stories and runs N. and S. for the length of 315 ft. The walls are covered with coloured stone and the floor with coloured marble. At the sides are galleries. The central portion consists of an octagon (82 ft. high, and 75 ft. in diameter), surmounted by a dome and separated from the side-halls by galleries and rows of columns. In the centre is the finishing stone laid by Emp. William II., which is to be covered by a statue of Emp. William I. by *Pfuhl.* Above hangs a huge bronze chandelier (25 ft. in diameter), an admirable work by *Riedinger* of Augsburg, embellished with towers, statues, and the imperial insignia. The elaborate decorative figures above the four angle-recesses of the dome are by *O. Lessing.* The door on the E. of the octagon leads into the Hall of the Diet (see p. 163), while to the W. is the main entrance (from the Königs-Platz), which is used on ceremonial occasions only. The general effect of this

hall will be greatly enhanced when its colour-decoration is completed by the addition of ceiling-paintings and stained-glass windows.

To the W. of the N. end of the Wandel-Halle, overlooking the Königs-Platz, is the READING ROOM, with panelled walls and ceiling. About 400 newspapers are laid out here. The frieze of putti is by *M. Koch;* the wall-paintings, representing Marienburg, the Port of Hamburg, Speyer, and Arcona, are by *Ludwig, Kiel, Prell,* and *Bracht.* — The adjacent WRITING ROOM, in the N.W. tower, is also finished throughout in wood. In the corners are statues of Vulcan, Neptune, Mercury, and Ceres. The wall-paintings (Strassburg, the Wendelstein, the Teufels-Schlucht, and the Chiemsee) are by *Schönleber, Ludwig,* and *Raupp.*

The central space beneath the great glass dome is occupied by the *HALL OF THE DIET, 95 ft. long, 69 ft. wide, and 43 ft. high. The walls are panelled in light oak and adorned with ornamental designs, coats-of-arms, and figures, partly painted and gilded. Beneath the glass roof runs a circular vaulting, embellished with coats-of-arms, and above is a colossal imperial eagle with outspread pinions. In the middle of the E. side is the richly decorated seat of the president, beside which is the secretary's desk. In front is the tribune, whence members address the house, flanked by the places for the ministers and members of the Federal Council. Immediately in front of the tribune are the seats of the shorthand-writers and beyond these, the table of the house. The seats for the 397 deputies are arranged amphitheatrically, facing the president, to whose 'right' and 'left' sit the political parties grouped under these names. The doors on the N. and S., leading to the division lobbies, are embellished with intarsia designs representing Ulysses escaping from Polyphemus and Rübezahl ('Number Nip'). The upper part of the E. wall is to be adorned with three large paintings, while the recesses are to be filled with allegorical figures. On the other three sides are galleries, divided into sections by means of supports treated as herma-figures. — The hall is surrounded by a broad panelled corridor, the beams of which are supported by small half-figures, each bearing a gilded letter of the motto 'Erst das Vaterland, dann die Partei' ('country before party').

To the W. of the S. end of the Wandel-Halle are the REFRESHMENT ROOMS. The main room, with handsome wainscot and buffet, has a waggon-vault, embellished by *Hupp* with coats-of-arms and festoons of thistles, amid which are sportive putti with the imperial insignia. — The ceiling of the corner-room displays the phases of the moon in metal; in the angles of the vaulting are low reliefs of the four elements. The chimney-piece is elaborate.

We now descend to the S. VESTIBULE, with rich Renaissance portals in sandstone, by *Vogel.* Above that to the E. are the arms of Prussia supported by Wisdom and Strength; above that to the

W. the arms of Bavaria, with Justice and Unity. The effective stained-glass windows are both by *Linnemann*: to the N. is seen the imperial eagle, bearing the arms of the federal states on its wings; over the S. portal is Germania as the general mother. — In front of the columns are colossal statues of early emperors, viz., Charlemagne, by *Breuer*, Henry I., by *Brütt*, Otho I., by *Maison*, Henry III., by *Manzel*, Frederick Barbarossa, by *Baumbach*, Rudolf of Hapsburg, by *Vogel*, Charles IV., by *Diez*, and Maximilian I., by *Widemann*.

The S.E. part of the main floor contains the rooms of the Government and of the Federal Council. The *Vorsaal des Bundesrathes, or *Waiting Room of the Federal Council*, one of the finest apartments in the building, is adorned with sculpture in Istrian limestone, with which also the walls are lined. The pillars dividing off the rear part of the hall are adorned with beautiful bas-reliefs by *O. Lessing*. Along the walls run finely carved benches, upholstered in stamped leather. The ceiling-paintings are not yet in place. A herma-bust of *Bismarck*, by Ruemann, was placed here in 1903. — The Hall of the Council, in the S.E. tower, contains seats for the 50 members round a table. The rich wooden ceiling is adorned with paintings, and the walls are hung with tapestry. The chimney-piece, reaching to the ceiling, should be noticed. This room is used only when the Reichstag is in session (comp. p. 113). — After inspecting the *Royal Box*, the anteroom of which is elaborately adorned with stucco and bronze, we finally enter the E. Vestibule, with portals by *O. Lessing*. In the spandrels of the staircase are skilfully designed ornamentations by *Widemann*, representing warlike trophies on the left, and peaceful tools on the right.

The N.E. part of the main floor is occupied by the rooms of the President of the Reichstag and by a Reference Library. In the antechamber of the former is a bust of Moltke, by Ruemann. — On the second floor are the assembly-rooms of the various 'fractions' or parties, and the large library.

An official residence for the President of the Reichstag, designed by Wallot, is to be erected at the corner of the Sommer-Str. and Reichstags-Ufer. It is to be adorned with sculpture by Widemann.

Opposite the W. façade of the Reichstagsgebäude rises the ***National Monument to Bismarck**, by *Reinhold Begas*, dedicated in 1901 'to the first imperial chancellor by the German people'. The structure, which rises to the height of 80 ft., cost 20,000*l*. The principal figure is impressive and the general effect is fine; but the somewhat unintelligible allegorical details, and the sketchy and uninteresting reliefs have been unfavourably criticised. The monument proper rises from a sandstone platform, bounded at each end by a spacious fountain-basin. By the basin to the right is a graceful sandstone group of two fishermen with a mermaid in their net; by that to the left are a triton and nymph feeding a seal. The base and pedestal of the monument are of red granite. The figure of

Bismarck, 20 ft. in height, expresses by attitude and gesture a proud self-reliance; the left hand holds the sword firmly against his side, while the right hand is spread upon the charter of the foundation of the empire. The chancellor is represented in the uniform usually worn by him in the old Reichstag (he never entered the new building). The reliefs on the pedestal represent, on the right, ravens hovering round an owl, and, on the left, genii beside a herma of Bismarck. Four groups surround the base of the pedestal: in front Atlas bearing the globe; behind, Siegfried forging the imperial sword; to the right, an armed woman treading a panther underfoot (Constitutional Power suppressing Revolt?); to the left, a sphinx supporting a woman engrossed in a document (Statecraft?). The front and rear of the base each bear three reliefs: in front, Michael the German in leading-strings, stirred up to fight, and victorious in combat; behind, Germania in the chariot of victory, the ally of Labour and Art, and hailed as the Bringer of Peace.

The broad ***Sieges-Allée** (Pl. R, 20, 19), or *Avenue of Victory*, which runs to the S. from the Königs-Platz through the E. part of the Tiergarten, was adorned in 1898-1901, at the expense of the emperor, with 32 **Statues of Prussian Rulers.** Behind each monarch is a marble hemicycle, adorned in the style prevalent during his reign, and bearing two herma-busts of two eminent contemporaries. The statues from that of Elector Frederick I. onwards are portraits. Official guide, 50 pf.

W. Row. — *Margrave Albert the Bear* (d. 1170), with Bishop Otho of Bamberg and Bishop Wigger of Brandenburg; by Schott.

Margrave Otho I. (d. 1184), with the Wendish prince Pribislaw and Abbot Sibold of Lehnin; by Unger.

Margrave Otho II. (d. 1205), with Henry of Antwerp, the chronicler, and the knight John Gans von Putlitz; by Uphues.

Margrave Albert II. (d. 1220), with Hermann von Salza, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Ecke Repkow, author of the 'Sachsenspiegel'; by Böse.

Margraves John I. (d. 1266) and *Otho III.* (d. 1267), with the Berlin magistrate Marsilius, and Provost Simeon of Berlin; by Baumbach.

Margrave John II. (d. 1281), with Conrad Belitz, councillor of Berlin, and Count Günther I. of Lindow; by Felderhoff.

Margrave Otho IV. with the Arrow (d. 1308), with his confidants Droiseke von Kröcher and Johann von Buch; by K. Begas.

Margrave Waldemar (d. 1319), with Heinrich Frauenlob, the minnesinger, and Siegfried von Feuchtwangen, Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order; by R. Begas.

Margrave Henry the Child (d. 1320), with the knight Wedigo von Plotho and Wratislaw IV., Duke of Pomerania; by Kraus.

Margrave Lewis I., the Elder (abdicated in 1351), with Chan-

cellor Johann von Buch the Younger and Johann II., Burggrave of Nuremberg; by Herter.

Margrave Lewis II., the Roman (d. 1365), with the knights Friedrich von Lochen and Hasso the Red of Wedel; by Count Görtz.

Margrave Otho the Lazy (deposed in 1373), with Burgomaster Thilo von Wardenberg and Thilo of Bruges, master of the mint; by Brütt.

Emperor Charles IV. (d. 1378), with Chamberlain Klaus von Bismarck and Dietrich Portitz, Archbishop of Magdeburg; by Cauer.

Emperor Sigismund (d. 1437), with Bernd Ryke, patrician of Berlin, and the Provincial Governor Lippold von Bredow; by Börmel.

Elector Frederick I. (1415-40), with the knight Wend von Ileburg and Count Hans of Hohenlohe; by Manzel.

Elector Frederick II., the Iron (1440-70), with Burgomaster Wilke Blankenfelde and Friedrich Sesselmann, Bishop of Lebus; by Calandrelli. — We have now reached the Kemper-Platz, in which a Gothic fountain with a granite figure of *Roland*, by O. Lessing, was erected in 1902 (Bellevue-Str., see p. 117). — We return by the —

E. Row. *Elector Albert Achilles* (1470-86), with Ludwig von Eyb, the historian, and Captain Werner von der Schulenburg; by Lessing.

Elector John Cicero (1486-99), with his advisers Eitelwolf von Stein and Busso von Alvensleben; by Manthe.

Elector Joachim I. Nestor (1499-1535), with Dietrich von Bülow, Bishop of Lebus, and Joachim's brother Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, archbishop of Mayence; by Götz.

Elector Joachim II. Hector (1535-71), with Bishop Mathias of Brandenburg and Margrave George of Ansbach; by Magnussen.

Elector John George (1571-98), with Count Rochus von Lynar, the architect, and Chancellor Lampert Distelmeier; by M. Wolff.

Elector Joachim Frederick (1598-1608), with Count Hieronymus Schlick and Chancellor Johann von Löben; by Pfretzschner.

Elector John Sigismund (1608-19), with the Governor Thomas von dem Knesebeck and the Oberburggrave Fabian of Dohna; by Breuer.

Elector George William (1619-40), with Count Adam of Schwarzenberg and Konrad von Burgsdorff; by K. von Uechtritz.

**Elector Frederick William the Great* (1640-88), with Baron Otto von Schwerin and Marshal Derfflinger; by Schaper.

King Frederick I. (1688-1713), with Baron Eberhard von Danckelmann and Andreas Schlüter, the architect; by Eberlein.

**King Frederick William I.* (1713-40), with his minister Von Ilgen and Prince Leopold of Dessau; by Siemering.

We have now reached the Charlottenburger Chaussée, on the sides of which are —

**Frederick the Great* (1740-86), as a young man, with John Sebastian Bach and Marshal Schwerin; by Uphues.

King Frederick William II. (1786-97), with Immanuel Kant and Chancellor Count von Carmer; by Brütt.

King Frederick William III. (1797-1840), as a young man, with Baron vom Stein and Blücher; by Eberlein.

King Frederick William IV. (1840-61), as a young man, with Ranch and Alexander von Humboldt; by K. Begas.

Emperor William I. (1861-88), with Moltke and Bismarck; by R. Begas.

A monument to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, by Siemering, is to be erected beside the *Goldfisch-Teich* (Pl. R, 19), behind the W. row of statues.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the Alsen-Platz (Pl. R, 20), adorned with four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life. To the W. are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*, a Renaissance building consisting of two differently treated portions. Fieldmarshal Count Moltke died in 1891 in the older (S.) half. Opposite its N.E. side, Moltke-Str. 3, is the *Austrian Embassy*. — The *Moltke-Brücke*, uniting the Moltke-Str. with Alt-Moabit (Colonial Museum, see p. 159), was rebuilt in 1888-90 and is adorned with griffins and putti bearing candelabra.

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment*, founded in 1842, built in 1852 by Titz, and now leased by the management of the royal theatres and used as the **New Opera Theatre** (p. 26). Garden-concerts see p. 29. A large monument to Moltke, by Uphues, is to be erected in front of the theatre, as a pendant to the Bismarck Monument opposite. — About ½ M. to the W., on the Spree (Pl. R, 17), are the places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (*i. e.* Tents, from their original construction). These are simply 'al fresco' restaurants and have been popular resorts ever since the reign of Frederick the Great. The *Kronprinzen-Zelt* is a handsome building by Grisebach (1888). Boats for hire, see p. 29.

Farther to the W., at the end of the Bellevue Avenue, which begins at the Kemper-Platz (pp. 166, 169), is the royal **Château of Bellevue** (Pl. R, 14), built in 1785. The park (open till dusk) contains a monument, by Zumbusch, to *Prince Augustus of Prussia* (d. 1843), reorganizer of the Prussian artillery. — The *Luther-Brücke* here crosses the Spree to Moabit (p. 159). Farther along the river are the *Bellevue Station* of the Stadtbahn (Pl. R, 14), and the *Moabiter-Brücke* (p. 160).

Between the Bellevue Station and the *Tiergarten Station* (Pl. R, 10) a fine new residential quarter has sprung up known as the Hansa Quarter (comp. p. 53). In the centre, at Klopstock-Str. 19-20, is the *Public Health Office* (Pl. R, 14), a Romanesque brick edifice by Busse (1896-97). To the S., prettily situated on the edge of the Tiergarten, is the *Emperor Frederick Memorial*

Church (Pl. R, 13), a Gothic building by Vollmer (1895). Adjoining is the popular *Charlottenhof Restaurant* (p. 10).

The ***Tiergarten** (Pl. R, 13, 16), the largest and most attractive park near the town, extends from the Brandenburg Gate to Charlottenburg and covers about 630 acres. It is the private property of the crown, and until the reign of King Frederick I. it was veritably a deer-park. In the 16th cent. it exteuded as far as the E. end of the present Jäger-Strasse, where a royal hunting-lodge stood. Some portions, still laid out in the Versailles style, owe their arrangement to Knobelsdorff, the architect of Frederick the Great, while Frederick William III., assisted by his landscape-gardener Lenné, did much to beautify the park in the 19th century. Within recent years the Tiergarten has exchanged much of its former character as a natural forest for the trimmer beauties of a public park. The Sieges-Allée and the roads skirting the Tiergarten on the E. and S. are fashionable promenades in the afternoon. — The remoter parts of the park should be avoided after dark.

The following DRIVE of 4½ M. (7½ kil.; taxameter cab about 2½ *M.*) includes the most interesting points in the Tiergarten. — From the Brandenburg Gate by the Königgrätzer-Str. (Goethe Monument), Lenné-Str. (Lessing Monument), Kemper-Platz (Sieges-Allée; View of the Column of Victory), and Tiergarten-Str. to the monuments of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise: thence by the Grosse Weg, passing the Rousseau Island and the Neue See, to the Tiergarten Station, by the Charlottenburg Chaussée to the Grosse Stern, by the Spree-Weg, from the Zelte to the Königs-Platz, then the whole length of the Sieges-Allée, and finally back to the Brandenburg Gate.

The E. SIDE of the Tiergarten is skirted by the Königgrätzer-Strasse, leading to the Potsdamer-Platz (p. 117) on the S. In the walk diverging to the S.W. from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions, by A. Wolff. Facing the Königgrätzer-Str. is the ***Monument to Goethe** (Pl. R, 19), by *F. Schaper* (1880); the marble figure of the poet stands on a pedestal on the base of which are allegorical figures of Lyric and Tragic Poetry and Scientific Research. — To the S., in the Lenné-Str., is the **Monument to G. E. Lessing** (Pl. R, 19), by *O. Lessing* (1890); on the pedestal are portraits of Moses Mendelssohn, Ewald von Kleist, and Friedr. Nicolai (p. 138), and at the base are allegorical figures of Humanity and Criticism.

The Lenné-Str. and, beyond the Kemper-Platz (pp. 166, 167), the *Tiergarten-Strasse* (Pl. R, 13, 16), skirt the S. side of the Tiergarten. Among the handsome residences in these streets, the *Staudt Mansion*, at the corner of the Tiergarten-Str. and Regenten-Str., built by Rieth, is distinguished by its wealth of plastic ornament by Vogel and Widemann. Farther to the W. in the Tiergarten-Str., opposite the end of the Hildebrandt-Str., a monument to *Richard Wagner*, by Eberlein, is to be unveiled on Oct. 1st, 1903. - - In the park, to the N. of the Tiergarten-Str., is the marble

Statue of Frederick William III. (Pl. R, 16), executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with *Reliefs representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding **Statue of Queen Louise,** by *Encke*, in the Luisen Island, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work in war. On the W. side of the island is a *Marble Bench* with busts of Emp. William I., Crown Prince Frederick William, Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon (1903). To the N. of the statue of Fred. Will. III., near the Bellevue Allée, is a graceful figure of a girl wreathed with vine-leaves, by *Drake*. — The neighbouring *Rousseau Island* (Pl. R, 16) and its pretty environs were laid out in the latter half of the 18th century. — At the W. end of the Tiergarten, lies the charming *Seepark*, with the *Neue See* (Pl. R, 13; p. 30), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. On the Schleusen-Insel (Lock Island) is a hydrological experimental station. A little to the N.W. is the *Tiergarten Station* of the Stadtbahn (p. 13).

The Tiergarten Quarter, which lies to the S. of the Tiergarten, between it and the Landwehr Canal (p. 127), is the most fashionable residential quarter in Berlin (comp. p. 53). Here particularly are to be seen numerous examples of those self-contained houses standing in gardens of their own that may be regarded as the most attractive achievements of architecture in Berlin since the days of Schinkel. Tiergarten-Strasse, see p. 168.

The Potsdamer-Strasse, between the Potsdamer-Platz and the Landwehr-Canal, intersects the W. part of this quarter. At the point where the Potsdamer-Str. is joined by the Viktoria-Str. (leading from the Kemper-Platz, p. 167), the canal is spanned by the **Potsdamer und Viktoria Brücke** (Pl. B, 16), rebuilt in 1897-98, on which are bronze statues of four eminent men of science: *Helmholtz* (by Klein), *Röntgen* (by Felderhof), *Siemens* (by Moser), and *Gauss* (by Janensch). — On this side of the canal, to the right of the bridge, are several public buildings of interest. No. 18, Viktoria-Str., is the *Teltow Court House*, by Schwechten (1891). In the Matthäikirch-Str., near the elegant *Matthäi-Kirche*, built by Stüler in 1845-46, is the *House of the Provincial Estates of Brandenburg*, by Ende & Böckmann. — The *Hofmann Haus*, by March, at Sigismund-Str. 4, was erected by the German Chemical Society in 1900 in memory of Hofmann (d. 1892), the first president. — The large Renaissance building of the *Imperial Insurance Office* (Pl. G, 16), by Busse, is situated on the canal, at Königin Augusta-Str. 25-27. Its vestibule contains a group of workmen, by Brütt. — Near the canal (Regenten-Str. 15) is the *Spanish Embassy*, in a villa built as a private residence in 1873-76 by Ende & Benda, and embellished with a frieze from Northern mythology by Engelhard. — Farther to the W. the canal is spanned by the *Von der Heydt-*

Brücke, adorned with tritons and mermaids by Herter, and by the *Herkules-Brücke* (p. 130), leading to the Lützow-Platz.

On the S. bank of the Landwehr Canal, opposite the W. end of the Tiergarten and to the W. of the Lower Friedrichs-Vorstadt, lies the Zoological Garden. From the Potsdamer-Brücke it may be reached in ½ hr. by pleasant promenades skirting the canal.

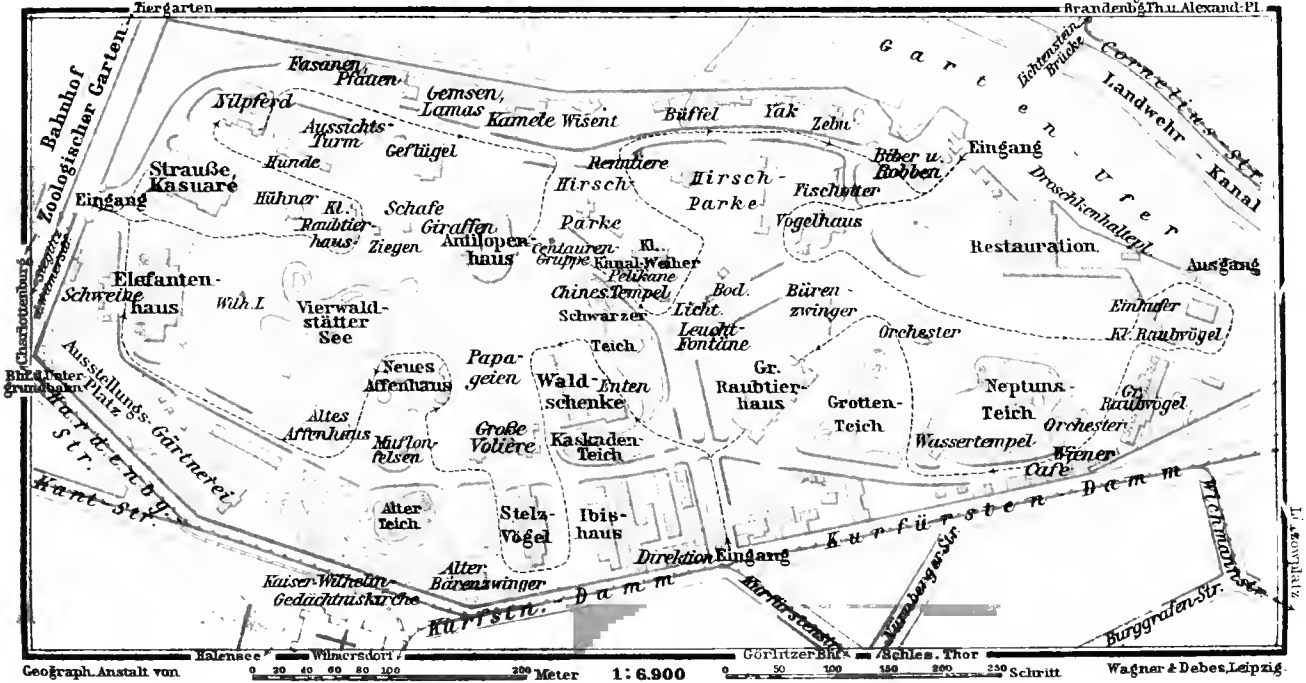
Stadtbahn, see p. 12. — *Elevated & Underground Railway,* see p. 13. — *Tramways* (pp. 16-21): Nos. 33, 64, 78, 79, 80, 89, 90, 93, D, F, G, O, and P.

The ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. G, 10, 13) was founded in 1841-44 as the third of the kind in Europe by a company to whom Frederick William IV. presented the small collection of animals previously kept on the Pfauen-Insel (p. 178). The first director was the naturalist *Lichtenstein* (d. 1857). Under *H. Bodinus* (d. 1884), who became director in 1869, the collection developed to greater importance. The present director is *Dr. Heck.* Adm., see p. 37 (usually overcrowded on Sun.); concerts, see p. 29. Restaurants: **L. Adlon;* the *Waldschenke 'Zum durstigen Flamingo'* is cheaper.

From the entrance we follow the paved path, which leads to all the points of interest (illustrated description with plan, 25 pf.). The present arrangement of the garden dates from 1898. The various buildings are built after foreign patterns. The *Main Entrance Gate,* on the Kurfürsten-Damm, the *Offices,* and the *Wading Birds' House* are in the Japanese style. The new *Aviary* is Saracenic, as is also the *Antelope House,* which has a painting on majolica, by P. Meyerheim. The group of centaurs in front is by R. Begas. The *Elephant House* is in the form of an Indian pagoda; while an ancient Egyptian style has been adopted for the *Ostrich House.* Near the Chinese music-pavilion are an *Illuminated Fountain* and busts of Lichtenstein and Bodinus. The *Russian Orchestra* near the quaint *Vienna Café,* and the *View Tower* (ascent 10 pf.) may also be mentioned.

The collection of animals embraces about 1300 different kinds, several here shown for the first time in any zoological garden. Many interesting specimens have recently been brought from the German colonies. Animals of the same species but from different regions are exhibited together for the purposes of comparison. Among the beasts of prey mention may be made of the N. varieties of the tiger, leopard, and puma, which remain here in the open air even in winter. The completed wing of the great aviary contains 400 separate cages for foreign birds: among 130 varieties of parrots, 20 are green parrots from the Amazon. Nearly every known variety of cranes and storks is represented. Many rarities are to be found also among the deer (about 50 varieties), wild goats, wild sheep, and wild cattle. — The animals are usually fed between 6 and 7 p.m. from June to September. Wed. is a fast-day for the carnivora. Comp. the lists exhibited at various points in the garden.

ZOOLOGISCHER GARTEN.



II. ENVIRONS OF BERLIN.

12. Charlottenburg.

Stadtbahn Stations (named in order from Berlin; see p. 13): *Tiergarten* (Pl. R, 10), *Zoologischer Garten* (Pl. G, 10), *Savigny-Platz* (Pl. G, 7), *Charlottenburg* (Pl. G, 4), and *Westend* (Pl. R, 2). Passengers should alight at the Tiergarten Station and take the tramway thence, or go on to Westend, as the other stations are far from the town. The Zoological Garden and Charlottenburg Stations are the only ones with luggage-offices or with connection with main-line trains. — **Tramways** (pp. 15-21): Nos. 8, 33, 54, 80, 93, N, Q, and S; at Charlottenburg, Nos. T and V. — **Taxameter Cab** from the Brandenburg Gate to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. R, 10), 1 M. 10 or 1 M. 30 pf. (see p. 22).

Hotels. *Fürst Bismarck, Hippodrom, both at the Knie (Pl. R, 7); Lilleopp, near the Flora (Pl. R, 5); all with restaurants. — **Restaurants.** **Tiergartenhof*, near the Tiergarten Station; *C. W. Hellwig & Sohn*, Hardenberg-Str. 15; *Union*, opposite the Technical Academy; *Am Knie*, at the corner of the Berliner-Str. and Bismarck-Str.; in the *Theater des Westens* (p. 174); *Gr. Restaurant Savigny-Platz* (Koch), Savigny-Platz 11; *Türkisches Zelt*, *Logen-Restaurant*, Berliner-Str. 53 and 61; *Flora*, see p. 174.

Post, Telegraph, & Telephone Offices, Berliner-Str. 62; also five branch-offices.

Charlottenburg, a town with over 193,000 inhab. (in 1880 only 30,483), begins immediately to the W. of the Tiergarten, about $1^3/_4$ M. from the Brandenburg Gate. It is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality, and its present size and prosperity is entirely owing to the recent rapid advance of its large neighbour. It lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzow*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th century.

Beyond the Tiergarten Station, to the right of the Wegely-Str., stands the **Royal Porcelain Factory** (Pl. R, 10), under the management of *Dr. Heinecke*. Adm., see p. 37: see also pp. 33, 114. The factory was founded in Berlin in 1761, and was acquired for the state by Frederick the Great in 1763. It soon employed 500 workmen, and its wares were at one time preferred even to those of Meissen. It was removed to the present site in 1871, and still retains a high reputation.

The Charlottenburger Chaussée, which leads across the Tiergarten from the Brandenburg Gate, is continued through Charlottenburg by the Berliner-Strasse. No. 9 in the latter street is the *Royal Glass Painting Institute* (adm., see p. 35), founded in 1843 and transferred hither in 1883. The bridge over the Landwehr Canal,

farther on, is to be rebuilt and adorned with statues of Frederick I. and his consort. On the left, just beyond the bridge, rises the —

Technische Hochschule, or *Technical Academy* (Pl. R, 7, 10), a building of imposing style and dimensions, designed by *Lucae* and *Hitzig* in 1878, constructed under the superintendence of the latter and *Raschdorff*, and completed in 1884. The exterior is embellished with numerous sculptures. On the attic story are allegorical groups typifying the various studies prosecuted in the institution. In front of the attic story of the central building are realistic figures representing different branches of applied science. The balustrade in front of the aula is embellished with five bronze busts by *K. Begas:* Gauss, the mathematician (d. 1855), Eytelwein, the civil engineer (d. 1848), Schinkel, the architect (1841), Redtenbacher, the mechanical engineer (d. 1863), and Liebig, the chemist (d. 1873). The niches on the central building and the projecting wings are filled with statues: *viz.* Erwin von Steinbach and Bramante, by *Encke;* Andreas Schlüter, by *Hundrieser;* Leonardo da Vinci, by *Eberlein;* James Watt and George Stephenson, by *Keil.* Bronze monuments were erected in front of the building in 1899 to Werner Siemens (d. 1892; by *Wandschneider*) and Alfred Krupp (d. 1887; by *Herter*). — The Academy was established in 1879 by the union of the Architectural Academy (p. 131; founded in 1799) and the Industrial Academy (founded in 1821). It has a teaching-staff of 150 and is attended by 3375 students.

A room adjoining the vestibule on the left contains a collection of *Plaster Casts*, and in the corresponding room on the other side is the *Technological Museum*. The central court, covered with a glazed roof and surrounded by arcades with granite columns, has been fitted up as the public examination and exhibition room. It contains a bronze statue of Frederick William III. in classical costume by *Kiss*, the Genius of Steam by *Rensch*, busts of eminent teachers, etc. In the corridor on the first floor is an attractive bronze group by *Herter*, representing Art paying homage to Technical Science; at the sides are busts of Schinkel and Beuth. The Aula contains a statue of Emp. William I. by *Hundrieser* and is adorned with mural paintings by *Spangenberg*, *Körner*, and *Jacob*.

On the second floor, to the left (E. & S. sides), is the **Architectural Museum** (adm., see p. 37; director, Prof. Raschdorff), a large collection of models and plans. Specially noteworthy are the Callenbach collection of models of mediæval German buildings and the competing designs for the Cathedral, the Reichstags-Gebäude, and the Monument of William I. In a separate room is the *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, containing the collections of Beuth (p. 131) and the **Works of Art* left behind by Schinkel on his decease. The latter include landscapes and architectural paintings, architectural plans (*e. g.* of the Château Orianda in the Crimea), the original sketches for the frescoes in the Old Museum, and designs for theatre-decorations.

To the left of the main-building is the *Chemical Laboratory;* farther back, in the garden, are the *Mechanico-Technical Experimental Institute* and the *Testing Station for Building Materials*. To the right are the new buildings for the *Machinery Department*.

A little to the N., in the Sophien-Str., which diverges to the right from the Berliner-Str., is *March's Terracotta Factory*, the

exhibition-room of which is interesting. In the March-Str., running parallel with the Sophien-Str. farther to the W., is (No. 25) the *Physico-Technical Institution*, founded at Helmholtz's suggestion (president, Prof. Kohlrausch). Behind, at Werner-Siemens-Str. 27-28, is the *Office of Standard Measures* ('Normal-Eichungs-Kommission') and in the Frauenhofer-Str. is the building for the *Workmen's Welfare Permanent Exhibition.*

To the S. of the Zoological Garden Station rises the ***Emperor William Memorial Church** (Pl. G, 10), a late-Romanesque edifice by *Schwechten*, erected in 1891-95. The main W. tower, 370 ft. high, is the loftiest building in or near Berlin. There are four smaller towers at the angles. The choir is adorned with a dwarf arcade and there are large rose-windows in the W., N., and S. façades. The finely executed portals also merit notice. The church is built of tuffstone from the Rhine, with details in sandstone, granite, and basaltic lava. Admission, see p. 35.

Passing through the W. door we first enter the MEMORIAL HALL (*Gedächtnis-Halle*; 69 ft. long and 23 ft. wide), the walls of which are embellished with scenes from the life of Emp. William I., while the barrel vaulted roof is richly decorated with glass-mosaics. The centre of the mosaic pavement is occupied by a figure of the Archangel Michael. The apses at the sides of the vestibule are decorated with stained-glass windows, representing (right) scenes from the life of John the Baptist, and (left) scenes from the history of the Prophet Elijah.

The INTERIOR of the church, which produces a handsome and spacious effect, has three galleries, supported by columns of labradorite. It is embellished with mosaics from designs by *Linnemann*. On the choir-arch appear SS. Peter and Paul, by *Geselschap*, above whom are angelic musicians, by *Quensen*. The wall of the CHOIR is embellished with coats-of-arms and emblems; and above the triforium gallery are five beautiful stained-glass windows by *Linnemann*, representing Moses and the four major Prophets. In the choir are statues of the Evangelists by *Janensch* and *Wenck*; of SS. Peter and Paul, by *Haverkamp*; and of Luther and Melanchthon, by *O. Lessing*. The altar, the pulpit, and the font are elaborate works in Istrian limestone, marble, and bronze. Beneath the altar-canopy is a figure of Christ in the attitude of blessing, by *Schaper*. To the left of the altar is the richly decorated imperial pew, with a Jerusalem cross in mosaic. The vaulting of the CROSSING, which is 69 ft. square and 82 ft. high, bears colossal figures (21 ft. in height) of four archangels and four fathers of the church. Beneath hangs a handsome circular chandelier, 18 ft. in diameter, ornamented with apostles' heads. The rose-windows in the transepts, each framed in mosaic, are filled with stained glass, by *Geiges*, representing the Presentation in the Temple and the Resurrection. The windows in the NAVE are filled with scenes from the life of Christ (below) and the Christian virtues (above). The ORGAN GALLERY, which is intended also for concerts of sacred music, can accommodate 80 musicians and 300 singers. The organ, with a case in forged copper, has 80 stops and 1800 pipes. An 'echo'-attachment sounds from the roof through an opening in the vaulting of the nave.

The TOWER has a peal of five bells cast from the metal of captured cannon and worked by electricity. The belfry-stage commands a beautiful view of the W. environs of Berlin.

The Romanesque houses opposite each end of the church are also by Schwechten. The streets radiating from the church contain

many handsome structures. At Kant-Str. 12, near the Stadtbahn, is the elegantly fitted up *Theater des Westens* (Pl. G, 10; p. 26), built in 1896 by Sehring. On the garden-terrace is the small exhibition-building of the *Berliner Secession* (Pl. G, 7, 10; adm., see p. 29).

In the Hardenberg-Strasse, which leads to the N.W. from the Zoological Garden Station to the bend ('Knie') of the Berliner-Str. (see below), is the *Artillery and Engineering School* (Pl. R, 10), founded in 1816 and removed hither in 1876. Farther on are two admirably designed baroque edifices by Kayser & Von Groszheim, viz. the *Academy of Music* (pp. 130, 132), with a long façade towards the Fasanen-Str., and the *Academy of Art* (comp. p. 56). — *Trinity Church* (*Trinitatis-Kirche;* Pl. R, 4), $^3/_4$ M. to the W., is a noteworthy building in the Brandenburg style by Vollmer (1898).

A little to the S. of the Emp. William Memorial Church begins the suburb of **Wilmersdorf** (35,000 inhab.), now also practically a part of Berlin. In its N. part is the *Joachimsthal Gymnasium* (Pl. G, 11), founded in 1607 and transferred hither in 1880 from the Burg-Str. in Berlin. To the W. is the Rom. Cath. *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic building by Menken. The Gothic *Parish Church* in the old village (to the S.) is by Spitta. — *Wilmersdorf Station* on the Ringbahn, see p. 23. *Tramways*, Nos. 78, 81, 82, B, C, F, G, and O.

Near the March-Str. (p. 173) the Berliner-Strasse makes a bend ('Knie') to the right and then leads straight to the Royal Palace. Near the end of the street, to the right, is the restaurant *Flora* (Pl. R, 5), with a large palm-house and a spacious concert-room.

In front of the palace is the Luisen-Platz, in which an equestrian statue of Emp. Frederick III., by Uphues, is to be erected by the town of Charlottenburg. — At the beginning of the Schloss-Str. (leading to the left) is a bronze statue of *Prince Albert of Prussia* (d. 1872), by Börmel and Freyberg (1901). The reliefs on the pedestal represent the prince at the attack on Frênois and escaping capture at Orgères by his presence of mind.

The ***Royal Palace** (Pl. R, 2) consists of a large group of buildings, with a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1695-99, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* (p. 64) in 1701-7 and provided with its effective dome. The right wing ('Neues Schloss') was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-42, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. — Tickets of adm., and also tickets for the Mausoleum (p. 175) are obtained to the right, in the first court (marked 'K' on the Plan); comp. p. 35.

Interior. At present only the apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I., in the central part, next the garden, are shown. Emp. Frederick III. also spent ten weeks of his last illness here (March 11th to June 1st, 1888). The rococo decorations are well worthy of inspection. Visitors should note the *Porcelain Chamber*, with Chinese porcelain presented to Queen Sophia Charlotte by English merchants; and Wichmann's marble statue of the Empress Charlotte of Russia, in the round garden-saloon.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener *Le Nôtre* in 1694, a favourite promenade for Berliners and Charlottenburgers, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then (guide-board) following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 8 min. from the entrance) the ***Mausoleum** (Pl. R. 2; tickets, see p. 174), erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style from Schinkel's designs and enlarged in 1888-90. Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose here, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890). The recumbent figures of the first-named pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. The fine figures of the Emperor William and his wife, by *Encke*, were placed here in 1894. The mourning angel in the vestibule is also by *Encke*. The beautiful candelabrum on the right, with the three Fates, is by *Rauch*, that on the left, with the Horæ, by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann*. Above the crucifix is a fresco by *Pfannschmidt*, representing Christ in benediction, with kneeling figures of the king and queen.

From the palace the Spandauer-Str. leads to the W., past the Friedrich-Karl-Platz (with a marble figure of Lenore, by Pohle), to the *Westend Station* of the Ringbahn (p. 13). Farther to the W. are the *Barracks of Queen Elizabeth's Regiment of Grenadier Guards*, and the colony of villas known as **Westend** (*Westend Restaurant*). About 1½ M. to the S.W. of the last, beyond the trotting-course (p. 31), begins the *Grunewald* (p. 176). — The *Spandauer Bock*, 1 M. to the W. of Westend by the Spandauer Chaussée (tramway No. R), is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. About 2½ M. to the S.W. of it is *Pichelsberg* (p. 177).

13. The Forest District between Charlottenburg and Potsdam.

An extensive wooded district extends to the S.W. from Charlottenburg and Spandau (p. 192) to Potsdam, lying on the E. bank of the *Havel*, which expands here to the proportions of a lake (steamer between Spandau and Potsdam, see p. 193). This district is divided into two unequal parts by the *Wannsee*, a bay-like indentation of the Havel; to the N.E. is the Grunewald, to the S.W., accessible from the station of Wannsee, is the Potsdam Forest. The landscape of mingled wood and water, to which the more favoured parts of the Mark of Brandenburg owe their characteristic charm, may here be enjoyed to special advantage.

The **Grunewald** is reached from Berlin by various routes. 1. Viâ the STADTBAHN to *Grunewald Station*, by the suburban trains to Potsdam (p. 180; main-line platform) or to Grünau and Grunewald (p. 195; local platform at all stations). — 2. Viâ the RINGBAHN (p. 13; 'Südring') to *Halensee*, from any station. — 3. By TRAMWAY from the corner of the Link-Str. and the Potsdamer-Str., or from the Nollendorf-Platz (Nos. A and B; p. 20). — 4. The WANNSEE RAILWAY touches the S. verge of the forest at the stations of *Schlachtensee* and *Nikolassee* (p. 177). For cyclists (pp. 42, 192) the best route is viâ the Kurfürsten-Damm.

The Grunewald, a royal forest of coniferous trees, in which is situated the shooting-lodge of the same name, has an area of about 11,350 acres, including several lakes. It is a favourite resort of the Berliners, and offers a refreshing change to the tourist when jaded with sight-seeing and weary of the bustle of the city. It is proposed to convert part of the forest into a 'people's park'.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS from the station of Grunewald. 1. Past the *Teufels-See* to *Pichelswerder* (bridge) and *Pichelsberg*, and thence viâ the *Spandauer Bock* (p. 175) to the station of *Westend* (p. 175), a walk of 3 hrs. — 2. Past the *Teufels-See* to *Schildhorn* and along the bank of the Havel to the *Kaiser Wilhelm Turm*, returning viâ the *Saubucht* (rfmts.) to Grunewald station (3¼ hrs.). — 3. Viâ *Hundekehle* to *Paulsborn*, and thence, skirting the *Riemeister-See*, the *Krumme Lanke*, and the *Schlachten-See*, to *Schlachtensee Station*, or on viâ *Belitzhof* to *Wannsee Station* on the Wannsee Railway (p. 177; 2 or 3 hrs.). — The walk from Grunewald station to *Halensee* viâ Hundekehle and the villa colony of Grunewald may be taken even late in the afternoon.

Near the station of *Halensee* and within the precincts of the forest lies the fashionable **Villa Colony of Grunewald**, consisting chiefly of elegant and comfortable residences grouped on the banks of a number of little lakes, some of which are artificial. Founded only in 1889, it already numbered 3250 inhabitants in 1902. From the Bismarck-Platz, embellished with a statue of *Bismarck* by M. Klein (1897), we may proceed to the S. to the prettily situated *Hubertus Restaurant* and *Café Grunewald* (good cuisine), or to the S.W. by the Bismarck-Allée to the **Hundekehle Restaurant*, lying respectively 1¼ and 2 M. from the station. Tramways, see above.

From the *Grunewald Station* paths lead through the woods to the W., in the direction of the Havel, to (3½ M.) the peninsula of *Schildhorn* (restaurants), where a monument commemorates the legendary escape of the Wendish prince Jaczo, when fleeing from Albert the Bear. *Pichelsberg* (Kaisergarten Restaurant) lies 1½ M. to the N., prettily situated in a bay opposite the island of *Pichelswerder* (Königgrätzer Garten Restaurant), which is reached by a bridge. From *Pichelsdorf*, on the opposite (W.) bank of the Havel, an electric tramway plies to the station of Spandau (p. 192). About 1½ M. to the S. of Schildhorn, on the lofty bank of the Havel (steam-

Stationen der Stadtbahn:
1 Westend., 2 Charlottenburg, 2a Savigny-Platz, 3 Zoolog. Garten, 4 Tiergarten, 5 Bellevue, 6 Lehrter Bhf., 7 Friedrich-Str., 8 Börse, 9 Alexander-Pl., 10 Jannowitz-Br., 11 Schles. Bhf., 12 Warschauer Str., 13 Stralau-Rummelsburg.
Stationen der Ringbahn: 13 Stralau-Rummelsbg., 14 Frankfurter Allee, 15 Central-Viehhof, 16 Landsberger Allee, 17 Weissensee, 18 Prenzlauer Allee, 19 Schönhauser Allee, 20 Gesundbrunnen, 21 Wedding, 21a Putlitz-Str., 22 Beusselstr., 23 Jungfernheide, 24 Westend, 25 Halensee, 26 Schmargendorf, 27 Wilmersdorf-Friedenau, 27a Ebers-Str., 28 Schöneberg, 28a Pape-Str., 29 Tempelhof, 29a Hermann-Str., 30 Rixdorf, 31 Treptow.
BERLIN
CHARLOTTENBURG
SCHÖNEBERG
RIXDORF
SPANDAU
TEMPELHOF
Strassenbahnen
Hochbahn
Untergrundbahn
1:150.000
Kilometer

boat pier), rises the *Kaiser Wilhelm Turm*, commanding one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of Berlin, extending as far as Potsdam. — To the S. of the station of Grunewald lies (1 M.) *Hundekehle* (p. 176), $1^1/_2$ M. beyond which is the **Paulsborn Restaurant*, lying within 5 min.'s walk of the *Shooting Lodge of Grunewald*, on the Grunewald-See, built in 1542 by Kaspar Theyss (p. 64) for Elector Joachim II. To Steglitz, see below. Farther on to the S.W. we pass Onkel Tom's Hütte, a restaurant on the *Riemeister-See*, then the *Krumme Lanke* (another lake), and the picturesque *Schlachten-See* (boats for hire; Alte Fischerhütte Restaurant), above the left bank of which we see the villa-colony of the same name (p. 178). The Grunewald comes to an end at *Belitzhof* (restaurant), situated on the *Wannsee*, 6 M. from Paulsborn and 1 M. short of the station of Wannsee. A little to the S.E. is the station of Nikolassee (p. 178).

Wannsee is served by the suburban trains to Potsdam viâ *Grunewald* (p. 180) on the Stadtbahn (main-line platforms) and by the trains to Potsdam from the Wannsee Station (Pl. G, 19; pp. 13, 117). — The trains on the Wannsee Railway run as far as Zehlendorf (see p. 178) every 10 min. (during part of the day) on week-days and every 20 min. on Sunday. The stations are as follows.

$1^1/_4$ M. *Grossgörschen-Strasse*. — 3 M. *Friedenau* (Kaiser-Eiche Restaurant), a villa-colony with 11,000 inhab., founded in 1871, is also a station on the Süd-Ring (p. 13).

$4^1/_4$ M. **Steglitz,** a village with 16,500 inhab., contains a water-tower on the *Fichtenberg* (view) and the former château of Field-Marshal Wrangel (d. 1877), now the Schloss Restaurant. Between these is the *Blind Asylum*, founded in 1806 and removed hither in 1877. Tramways, Nos. D, E, and F (p. 20); also to Gross-Lichterfelde (two lines: to the E. station at Gross-Lichterfelde and to the Cadet School) and to Südende. — In the fields to the S.W. of the Fichtenberg, near the former estate of *Dahlem*, a new *Botanic Garden* (see p. 130) is being laid out, which vies in size with Kew Gardens near London (visitors admitted twice monthly). A special feature in the new gardens, of interest even to non-scientific visitors, is the arrangement of plant-types from all parts of the world on the appropriate mountain-formations, imitated in stone from the actual localities. — From Steglitz to Paulsborn (see above) viâ Dahlem and the shooting-lodge of Grunewald is a walk of $1^1/_4$ hr.

$5^1/_2$ M. **Gross-Lichterfelde** (*Hans Sachs Restaurant*, at the Potsdam station: *Schulz*, at the Anhalt station), a villa settlement with about 25,000 inhab., extends from the Potsdam railway (Gross-Lichterfelde West Station) to beyond the Anhalt line (East Station; suburban trains, see p. 13). Tramways ply from one station

to the other, passing the Cadet School, and also to Steglitz (see p. 177). In the middle of the village are a *Monument to Emperor William I.*, by Wenck, and the Gothic *St. Paul's Church*, built in 1898-1900. Near the E. station is a bronze bust of *Bismarck*, by Magnussen. — At the W. end of the village is the German *Central Cadet School* (1000 pupils; entr. on the N. side), which was founded in 1717 and transferred hither from Berlin in 1878. The 'Field-Marshal Hall', in the school-building, contains the portraits of 61 Prussian marshals. The 'Flensburg Lion', originally erected by the Danes at Flensburg in 1850 after the battle of Idstedt, stands in the court. The vestibule of the administrative building (S. side) contains the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 113).

At (7½ M.) *Zehlendorf* (Kaiserhof Restaurant), a village with 8800 inhab., the Wannsee line diverges to the right from the main Potsdam railway. We pass (9¼ M.) *Schlachtensee* (Restaurant Schloss Schlachtensee) and (10½ M.) *Nikolassee*, two groups of villas situated in the woods, convenient starting-points for excursions in the Grunewald (p. 176).

12 M. **Wannsee** is the station for the villa-colony of the same name (Kaiser Pavillon Restaurant), the handsome and sometimes imposing houses of which are grouped in a wide curve on the elevated banks of the picturesques *Wannsee*. At the N.E. angle of the Stolper Loch, or Little Wannsee, opposite the Villa Siemens and ¾ M. from the station, is the grave of the poet *Heinrich von Kleist*, who shot himself and his friend Henriette Vogel here in 1811. A walk may be taken round the W. side of the Wannsee to the *Schwedische Pavillon Restaurant*, near a small park (1½ M.), in which are a view-tower and a reproduction of the Flensburg lion (see above).

Steamer from Wannsee to Potsdam, starting on week-days (Sun. oftener) from the Kaiser Pavillon at 11.15, 2.15, 3.15, 5.15, and 6.30, and from the Schwedische Pavillon 5 min. later; highly recommended. Stations: *Pfauen-Insel*, *Moorlake*, *Sakrow*, *Glienicke Bridge*, and *Potsdam* (p. 180). Fare to Pfauen-Insel 30, to Potsdam 60 pf. — Steamer to *Spandau* see p. 193.

A road leads to the W. from Wannsee through the woods to the (3 M.) ferry (and steamboat-station) for the **Pfauen-Insel**, the favourite resort of Fred. William III. The pleasant park laid out by the king abounds in fine oaks. The *Royal Villa*, a specimen of the 'romantic' taste of the 18th cent., presents the appearance of a ruined castle, with two round towers connected by a flying bridge. The *Kavalier-Haus* is constructed of the materials of a Renaissance house brought from Dantzic. At the N. end of the island is a *Farmhouse (Meierei)* built to resemble a Gothic ruin.

The road farther on skirts the Havel. On the high wooded bank of the river rises the *Church of SS. Peter & Paul*, built in the

Russian style by Schadow, containing the tombs of Prince Charles (d. 1883), Princess Charles (d. 1877), and Prince Frederick Charles (d. 1885). Beside it is the log-house of *Nikolskoë* (rfmts.; view). — About $1^1/_2$ M. farther, beyond *Moorlake Restaurant* (steamboat-pier), situated on a bay, we ferry to *Sakrow* (restaurant on the river; steamboat-pier), with a pleasant park and the *Heilands-Kirche*, built in the basilica style by Persius. A walk may be taken hence through the woods to the (3 M.) *Römer-Schanze*, an entrenchment opposite *Nedlitz* (p. 189). — The road ends at the Glienicke Bridge (p. 190), 1 M. from the Sakrow ferry.

Beyond Wannsee the trains of the Stadtbahn and of the Wannsee railway use the same rails. — 14 M. **Neu-Babelsberg**, a group of villas on the W. bank of the *Griebnitz-See*. A steamer (20 pf.) plies from beside the station to Klein-Glienicke and Babelsberg (p. 190). A pleasant walk also leads to Babelsberg in $1^1/_4$ hr. viâ *Kohlhasenbrück* (to the E.; restaurant) and along the N. bank of the Griebnitz-See; comp. the Map, p. 177. — The *Shooting Lodge of Stern* (rfmts. from the custodian), $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the station, contains some memorials of King Fred. William I., its builder. — 16 M. *Nowawes-Neuendorf*. Nowawes was originally a colony of Protestant weavers from Bohemia, established by Frederick the Great. — $16^1/_2$ M. *Potsdam*.

14. Potsdam and its Environs.

A visit to Potsdam is highly recommended on account both of its natural beauties and its historical associations. The spacious parks with their rivers and fountains and the palaces with their well-preserved interiors and contemporary decorations and furniture present us with a better picture of a royal residence of the 18th century than can be seen even at the larger and more pretentious palace of Versailles, which was deprived of so much of its splendour by the Revolution. If Versailles has the advantages of a uniform scheme in its arrangement, Potsdam has the charm of variety. The wealth of French paintings of the 18th cent. owned by the Prussian royal house excited universal admiration when displayed at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Railways from Berlin to Potsdam.

Upwards of fifty trains run daily in both directions on the three lines that connect Berlin with Potsdam. The journey occupies $^1/_2$-1 hr.; fares by suburban trains from the Potsdam Station or the Friedrich-Strasse Station, 75, 50 pf.

1. Potsdam Main Line (station, Pl. G, 19; pp. 1, 117). The long

distance trains stop at no intermediate station and have no reduced fares. A suburban service, with its terminus at (18½ M.) *Wildpark* (½ M. from the New Palace, p. 188) or (21½ M.) *Werder* (p. 192), calls at (13½ M.) *Neu-Babelsberg*, (16 M.) *Potsdam*, and (17½ M.) *Charlottenhof* (10 min. by the Waldemar-Str. from the S. entrance to the park of Sanssouci).

2. Wannsee Railway (station, Pl. G, 19), trains to Potsdam every hour; comp. pp. 177-179.

3. Stadtbahn (main line platforms). Beyond *Charlottenburg* these trains call at *Grunewald* (6 M. from Friedrich-Strasse Station, p. 176), traverse the Grunewald, and beyond (11 M.) *Nikolassee* follow the route described on pp. 178, 179.

Potsdam.

Hotels. At the railway-station: Eisenbahn-Hôtel, with a garden on the Havel, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. (12-4) 1½ *M.* — In the town: *Hôt. zum Einsiedler, Schloss-Str. 8; Stadt Königsberg, Brauer-Str. 1, with a veranda on the Havel, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½-3 *M.*; Deutsches Haus, Schloss-Str. 6, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. (12.45-3.30) 1¾, pens. 6 *M.*; Zimmermann, Brandenburg-Str. 31, popular; Hospice and Family Pension, Kaiser Wilhelm Str., R. 2-6, B. ¾, déj. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 1½, S. (7.30 p.m.) 1, pens. 3½-7 *M.*, with baths and a garden.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*, D. (12-5) 3 *M.* — In the town: **Zum Schultheiss*, beside the Stadt-Schloss (steamboat-pier), déj. (9-12.30) 2, D. (12.30-5) 3 *M.*, with a terrace on the Havel; *Niedt*, Wilhelm-Platz 9, D. (1-3) 2 *M.*; *Dornath* (Vienna Café), Nauener-Str. 29, D. 1½-2 *M.*; *Hermess* (wine-room), *Weiss* (confectioner), Nauener-Str., Nos. 34a and 33; *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate. — In the environs: **Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg (p. 191), with garden and view-tower, D. (12-4) 2 *M.*; *Zum Obelisken*, Obelisken-Str. 4, outside the Brandenburg Gate; *Café*, near the Orangerie; **Wildpark Station* (see p. 188), déj. (9-1) 1, D. (1-5), 1½ *M.*, with garden. — In Klein-Glienicke: **Glienicke (Fernau)*, on the Berlin highroad, déj. 2½, D. from 3 *M.*, with garden; *Bürgershof*, in the village (steamboat-pier), D. (12-3) from 1½ *M.*, with garden on the lake; *Babelsberg*, opposite the main entrance to the park, D. 2½ *M.*, with garden.

Post and Telegraph Office, by the canal, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Platz.

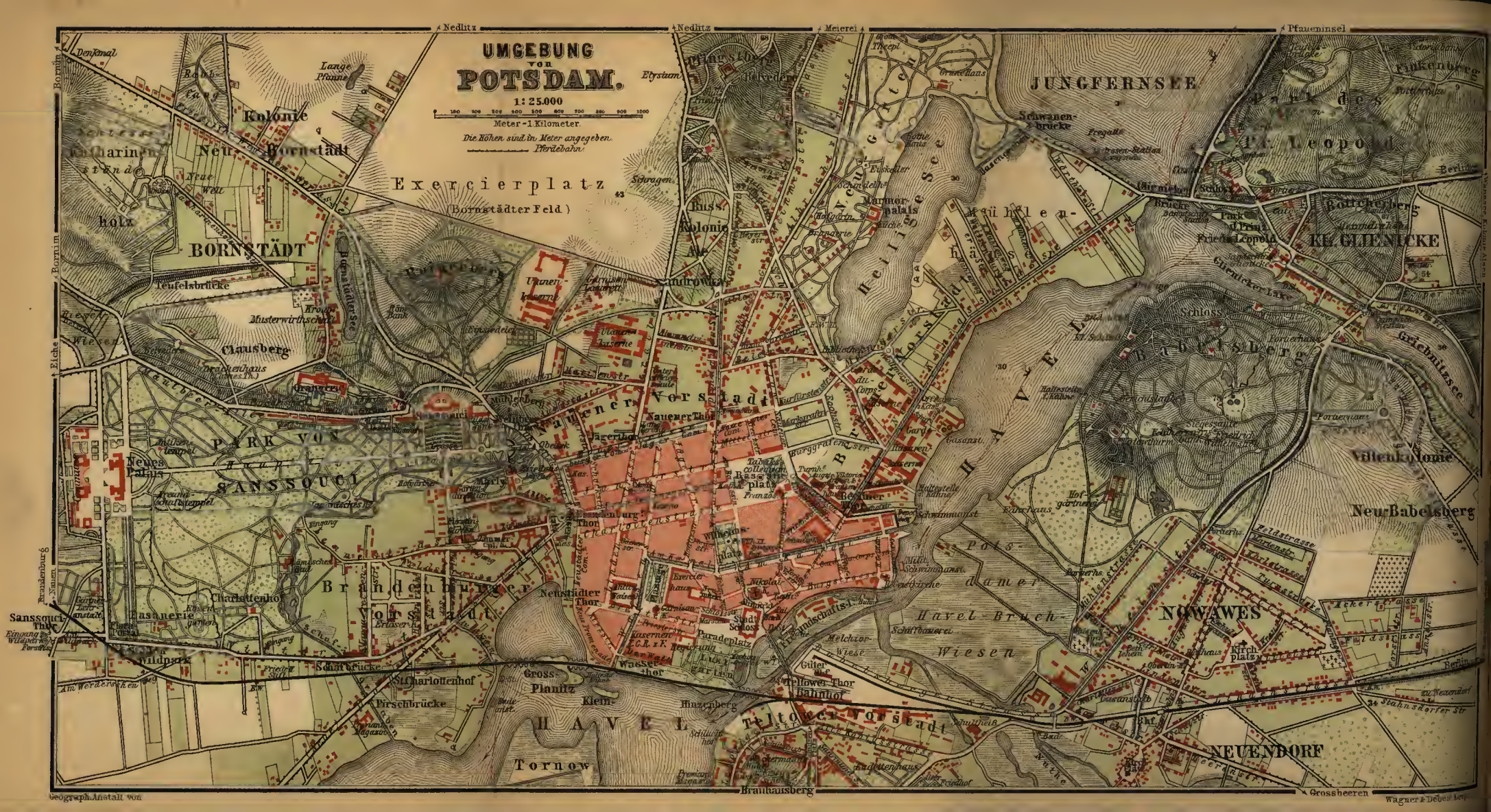
Cabs. *First class* (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per ¼ hr. 75 pf., ½ hr. 1¼ *M.*, ¾ hr. 1½, 1 hr. 2 *M.*, for each additional ¼ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 *M.*

	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
Second class: for ¼ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
½ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
¾ hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
1 hr.	1 50	1 75	2 25
To Babelsberg, Sakrow, Moorlake	1 50	1 75	2 —
To Pfauen-Insel, Templin, Baumgartenbrück	3 —	3 50	4 —

Luggage 25 pf.

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 *M.*, 12 hrs. 15 *M.*, for 1-5 persons. Double fares at night. Larger vehicles according to bargain.

Steamboats (in summer only; recommended). 1. From the Lange Brücke (Eisenbahn Hotel). *a.* At 11 a.m. and hourly from 1.45 to 7 p.m.


UMGEBUNG
von
POTSDAM.
1: 25.000
Meter - 1 Kilometer.
Die Höhen sind in Meter angegeben.
Pferdebahn
Exercierplatz
(Bornstädter Feld)
BORNSTÄDT
Kolonie Neu Bornstädt
Kolonie Alt Nowawes
Russ. Kolonie Alexandrowka
Nauener Vorstadt
Brandenburger Vorstadt
Teltower Vorstadt
PARK VON SANSSOUCI
Neues Palais
Charlottenhof
Fasanerie
Chinesisches Haus
Orangerie
Belvedere
Lange Brücke
Nauener Thor
Jägerthor
Brandenburger Thor
Neustädter Thor
Wasserthor
Gellower Thor
Bahnhof
Schloss
Stadt Schloss
Paradeplatz
Wilhelms Platz
Französ. Platz
Basin
Burggrafenstr.
Friedrich Wilhelm Platz
Kirch Platz
Schwimmanst.
Militär Schwimmanst.
Bassinhaus
Hofgärtnerei
Marmorpalais
Neuer Garten
Heilige See
Jungfernsee
Havel
Havel Bruch-Wiesen
Potsdamer Wiesen
Schafbrücke
Pirschbrücke
Teufelsbrücke
Neuer Krug
Musterwirthschaft
Drachenhaus
Orangerie
Mühlenberg
Mühlenberge
Bornstädter See
Neuer See
Templiner See
Tornow
Klein-Planitz
Gross-Planitz
Hinterberg
Brauhausberg
Ruinenberg
Babelsberg
Schloss Babelsberg
Park Babelsberg
Park Leopold
Prinz Friedrich Leopold
Glienicke
Klein Glienicke
Glienicker Lake
Griebnitzsee
Villenkolonie
Neu Babelsberg
NOWAWES
NEUENDORF
Kirch Platz
Bahnhof
Schloss
Park
Pfaueninsel
Nedlitz
Meierei
Grossbeeren
Potsdam
Berlin
Stahnsdorfer Str.
Feldstrasse
Parkstrasse
Gartenstr.
Ackerstrasse
Fischerstrasse
Kirchstrasse
Hauptstrasse
Schulstrasse
Wasserstrasse
Dorfstrasse
Am Werderschen Ew.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes lith.

(on Sun. at 8, 9.15, and 11 p.m. and every ½ hr. in the afternoon), to *Glienicke* (p. 190; 20 pf.), *Sakrow* (p. 179), *Moorlake* (p. 179; 30 pf., return-fare on week-days 50 pf.), the *Pfauen-Insel* (p. 178; 10, 60 pf.), and *Wannsee* (p. 177; 60, 80 pf.). — *b.* Twice or thrice every afternoon (on Sun. every hr. from 2 p.m.), to the *Glienicker Brücke*, the *Meierei*, and *Nedlitz* (p. 190; 30, 50 pf.). — *c.* Three or four times in the afternoon (oftener on Sun.) to the *Kiewitt*, *Tornow*, *Templin*, *Caputh*, *Baumgartenbrück*, and *Werder* (p. 192; 30-60 pf.). — *d.* On Mon. a trip is generally made round the 'Island of Potsdam' ('Potsdamer Werder'), touching at the *Glienicker Brücke*, the *Meierei*, and *Nedlitz* (4 hrs.; 1 *M.*), starting at 3.15 p.m. Restaurant on board.

2. From the Lange Brücke (Schultheiss Restaurant) twice every morning and five times every afternoon to *Glienicke* (Bürgershof Restaurant; p. 190), *Glienicker Brücke*, *Moorlake*, *Meierei*, and *Nedlitz* (fare 30 pf., return-ticket 50 pf.). The steamers run in connection with the steamers plying on the Griebnitz-See between Neu-Babelsberg station and Glienicke (comp. p. 179).

Steamboats to *Spandau*, see p. 193; to *Berlin*, see p. 23.

Tramways. From the Railway Station: 1. To *Glienicke* (p. 190; cars changed at the canal); 2. By the Wilhelm-Platz to the *Brandenburger Thor* (near Sanssouci) and by the Luisen-Str. to the *Viktoria-Strasse*, near Charlottenhof (p. 188); 3. By the Wilhelm-Platz (with change of cars) to the *Allée-Str.*, near the New Garden (p. 189). — 4. From the Wilhelm-Platz to *Glienicke*. Fares 10-15 pf.

The **Fountains** of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till 7 p.m. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday, 3-7 p.m.

The **Royal Palaces** are usually open from 10 to 6 (Sun. 11-6) in summer; 10-4 in winter. Admission to the Town Palace (p. 183), the Garrison Church (p. 184), the Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III. (p. 185), Sanssouci (p. 186), the Picture Gallery (p. 187), the Orangery (p. 187), the New Palace (p. 188; from the middle of Jan. to the end of April, or in the absence of the royal family), the Marble Palace (p. 189), and Babelsberg (p. 190) is granted by ticket (25 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Smoking is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg and at the Orangery.

Plan of Excursion. One day is insufficient for the excursion to Potsdam, unless only the chief points be visited and a free use of cabs be made. In any case visitors are recommended to be at the *Town Palace* (p. 183) punctually at 10 a.m., when the first party is admitted. Thence take the tramway to the Brandenburg Gate (p. 185), and walk to the *Friedens-Kirche*, *Sanssouci* (p. 186), and the *Orangery* (p. 187). In good weather a cab is usually to be found here, near the café, for the drive to the *New Palace* (p. 188). If the latter be closed to visitors, walk from the Orangery viâ Charlottenhof to the Viktoria-Strasse, and return by tramway to the town. In the afternoon drive viâ the *Pfingstberg* (p. 189), past the *Marble Palace* (p. 189), and viâ *Glienicke* to *Babelsberg* (p. 190), returning to Berlin from the station of Neu-Babelsberg (p. 179).

An alternative plan for one day is as follows. Take the train (p. 179) to *Neu-Babelsberg* and the steamboat (p. 178) thence to *Klein-Glienicke*. Walk to **Babelsberg Palace* and through the park, passing the *Gerichts-Laube* and the *Flatow-Turm* (*View) to the Havel. Cross by boat to *Potsdam* (Holzmarkt-Str.; see p. 190) and visit the *Town Palace* about midday. Then take the tramway to the Brandenburg Gate; walk to *Sanssouci* and the *Orangery*, and proceed thence either to *Wildpark Station* or to the tramway in the Luisen-Strasse, which takes us to Potsdam station.

Cycling Route (comp. p. 192; cycles are not admitted to the royal parks). After visiting the *Town Palace* proceed viâ the *Altmarkt*,

Schloss-Str., *Plantage*, *Bäcker-Str.*, and *Charlotten-Str.*, to the *Café Sanssouci* outside the Brandenburg Gate, where cycles may be left. Visit the *Friedens-Kirche*. Then ride viâ the *Obelisken-Strasse*, passing the historic windmill, to the *Café* below the Orangery, where the cycle is again left. Then, on foot, visit *Sanssouci*, the *Picture Gallery*, the *Great Fountain*, *Charlottenhof*, the *New Palace*, and the *Orangery*. Mounting once more, ride past the *Russian Chapel* and viâ the *Pfingstberg* to the *Dairy* in the New Garden (leave cycle). Visit the *Marble Palace* on foot. Ride viâ the *Grosse Weinmeister-Strasse*, *Allée-Strasse*, *Spandauer-Strasse*, *Nauener-Strasse*, *Am Canal*, the *Berlin Gate*, and the *Neue Königs-Strasse* to the *Glienicke Bridge* (which must be crossed on foot) and to the *Bürgershof Restaurant* in Klein-Glienicke (leave cycle). Visit *Babelsberg* on foot, and finally ride back to Potsdam. — Before crossing the Glienicke Bridge a digression may be made to the left to the *Boating Station* (p. 190).

Potsdam (58,500 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg and the frequent residence of the imperial court, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town, first mentioned in the 10th cent., is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was of no importance until the *Great Elector* founded the original town-palace. It is indebted for its modern splendour to *Frederick William I.* and still more to *Frederick the Great*, who generally resided at Potsdam. From the reign of the latter date the present Town Palace and the Palace of Sanssouci, the interiors of which are among the finest examples of the then prevalent rococo style, and also the gorgeous New Palace and a large part of the royal parks. The Marble Palace, in the incipient 'classicist' style, was built by *Frederick William II.*; *Frederick William III.* began the Church of St. Nicholas and laid out the park on the Pfauen-Insel. *Frederick William IV.*, while still crown-prince, erected the Charlottenhof, a charming work in the developed classicist style, and after he came to the throne added, besides the Friedens-Kirche and the church of Sakrow, the Orangery and the erection on the Pfingstberg, two highly effective examples of the Italian decorative style. In the Gothic palace of Babelsberg, built by *William I.* before he became king, we recognize the influence of the romantic Rhenish school. The edifices and gardens at Glienicke, designed by Schinkel for *Prince Charles*, are of greater artistic importance. — The royal influence extended even to the private buildings. Frederick William I. erected a Dutch quarter, and Frederick the Great adorned the main streets with reproductions of the façades of Italian palazzi. On the whole, the older parts of Potsdam present as monotonous an appearance as Versailles.

Potsdam is the true cradle of the German army. From Potsdam Frederick William I. issued the regulations for the promotion of uniformity of drill and discipline in the army, which he had previously tested on his gigantic grenadiers. Every regiment had annually to send a detachment of officers [redacted] issioned officers,

and men to Potsdam, where the king personally demonstrated to them the application of his regulations. To this day the numerous soldiers, especially the picked men of the regiments of guards†, form the most characteristic feature in the streets of the town.

The *Railway Station* is situated in the Teltow Suburb, on the left (E.) bank of the Havel. The *Lange Brücke*, which leads thence to the town, rests partly on the W. end of the 'Freundschafts-Insel' and is adorned with eight typical figures of soldiers since the time of the Great Elector, by Herter (1895). — On the island, close to the bridge, is an **Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I.**, by *Herter*, erected in 1900. A goddess of victory is seated in front of the pedestal, which is embellished with reliefs of Prince William as 'galloper' at Bar sur Aube in 1814 and of the Entry into Paris in 1871. From beside the monument we command a view, to the S., of the Brauhausberg, with the Military Academy, while from the bridge we have a view, to the E., of the Church of the Holy Ghost and Babelsberg.

On the right bank, in the middle of the street, stands the lime-tree where petitioners used to station themselves in order to attract the attention of Frederick the Great, when he was in residence at the Town Palace.

The ***Town Palace**, or *Stadt-Schloss*, originally erected about 1670, but dating in its present form from its reconstruction by Knobelsdorff about 1750, is a remarkable specimen of the dignified classic style, built at the zenith of the rococo period. The excellent materials used and the admirable taste displayed in the execution of the interior place it on a very high level. Only the apartments on the groundfloor of the S. main building and the W. wing are shown (adm., see p. 181; tickets at the N.E. angle of the court).

Main Building. Frederick the Great's richly decorated apartments, with sumptuous furniture and noteworthy pictures by Pater, Lancret, and Pesne, have been preserved in their original condition. Adjoining the *Library*, which is separated from the *Bedroom* by a massive silver balustrade only, is a *Cabinet* with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. The *Study* in the S.E. angle is noteworthy. (The library and bedroom are still frequently used for royal christenings.) — In the centre is the *Marble Saloon*, built by the Great Elector and richly decorated by Frederick the Great. It contains a ceiling-painting, four large allegorical paintings, and three bronze reliefs, referring to the achieve-

† The garrison consists of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, a battalion of Riflemen of the Guards, the Gardes du Corps, the Hussars of the Life Guards, the 1st and 3rd regiments of Lancer Guards (Uhlans), and the 2nd and 4th regiments of the Field Artillery Guards. The Infantry Instruction Battalion, to which officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from all regiments in the German army (with the exception of the Bavarian contingent) are temporarily attached from April 15th to Oct. 1st, serves the same purpose as the above-mentioned arrangement of Frederick Willi

ments of the Great Elector. The adjoining **Bronze Saloon*, with its white panelled walls and mirrors adorned with charming bronze-gilt ornaments by J. M. Rambly and Schwitzer, is an admirable example of rococo decoration. Over the fireplace is a double portrait of King Frederick William I. and Augustus the Strong, by Silvestre. The handsome French clock opposite should be noticed. — To the right are the *Reception Rooms*, containing paintings by Hasenpflug, Begas, Gudin, etc., and marble groups by F. Wolff and Möller.

West Wing. The so-called *Russian Suite* is used for distinguished guests. — The *Apartments of Frederick William I.* contain a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (*i.e.* during attacks of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by Camphausen. Adjoining is the tasteful *Theatre*. — The *Oranien Kammern* contain some old tapestry. - The *Apartments of Frederick William III.* and his consort *Queen Louise* in the N. part of the W. wing are not generally shown.

In front of the palace, on the bank of the Havel, extends the **Lustgarten,** with a colonnade and fountain, decorated with statues of the early 18th century. Near the fountain are bronze busts of personages eminent at the period of the war of liberation, by *Rauch*. A bronze statue of Frederick William I. by *Hilgers* (a replica of that in the Berlin Arsenal) was erected here in 1885 on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers. The spring review of the garrison still takes place here.

To the N. of the palace is the Altmarkt, in which is an *Obelisk*, 75 ft. in height, embellished with medallion portraits of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia.

The **Church of St. Nicholas**, in the Altmarkt, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, a lofty edifice of cubical form with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse (Christ with the apostles and evangelists), by *Schinkel*, and four prophets by *Cornelius*, in the spandrels of the vaulting under the dome. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring *Rathaus*, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. Adjoining the royal palace is the *Barberini Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome. — At the corner of the Neue Markt and Schloss-Str. is the simple *Kabinetts-Haus*, fitted up in 1900 for the crown-prince. The house in the Neue Markt, in which Frederick William III. was born in 1770, is indicated by a tablet.

The **Garrison Church,** 5 min. to the W. of the palace, was built by *Gerlach* in 1731-35. A vault under the pulpit contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. In this church Frederick William III. and Alexander I. ratified their alliance on Nov. 4th, 1805. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. The peal of bells in the tower chimes at the hours and half-hours. Adm., see

p. 181. — To the W. is the large *Military Orphanage.* To the N., in the Plantage, is a bronze replica of the statue of Frederick the Great, by Uphues (p. 166).

The Wilhelm-Platz, skirted by the tramway, is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by *Kiss* (1845). On the E. side is the handsome new *Post Office.* — To the N.E., in the Bassin-Platz, are the *French Church*, built by Knobelsdorff in 1752, and the *Roman Catholic Church*, designed by Salzenberg (1867-70). The pavilion, known as the Tabaks-Collegium ('Tobacco College'), in the same square, has no demonstrable connection with Fred. William I. (comp. p. 195). — The *Offizier-Casino*, to the left, in the Waisen-Str., near the Brandenburger-Str., was built by Schinkel in 1823-24.

At the W. end of the Brandenburger-Str. rises the *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770. On a hill near the gate a *Statue of Emperor Frederick*, in bronze, from Börmel's design, is to be erected in 1903. Outside the gate, to the S.W. of the Luisen-Platz, lies the Brandenburg Suburb, with the *Church of the Redeemer (Erlöser-Kirche)*, by Möckel, and the station of *Charlottenhof* (p. 188). — The Obelisken-Str. leads to the N. to the main entrance of the Park of Sanssouci (p. 186; beside the obelisk) and to the so-called *Weinbergs-Thor*, erected by Fred. William IV. in 1852 in honour of the return of his brother (afterwards Emp. William I.) from the campaign in Baden (1849). The sculptures on the latter are by Schievelbein and Bläser.

The usual entrance, however, to the Park of Sanssouci is by the 'Green Gate', reached by an avenue bearing a little to the right from the Brandenburg Gate. On the right, shortly before the gate is reached, rises the ***Friedens-Kirche**, or *Church of Peace*, in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by *Persius*, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV. The detached campanile is 130 ft. in height. In the *Atrium* (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), in front of the church, stand *Rauch's* *Group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and (in the centre) a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. To the S. of the atrium are cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a terracotta reproduction of the entrance to the abbey-church of Heilsbronn. In the cloisters are a few fragments of early-Christian sculptures.

The somewhat bare INTERIOR of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873). The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from the church of San Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left.

On the N. side of the atrium is the **Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III.** (adm., see p. 181), erected by *Raschdorff* in 1890

in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol. The interior of the circular domed structure is supported by nine columns of labradorite. The marble *Sarcophagus of the emperor (d. 1888) and those of his sons Waldemar and Sigismund are by *R. Begas*, to whom has been entrusted the execution of that for the Empress Victoria (d. 1901). In the altar-niche is a *Pietà by *Rietschel* (1845). The dome is embellished with mosaics of angels, after *Ewald's* designs.

Entering the ***Park of Sanssouci** by the green gate and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 181), the water of which rises to a height of 130 ft. The twelve figures surrounding the basin are French works of the 18th century. The Mercury (copy; original in the Old Museum, p. 74) and the Venus, by *Pigalle*, were presented by Louis XV.; the figures of Hunting and Fishing are by *Lambert Sigisbert Adam*, and most of the others are by his brother *François Gaspard Adam*. The fountain is situated in the broad main avenue which intersects the park from E. (Obelisk, p. 185) to W. (New Palace, p. 188). The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great* in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 56).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. On the highest terrace two elegant fountains project their water in the form of bells. Frederick the Great's greyhounds are buried at the E. end of this terrace. The king expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The ***Palace of Sanssouci**, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great from the king's own sketches in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. The terrace on the N. side is enclosed by a semicircular colonnade. Frederick's rooms are still preserved almost unaltered; they are interesting on account of their rococo decorations as well as for their historical associations (adm., see p. 181; tickets obtained at the rear of the palace).

The West Wing contains *Voltaire's Room*, with interesting woodcarving, and *Fred. William IV.'s Room*, in which he died in 1861. — In the Central Building is the oval *Dining Room*, the S. side of which can be thrown open to the terrace. The figures of Apollo and Urania are by Fr. G. Adam (comp. above). The king's famous round table is shown here. — East Wing. The *Audience Room* and the adjacent apartments are hung with admirable *Paintings by *Watteau*, *Pater*, and *Lancret*, and contain handsome furniture. — The clock in the *Concert Saloon*, which Frederick was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2.20 a.m., 17th Aug., 1786). The wall-paintings in this room are by *Pesne;* handsome ceiling. — *Frederick the Great's Apartment.* This room, in which he died, was reconstructed the same year by his successor. Graff's portrait of Frederick represents him at about the age of fifty six. In 1899, a marble *Statue by *Magnussen*,

representing the 'last moments of Frederick the Great', was placed at the window, by which the king expired. — The *Library*, charmingly decorated in the rococo style, contains a few antique busts, the best of which is one of Homer. The walls are decorated in cedar-wood and gilt-bronze. — The *Gallery*, with paintings by Watteau and his school, leads to the *Parole Room*, behind the dining-room, where our visit terminates.

The **Picture Gallery** occupies a separate building to the E., the interior of which is lavishly decorated with stucco (adm., see p. 181; keeper usually in the gallery). It contains a few good works by *Rubens* (Diana bathing; Holy Family; Repentant Magdalen), *Van Dyck* (Four Evangelists; Cupid skating), *Rembrandt* (a small, early work, of 1628), *Cranach*, *Cornelis van Haarlem*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, and *P. Molenaer*. There are also several works by the two *Van der Werffs*, some good examples of *Jan Brueghel*, and paintings by *Pesne*, *Graff* (Iffland the actor as Pygmalion), etc. A small room at the back contains a costly vase of bloodstone. — The *Grotto of Neptune*, a little to the E., is a relic of the architectonic decoration of the Park of Sanssouci in the reign of Frederick the Great. In front of it stands a reproduction of the statue of Frederick by Uphues (p. 166).

From Sanssouci a path leads in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Ruinenberg*, an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (fee) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. Rfmts. from the keeper.

The way to the Orangery leads to the W. from Sanssouci past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property).

The ***Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. The façade is embellished with numerous modern statues; and in front of the central building is a marble statue of Fred. William IV., the builder, by *Bläser* (1873). The towers command a wide *View. On the terrace is a copy of the Farnese Bull, in bronzed zinc. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The astronomical instruments from the former Jesuit college at Pekin, brought to Europe by the German troops in 1901, are also placed on this terrace. These magnificent specimens of Chinese bronze-casting are stated by the Rev. Father Verbiest to have been finished by Chinese artists in 1673.

The Central Saloon contains forty-eight *Copies from Raphael* and numerous original sculptures by *Steinhäuser*, *Troschel*, *Imhof*, *Voss*, and *Berges*. — Malachite Saloon: *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Antinous, and Head of a shepherd; *Troschel*, Bacchus; *Cauer*, Statuette of Fred. William IV. Paintings: *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati, etc. — Amber Room: **Rauch*, Danaid; good Berlin and Dresden china. — Tortoise Shell Room: *E. Hildebrandt*, Views in Palestine.

The beautiful terraced garden with its clipped hedges is main-

tained in the style of the 16th century. In the Maulbeer (mulberry) Allée, below the Orangery, to the S., is a *Café*, opposite which is the halting-place for cabs. On the right of the Maulbeer Allée, to the W. of the café, lies the *Paradies-Garten*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style (shortest route to the New Palace, see below). To the E. of the café the Allée divides the ‚*Northern Garden*' (on the left) from the '*Sicilian Garden*' (on the right). In the latter are figures of a colossal Archer, by M. Geyger, and of a *Girl drawing water, by E. Wolff.

To the S. of the Sicilian Garden, on the other side of the main avenue (comp. p. 186 and the Map, p. 179), are the *Sea Horse Fountain*, by Kiss, and the *Japanese House* (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great). Farther on (best route over the bridge at the end of the Lenné-Str.) is the *Roman Bath House* (fee), containing a valuable bath of jasper, a copy of the antique mosaic of the Battle of Alexander, etc. — In 25 min. from the Orangery we reach the —

Charlottenhof, originally an unpretending country-house, but tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, a bust of Schinkel by *Rauch*, etc. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. Two rooms contain memorials of A. von Humboldt. (Castellan on the sunk floor; fee.) — The *Wildpark Station* (p. 180) is $^3/_4$ M. from here.

We now skirt the W. portion of the park of Sanssouci (closed to the public in summer and autumn) in order to visit the New Palace, which lies 1 M. from the Orangery, about $1^1/_4$ M. from the Charlottenhof, and $^1/_2$ M. from Wildpark Station. The —

***New Palace,** the summer-residence of the present emperor, was planned by Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War as a visible proof of his power and wealth and was built by him in 1763-69 at a cost of 450,000*l*. The plans were furnished by *J. G. Büring* of Hamburg, who followed Dutch and English models. The main building is 700 ft. in length, and the central portion, surmounted by a dome, has three stories. The chief façade is turned towards the E., overlooking the park. To the W., behind the palace, are the *Communs*, intended as quarters for the royal retinue, picturesquely designed buildings by *K. von Gontard*, united by a semicircular colonnade. The palace and the communs together form an imposing pile, though the execution of the details is sometimes careless. The sculptures are mediocre, but the effect of the weathered sandstone figures against the red brick background is very pleasing. Emperor Frederick III., who was born in the palace in 1831, resided in it for a considerable time as crown-prince, and died there in June 1888. William II. has thoroughly restored the building and

has added a large terrace, with candelabra by Schott, on the side next the garden. Adm., see p. 181; entrance in the S. Wing.

The INTERIOR contains about 200 rooms, the fanciful decoration of which speaks highly for the decorators employed by Frederick the Great, although the elegant execution of the rooms in the Town Palace is far from being equalled here. — GROUND FLOOR. The *Apartments of Frederick the Great* contain relics of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. The **Shell Saloon* is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones, and contains reminiscences of William II.'s visits to N. Europe. In the other rooms are good French works by *Watteau*, *Lancret*, and *Pater*. The *Theatre* has seats for 500 persons. — On the FIRST FLOOR are numerous old pictures. In the *Marble* or *Concert Room* (100 ft. long): *Van Loo*, Ganymede introduced to Olympus (ceiling-painting), Sacrifice of Iphigenia; *Pesne*, Rape of Helen. — In the *Ball Room: G. Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L. Giordano*, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines.

The castellan also keeps the key of the *Antique Temple*, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 175). Opposite to it is the elegant *Temple of Friendship*, erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Bayreuth, and containing her statue.

An avenue, $1^1/_4$ M. long, running to the W. behind the palace, indicates the contemplated extension of the park in that direction.

TO THE N. OF POTSDAM, about $^1/_2$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of fourteen houses and a Greek chapel, built in 1826 by Frederick William III. for the accommodation of the Russian musicians who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

On the ***Pfingstberg**, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, enclosing a reservoir. The two towers afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage road ascends to the summit of the hill. The castellan lives in the N.E. tower. — To the W. lies the large *Drill Ground* (Bornstädter Feld). About 3 M. to the N. of the Nauener Thor is the village of *Nedlitz* (restaurants; steamboat, see p. 181), opposite which is the Römer-Schanze (p. 179).

To the E. of Alexandrowka, near the tramway-terminus (p. 181), lies the NEUE GARTEN, or New Garden, distinguished for its fine examples of foreign trees. In the E. part of the garden, on the Heilige-See, rises the graceful —

Marble Palace, begun in 1786 by Gontard and continued in 1788-96 by K. G. Langhans for Fred. William II., who died here in 1797. It was completed by Fred. William IV. in 1844. Portions of the former decorations of the park of Sanssouci (p. 186) have been utilized in the colonnade. Emp. William II. occupied this palace before his accession (1881-88). Adm., see p. 181; the custodian lives in the right wing.

In the Court, in front of the palace, Prometheus, by *E. Wolff*. In the Arcades, scenes from the Niebelungenlied and views of the Rhine and the Danube by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. The Interior contains marble sculptures by *Rauch*, *Tassaert*, *E. Wolff*, and *Troschel*, and pictures by *Hackert* and others. In the Oriental Cabinet is a costly table, presented by Empress Catherine II. to Frederick the Great. — In the large Dining-Room are marble busts of Emp. William II. and the Empress Frederick, by *R. Begas*.

On the Jungfern-See, to the N. of the palace, lies the *Meierei*, or dairy (rfmts.); ferry to the woods between Sakrow and the Römer-Schanze, see p. 179; steamboats, see p. 181. — To the W. of the palace is *Kongsnäs*, a boating-station built in the Norwegian style, $^1/_2$ hr. from the *Glienicke Bridge* (see below). The royal yachts 'Alexandra' and 'Royal Luise' lie here. Numerous attractive footpaths.

To the E. of Potsdam we ferry from the Holzmarkt-Str., outside the Berliner Thor, to Babelsberg (see below). The Neue König-Strasse, which begins at the Berliner Thor, passes the *Barracks of the Hussar Guards* (right) and of the *Gardes du Corps* (left) to the *Glienicke Bridge* (tramway, see p. 181). The bronze groups before the latter barracks (soldiers of the regiment leading horses) are by Kiss.

At **Klein-Glienicke** (see p. 179), beyond the bridge, is situated a Palace, built by Prince Charles (d. 1883), now the property of his grandson, Prince Frederick Leopold.

The beautiful ***Park**, laid out by Lenné and Prince Pückler, is accessible with special permission only. Close to the road to the Glienicke bridge are the '*Neugierde*', or entrance-court, and a *Rotunda*, built by Schinkel in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. Farther on are the *Casino*, with a large number of Renaissance sculptures, and a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Murano, with a collection of mediæval church utensils.

Farther along the Babelsberg road, on the right, is Prince Frederick Leopold's Palace, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, recently restored and enlarged (no admittance). — Farther on are the *Bürgershof Restaurant* (steamboat, see p. 181) and the pier for the steamers on the *Griebnitz-See* (to the station of Neu-Babelsberg, see p. 179). Opposite, to the N., rises the *Böttcher-Berg*, surmounted by a loggia, commanding a fine *Panorama. Another ascent leads from the Glienicke Restaurant on the road to Wannsee.

About $^1/_4$ M. to the S. of the steamboat-pier, beyond the Teltow Canal connecting the Griebnitz-See with the Havel, is the principal entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*, a visit to which occupies $1^1/_2$ hr.

The picturesque château of ***Babelsberg** was erected in the English Gothic style by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1843-49

by *Strack*. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler. The interior of the château is simply but tastefully decorated in the unassuming style which prevailed in Germany about the middle of last century. Emp. William I. invariably spent the latter half of summer here, and his study and bedroom as well as the reception rooms are shown to visitors. The walls are hung with numerous works of art, mainly of the early Berlin and Düsseldorf schools. Memorials of the campaigns of 1849, 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 are also preserved here. The windows command charming views. — In front of the palace is the *Gerhard Fountain*; and behind the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*.

A walk through the park is recommended (guide-posts). To the S.W. stands the *Gerichts-Laube*, a Gothic portico originally attached to the old Rathaus in Berlin (p. 139). To the S. rises the *Flatow-Turm*, a copy of the Eschenheimer Thor Turm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine *View of Potsdam and the environs, across the broad expanse of the Havel in the foreground. — To the E. of the tower is the *Feldherrn-Bank*, with busts of generals in the war of 1870-71; a little higher up is a *Column of Victory* (fine view). — Ferry to the Holzmarkt-Str. (p. 190), 1-3 pers. 50 pf. (from the ferry-house, $^1/_2$ M. to the S., 10 pf.): to the Glienicke Bridge or the Lange Brücke, 1-4 pers., 1 *M*.

To the S. of Potsdam rises the wooded **Brauhausberg,** which may be easily ascended in $^1/_4$ hr. from the railway-station by crossing the bridge over the line and skirting the Schützen-Platz to the right. On the Brauhausberg stand the new *Military Academy* and, to the W., a *Belvedere* (10 pf.; keeper in the tower in fine weather), commanding a fine *View. The *Wackermannshöhe Restaurant* (p. 180), a little lower, also has a good view.

Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, are three government scientific institutions, with conspicuous domes. The *Astro-Physical Observatory*, usually known as the 'Sonnenwarte', is an admirably-equipped institution, opened in 1878 (adm. Frid., 3-6; director, Prof. Vogel). The new (1899) double refracting telescope, with object glass 20 inches in diameter for ocular observations and $31^1/_2$ inches in diameter for photographic purposes, is the largest existing instrument of the kind but two. The other institutions are the *Meteorological-Magnetic Observatory* (comp. p. 132; director, Prof. Sprung) and the *Geodetic Institute* (director, Prof. Helmert) in which is the central office for the international measurement of the earth.

Other pleasant points in the neighbourhood of Potsdam are the *Wildpark* (rail. stat., p. 188), with the *Bayrische Häuschen*, built by Fred. William IV. for his queen, a Bavarian princess (1 hr. from the station); the forester's house of *Templin* (restaurant), on the Havel, a drive of

1/2 hr. or row of 1 hr. (steamer, see p. 181); the village of *Caputh*, 1/2 hr. farther on, behind which rise the *Krähenberge* (views). We may cross the Havel at Caputh and proceed to (1/2 hr.) *Baumgartenbrück* (inn), at the point where the Havel emerges from the *Schwielow-See*, about 5 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Potsdam.

The orchard-covered hills beside the little town of **Werder** (6800 inhab.) afford charming views, especially when the fruit-trees are in blossom. One of the best points of view is the *Bismarckhöhe Restaurant*. The town, which lies upon a little island, 1/2 hr. from the station (tramway), is reached by the suburban trains from the Potsdam Station in Berlin; steamers, see p. 181. A ferry here plies to the opposite bank of the Havel, at a point within 1 1/4 hr.'s walk by a pleasant road from Wildpark Station.

Cycling Route. From Berlin to Potsdam, 18 1/2 M., by a good and generally level road, traversing a landscape of wood and water. Start from the Schloss-Platz (prohibited streets, see p. 41). — 4 M. *Schöneberg*. — 5 M. *Friedenau*. — 6 1/4 M. *Steglitz*, beyond which the road is less good. — 9 1/2 M. *Zehlendorf*. — 13 M. *Wannsee*. — Beyond the kilomètre-stone 21.9 (13 1/2 M.) we keep straight on viâ the (16 M.) *Böttcherberg* to the (16 1/4 M.) *Glienicke Bridge*, which must be crossed on foot. — 18 1/2 M. *Potsdam* (Altmarkt), p. 184.

Return Route (20 M.). — 1 1/4 M. *Glienicke Bridge* (dismount). — At kilomètre-stone 26.2 turn to the left and then skirt the Havel. — At kilomètre-stone 21.9 (see above) turn to the left. — 7 M. *Wannsee*. — Turning to the left at kilomètre-stone 20.4 (before the railway-line), proceed through the *Grunewald*. — 11 1/2 M. *The Stern*. — 13 M. *Hundekehle* (dismount). — 13 1/4 M. *Grunewald-Halensee*. — Thence viâ the Kurfürsten-Damm, past the Emp. William Memorial Church (keep to the right) across the Cornelius-Brücke, and viâ the Hitzig-Str. and the Tiergarten-Str. to the (20 M.) Brandenburg Gate.

15. Spandau and Tegel. The Upper Spree and Dahme.

Spandau and Tegel. — Tegel may be reached direct from Berlin by railway (8 M.; suburban service on the Kremmen line, from the Stettin Station) or by tramway (p. 16; Nos. 25 & 26); but a more attractive route is that viâ Spandau (suburban service from the Lehrte Station, 7 1/2 M., or from the Stadtbahn stations), and thence by steamboat.

Spandau (*Friedrichshof*, R. 2 1/2-5, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2 *M*, *Kaiserhof*, similar charges, both near the station; *Restaurant Pohrt*, Breite-Str.), a formerly fortified town with 65,000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, has large gun-factories, cannon-foundries, and other military establishments. Beyond the Charlotten-Brücke is a bronze statue of *Emp. Frederick III.*, by Manthe (1892); and in front of the *Nicolai-Kirche* is a statue of the *Elector Joachim II.*, by Encke, unveiled in 1889, commemorating the elector's confession of Protestantism here in 1539. At the beginning of the Neustadt, beyond the *Garrison Church*, is a

Monument to Bismarck, by G. Meyer (1901). The imperial military reserve fund of six millions sterling is kept in the *Julius-Turm* of the citadel, to the N.E. of the town.

Steamers on the Lower Havel. From the Charlotten-Brücke (10 min. from the station) to the *Grunewald* and *Potsdam*, at 10.30 a.m. 2, 4, & 6 p.m. (oftener on Sun.). Stations: *Pichelswerder* (p. 176), *Schildhorn*, *Gatow*, *Kaiser Wilhelm-Turm*, *Wannsee* (p. 177), *Pfauen-Insel*, *Moorlake*, *Sakrow*, *Glienicke Bridge* (p. 190), and *Potsdam* (Lange-Brücke, p. 183). Fares: to the Kaiser Wilhelm-Turm, 30 pf., Pfauen-Insel 60 pf., Potsdam 80 pf.

The suburban trains on the Lehrte line go on beyond Spandau to *Finkenkrug*. The popular Finkenkrug Restaurant, 3/4 hr. from the station, is situated in the **Forest of Brieselang* (4 1/2 M. in length), the only forest of deciduous trees now left in the neighbourhood of Berlin. — About 3 M. to the S. of Spandau lies *Pichelsdorf* (tramway), on the bank of the Havel opposite the Grunewald (p. 176). — To the N. of Spandau extends the *Bürgerheide*, prettily diversified with groups of trees. Tramway to the Stadtpark Restaurant.

Steamers from Spandau to Tegel, starting at the lock, near the citadel, ply thrice daily on week-days and on Sun. at 10 p.m. and hourly from 12 noon (fare 30 pf.). They touch at the island of *Valentinswerder* (restaurant) and the pleasure-resort of *Saatwinkel* (restaurants), and then enter the wood-girt *Tegeler See*, which branches off towards the N.E. from the broad Havel. Finally, passing the Berlin Waterworks on the right, we reach —

Tegel (*Strandschloss*), a village with 7300 inhabitants. To the S. are *Borsig's Engine Factory* (comp. p. 160) and the *New Penitentiary*. To the N. (1/4 hr. from the station) is **Schloss Tegel* (Schloss Restaurant), rebuilt by Schinkel in 1822 in the style of a Roman villa. Formerly in the possession of the *Humboldt* family, it now belongs to the connected family of *Heinz*. The house contains plaster casts and a number of original antique sculptures (adm. daily, except. Sun., in the absence of the family). In the park are the graves of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) von Humboldt, marked by a copy of Thorvaldsen's statue of Hope (original in the château). Numerous pleasant walks in the woods of the vicinity; also to Saatwinkel and other points on the Tegeler-See (practicable for cyclists also).

After flowing through two lakes of some size, the *Spree* unites at Köpenick with the *Dahme*, the lower course of which is tolerably broad, and thence flows on towards the Oberbaum-Brücke (p. 137) as the *Upper Spree (Oberspree)*. This reach is the chief resort of the boating circles of Berlin, and the settlements on its wooded banks are very popular (served by the suburban trains on the Silesian and Görlitz lines).

A Steamboat Trip on the Upper Spree is recommended (p. 23), especially as it affords also an opportunity of estimating Berlin's importance as an industrial centre. Beyond the Süd-Ring (p. 13)

the steamer touches at *Stralau* (left) and ***Treptow*** (right; comp. p. 137), after which follows a series of pleasure resorts. To the right the *Eierhäuschen*, then, partly in Ober-Schöneweide (l.), partly in Nieder-Schöneweide (r.), *Tabbert's Waldschlösschen*, **Wilhelminenhof*, *Hasselwerder*, *Loreley*, *Kyffhäuser*, *Sedan*, *Ostend*, *Neptunshain*, and *Sadowa*. Opposite the last is (r.) *Spindlersfeld*, the large cleaning and dyeing establishment of Messrs. Spindler (pp. 134, 195). — The voyage ends at **Köpenick** *(Ratskeller Restaurant)*, a town with 20,900 inhab. and the château (now a normal school) in which Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial in 1730, when crown-prince. Tramway to the (20 min.) railway-station (see below). Steamboat on the Dahme to Schmöckwitz, see p. 23.

Silesian Railway to Erkner (from the main-line platforms of the Stadtbahn). — $1^1/_4$ M. (from the Silesian Station) *Stralau-Rummelsburg*. Stralau, see above. At Rummelsburg, on the lake of that name, are the Municipal Orphanage (Grosse Friedrichs-Waisenhaus), opened in 1859, and the Municipal Workhouse, completed in 1869. — $1^3/_4$ M. *Kietz-Rummelsburg*. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Karlshorst*, a villa-colony, with a steeplechase course (p. 29). The steamboat stations of Tabbert's Waldschlösschen and Wilhelminenhof (see above) are each $1^1/_4$ M. from the station. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Sadowa* (in the Wuhlheide); the pleasure-resort of the same name lies $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Köpenick*, see above. — 8 M. *Hirschgarten*, $^3/_4$ M. to the N. of the village-colony of that name on the Spree.

$9^1/_2$ M. **Friedrichshagen** (*Restaurant Waldhaus*, at the station; steamer, see p. 23), a village with 11,300 inhab., on the *Müggel-See*, founded by Frederick the Great. Sailing regattas frequently take place here. On the N. bank of the lake are the Berlin waterworks. A tramway runs from the station to the (1 M.) efflux of the Spree from the Müggel-See. On the other side of the river is the *Müggelschlösschen Restaurant*, whence a road, passing the *Teufels-See* (restaurant), ascends to the (1 hr.) top of the Müggelberge (p. 195). — $12^1/_2$ M. *Rahnsdorf*. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Rahnsdorf*.

15 M. **Erkner** *(Railway Restaurant)* is a village situated between the Dämeritz-See and the Flaken-See. — Rüdersdorf is visited hence by steamer in $^3/_4$ hr. (fare 35 pf.). The steamer crosses the Flaken-See to the summer-resort of *Woltersdorfer Schleuse* (Hôt. zum Kranichsberg; steamer to Berlin, see p. 23), situated in the woods. View-tower on the Kranichsberg. We change steamers here and proceed on the Kalk-See to **Kalkberge Rüdersdorf** *(Restaurant zur Traube)*. The large limestone quarries here belong to government; one-sixth of the annual revenue is paid to the city of Berlin. Pleasant promenades in the gardens laid out on the heaps of débris. View from the tower on the Schulzenberg.

— The railway station of Rüdersdorf lies about $^3/_4$ hr. from the middle of the village; a branch-line runs thence to (3 M.) *Fredersdorf*, a station on the Ostbahn (p. 200).

Cycling Route. From Berlin to the Müggelsee and back, a circular tour of $33^1/_2$ M.; bad road as far as Johannisthal, but beyond that good; numerous rivers and lakes beyond Köpenick. Start from the Silesian Gate. — To ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Nieder-Schöneweide (Johannisthal)*, see below. Turning to the left at the station, proceed viâ *Spindlersfeld* to (7 M.) *Köpenick*. Beyond the bridge over the Spree in Köpenick, at kilomètre-stone 11.6, and again at kil. stone 12, turn to the right. — $7^3/_4$ M. *Farm of Bellevue*. — $8^1/_4$ M. *Hirschgarten*, a group of villas. — 10 M. *Friedrichshagen*, where we keep to the right. — $10^3/_4$ *Müggelsee*, another group of villas. — $12^3/_4$ M. *Rahnsdorfer Mühle*, another group. — At kil. stone 25 ($15^1/_2$ M.) on through *Erkner* and *Neu-Buchhorst*. — 18 M. *Schön-Schornstein*, a villa colony. The numbering of the kilomètre-stones now belongs to a different series. About 430 yds. farther on, at kil. stone 24, turn to the right. Beyond ($19^3/_4$ M.) *Gosen*, the *Seddin-See* appears on the left. — $22^1/_4$ M. *Müggelheim*. A road to the *Teufels-See* (p. 194) diverges to the left, 2 M. farther on. — $26^1/_4$ M. *Kietz-Köpenick*. — 29 M. *Nieder-Schöneweide*, see below. — $33^1/_2$ M. Berlin (Silesian Gate).

Görlitz Railway to Königs-Wusterhausen (suburban service; to Nieder-Schöneweide or Grünau also from the local platforms of the Staatsbahn). — 3 M. (from the Silesian and Görlitz station) *Baumschulenweg. Spath's Nursery*, 1 M. to the S., is the largest in Europe. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Nieder-Schöneweide*, an industrial village on the Upper Spree (steamboat-station Hasselwerder, see p. 23). A branch-line runs hence viâ *Oberspree*, near the pleasure-resorts of Café Sedan and Neptunshain, to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Spindlersfeld* (p. 194). — 6 M. *Adlershof*.

$8^1/_2$ M. ***Grünau** *(Gesellschaftshaus Restaurant:* steamer to Schmöckwitz, see p. 23) is a villa-colony, pleasantly situated on the Dahme, on which sailing and rowing regattas are held. About $^1/_2$ hr. upstream is a monument to Emp. William I., beside a restaurant. A ferry crosses the Dahme to the Wendenschlösschen Restaurant, and a pleasant walk leads through the woods on the opposite bank to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Müggel-Berge* ($^1/_4$ hr. to the N. of the steamboat station). The *View Tower (restaurant) commands a wide survey (to the N. the Müggel-See and Friedrichshagen, p. 194). — 12 M. *Eichwalde*. The village of *Schmöckwitz* (Palme Restaurant), $^3/_4$ hr. to the E., is prettily situated between the Lange-See, the Seddin-See, and the Zeuthener See. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Zeuthen* (Hankel's Ablage Restaurant) is a village and group of villas on the Zeuthener See, frequented by boating-parties. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Wildau*.

$17^1/_2$ M. **Königs-Wusterhausen** *(Hôtel Pfuhl*, at the station), a village on the *Notte*, contains a *Royal Shooting Lodge*, famous as the meeting-place of King Frederick William I.'s 'Tobacco Parliament'. The house contains various memorials of that king (portraits of his gigantic grenadiers painted by himself, etc.) and also of Emp. William I. In 1730 Fred. William I. here pronounced the

final sentence on the crown-prince (afterwards Frederick the Great); comp. p. 194. On the Dahme, 1½ M. to the E. of the station, is the **Neue Mühle* (restaurants; steamer, see p. 23), near pleasant woods.

Cycling Route. FROM BERLIN TO KÖNIGS-WUSTERHAUSEN, 18¼ M. Beyond Nieder-Schöneweide the road is good and level; numerous woods. Start from the Silesian Gate. — 1¼ M. *Treptow;* riders must dismount before the village. — 3½ M. Paved road, where riding is prohibited. 4½ M. *Nieder-Schöneweide* (Johannisthal), where we may remount. To Köpenick, see p. 194. Our route lies straight on. 6⅓ M. *Adlershof.* — 8½ M. *Grünau.* — 15¼ M. *Beuthen.* — 18¼ M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, whence a trip may be made to Neue Mühle and back.

Return route: 5½ M. *Waltersdorf.* — 10¼ M. *Rudow.* — 14¾ M. *Rixdorf.* — 17½ M. Berlin (Halle Gate).

16. Longer Excursions from Berlin.

The long distance trains call only at the termini of the suburban service, not at the intermediate stations, with the exception (for the routes described below) of *Gesundbrunnen, Spandau,* and *Nieder-Schöneweide.*

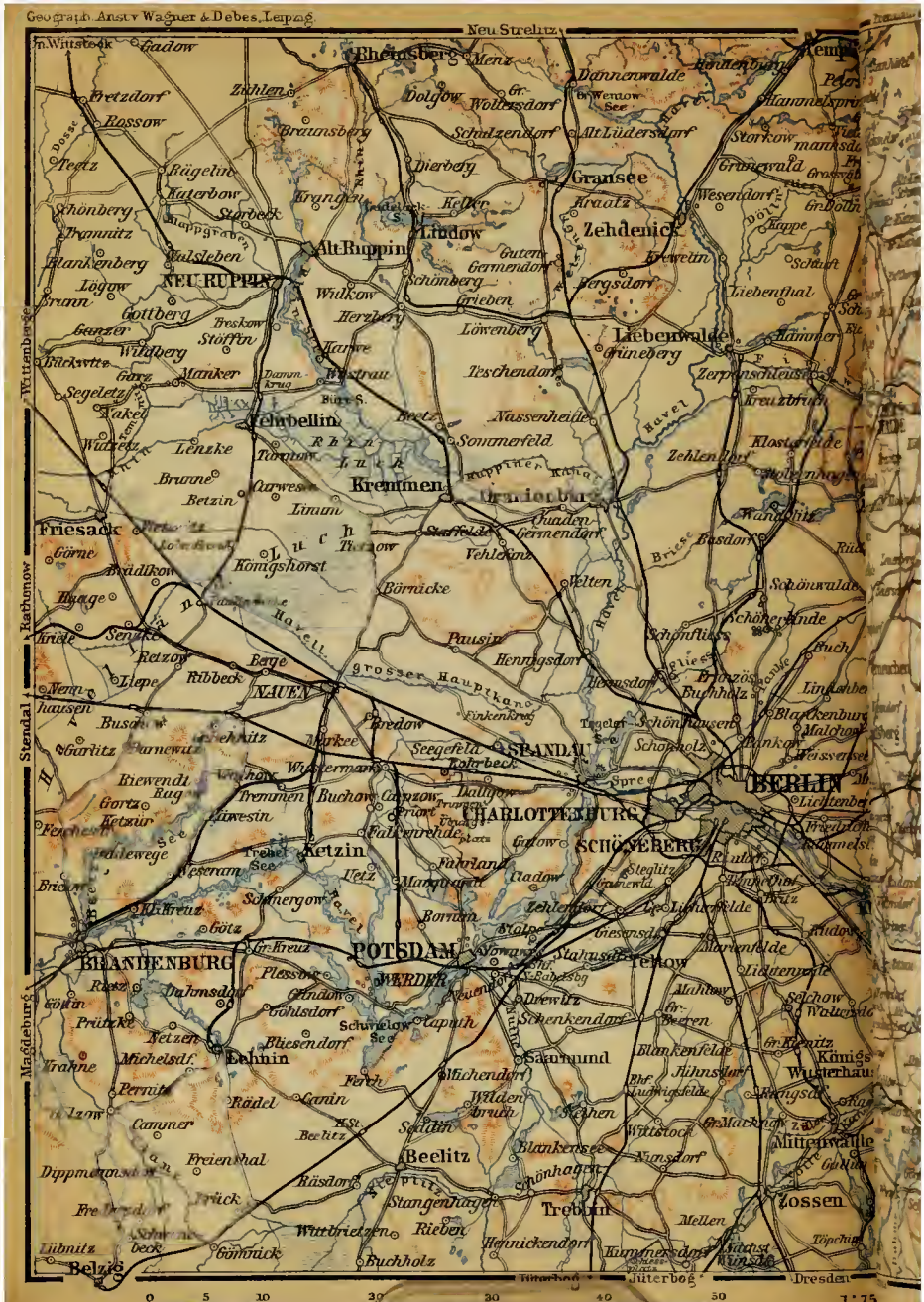
a. EBERSWALDE. CHORIN. FREIENWALDE. Railway (Stettin line; suburban service to Bernau, comp. p. 13) to Freienwalde, 40 M., in 2 hrs., return-tickets on Sun. at single fares by the slow trains; special cheap trains on Sun. mornings in summer. — 3 M. *Pankow-Schönhausen* (p. 151). — 9½ M. *Buch*, with sewage-fields (see p. 53) and a new municipal lunatic asylum. — 14¼ M. **Bernau** *(Kaiserhof)*, a town of 8300 inhab., noted for its determined resistance to the Hussites in 1432. — 20½ M. *Biesenthal.* The little town (2700 inhab.) lies 2¼ M. to the W. of the station.

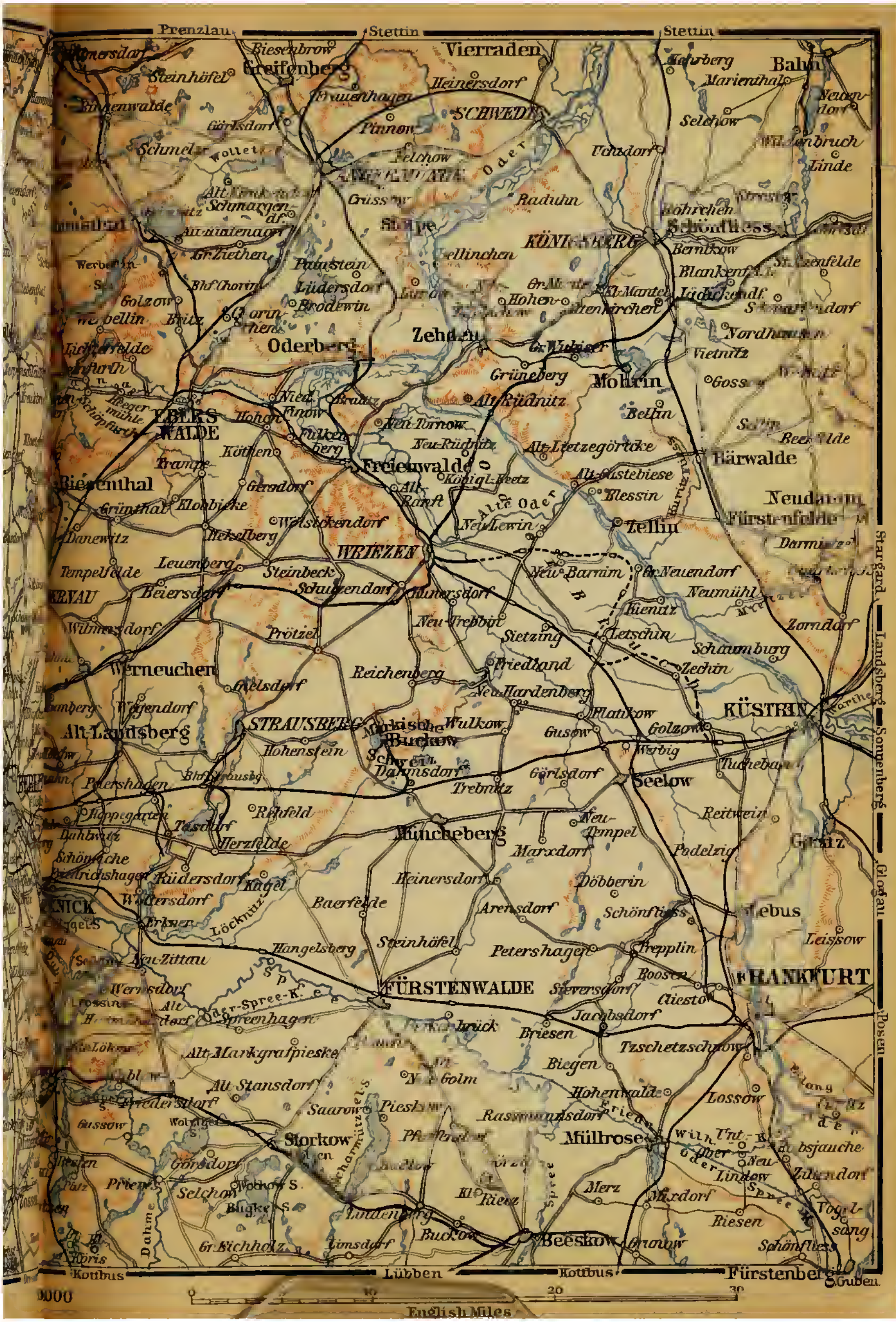
About 3 M. to the W. of the town is *Lanke*, with a château and *Park of Count Redern. Thence we may go on through fine woods to (1½ M.) *Uetzdorf* (restaurant) and skirt the pretty **Liepnitz-See* to the (3 M.) restaurant at its W. extremity. At *Wandlitz Station*, 1½ M. from the restaurant, we may join the branch-line of the Nord railway (p. 199), beginning at Reinickendorf.

Cycling Route. FROM BERLIN TO WANDLITZ, 22 M. As far as Malchow the road is paved; thence the road is mediocre as far as Bernau, beyond which it is good; several slight hills. Start from the Alexander-Platz (prohibited streets, see p. 41). — 1¾ M. *Weissensee Station.* — 3¼ M. *Weissensee Château;* keep to the left. — 5½ M. *Malchow.* — 8 M. *Lindenberg.* — 10 M. *Schwanebeck.* — 14¼ M. *Bernau.* — 15 M. *Karlslust.* — 16 M. *Waldkater Inn.* — 21¼ M. Cross the Prenzlau high-road at Wandlitz-Station. — 22 M. *Wandlitz*, on the lake of that name.

Return-route: Turn to the right at the above mentioned crossing (kil. stone 34.5). — 2 M. *Basdorf.* — 5½ M. *Schönwalde.* — 7½ M. *Schönerlinde.* — 10¾ M. *Französisch Buchholz.* — 18 M. Berlin (Alexander-Platz).

28 M. **Eberswalde** *(Deutsches Haus,* R. 2, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 5 *M.*, well spoken of; *Hohenzollern,* R. 1½-2½ *M.*, B. 60 pf., pens. 4-5 *M.*; *Railway Restaurant)*, a busy town with 21,600 inhab., situated on the *Finow Canal*, which here receives the *Schwärze*, is the seat of a school of forestry. The well-wooded neighbourhood


Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Neu Strelitz
Rheinsberg
Menz
Dannenwalde
Templin
Fürstenberg
Fretzdorf
Zechlenz
Dolgow
Gr. Wentow See
Hammelspring
Rossow
Braunsberg
Schulzendorf
Alt Lüdersdorf
Storkow
Teetz
Rägelin
Dierberg
Gransee
Grunewald
Schönberg
Zuterbow
Kranatz
Wesendorf
Grabow
Brannitz
Storbeck
Kratzke
Zehdenick
Blankenberg
Zulsleben
Alt Ruppin
Ludow
Gutenmühle
Germendorf
Löwetin
Schönermark
Logow
NEURUPPIN
Schönberg
Wilkow
Grieben
Bergsdorf
Liebenthal
Brunn
Gottberg
Herzberg
Löwenberg
Liebenwalde
Hammer
Ganzer
Breskow
Stoffin
Grünenberg
Wildberg
Harnekop
Zerpenschleuse
Bückwitte
Manker
Damm-krug
Teschendorf
Segeletz
Birk S.
Kreuzbruch
Kakel
Fehrbellin
Nassenheide
Wutike
Lenzke
Sommerfeld
Havel
Zehlendorf
Kloster Zehde
Turnow
Brunne
Kagres
Krewinen
Gransee
Betzin
Linum
Wandlitz
Friesack
Staffelde
Quaden
Germendorf
Basdorf
Görne
Vehlefanz
Königshorst
Velten
Schönwalde
Brädikow
Börnicke
Schönfließ
Senzke
Pausin
Schönerlinde
Retzow
Hennigsdorf
Buch
Liepe
Ribbeck
Berge
Hermsdorf
Lindow
Neuhausen
NAUEN
Finkenkrug
Buchholz
Blankenburg
Busow
Markee
Tegel
Schönhausen
Malchow
Garlitz
Seegefeld
SPANDAU
Schönholz
Wasserkee
Kiewendt
Wustermark
Kolonie
Rag
Trenmen
Buchow
Gatow
Charlottenburg
BERLIN
Gortz
Retzow
Falkenrehde
Zimmerstr.
Zimmerstr.
Ferchesar
Ketzin
Schildhorn
Schöneberg
Tempelhof
Trebel See
Fahrland
Neseram
Ufer
Marquardt
Gladow
Steglitz
Briest
Schmergow
Havel
Borrien
Zehlendorf
Lichterfelde
Götz
Gr. Kreuz
Wannsee
Potsdam
Nowawes
Stahnsdorf
Teltow
Marienfelde
BRANDENBURG
Plessow
WERDER
Neuen
Drewitz
Lichtenrade
Dalmsdorf
Grubo
Schenkendorf
Schönow
Pritzke
Gohlsdorf
Schmiedeberg
Laputh
Gr. Beeren
Wolterstorf
Netzen
Bliesendorf
Blankenfelde
Trahne
Michelsdf.
Behlitz
Saarmund
Hühnsdorf
Königs Wusterhausen
Perwitz
Ferch
Michendorf
Rädel
Canin
Wilden-bruch
Ragow
Camner
Beelitz
Wittstock
Gr. Machnow
Mittenwalde
Freienthal
Blankensee
Nimsdorf
Dippmannsdf.
Rüsdorf
Schönhagen
Brück
Stangenhagen
Treblin
Zossen
Rieben
Mellen
Wittbrietzen
Hennickendorf
Buchholz
Belzig
Gömnick
Jüterbog
Dresden
Kilometer
1:75


Prenzlau
Stettin
Stettin
Vierraden
Greifenberg
Heinersdorf
Frauenhagen
Pinnow
SCHWEDT
Görlsdorf
Schmelz
Wollet
Felchow
Oder
Uchdorf
Marienthal
Selchow
Bahn
Linde
Schmargendf.
Grüssow
Raduhn
Stolpe
Schönfliess
Bernikow
Blankenfelde
Gr.Ziethen
Pehlitzstein
Lüdersdorf
Brodewin
Bhf.Chorin
Golzow
Chorin
Werbellin
Britz
Lichterfelde
Oderberg
Zehden
Nordhausen
Vietnitz
Grüneberg
Mohrin
Goss
Alt Rüdnitz
Bellin
Hohen
Niederfinow
Bralitz
Neu-Tornow
Falkenberg
EBERSWALDE
Neu-Rüdnitz
Alt-Lietzegöricke
Bärwalde
Köthen
Trampe
Freienwalde
Königl-Reetz
Alt-Küstebiese
Blessin
Biesenthal
Gersdorf
Alt-Ranft
Neudamm
Fürstenfelde
Grünthal
Klobbicke
Alte Oder
Zellin
Danewitz
Heckelberg
Wölsickendorf
Neu-Lewin
WRIEZEN
Tempelfelde
Leuenberg
Steinbeck
Neu-Barnim
Gr.Neuendorf
Beiersdorf
Schulzendorf
Neumühl
Neu-Trebbin
Kienitz
Zorndorf
Prötzel
Sietzing
Letschin
Wilmersdorf
Schaumburg
Werneuchen
Reichenberg
Friedland
Zechin
Gielsdorf
Neu-Hardenberg
Wegendorf
STRAUSBERG
Wulkow
Platkow
KÜSTRIN
Alt-Landsberg
Buckow
Gusow
Golzow
Hohenstein
Werbig
Schweizer
Dahmsdorf
Görlsdorf
Seelow
Tucheband
Petershagen
Bhf.Strausberg
Trebnitz
Rehfeld
Neu-Tempel
Reitwein
Hoppegarten
Tasdorf
Müncheberg
Dahlwitz
Herzfelde
Marxdorf
Podelzig
Schöneiche
Friedrichshagen
Rüdersdorf
Kagel
Heinersdorf
Döbberin
Woltersdorf
Baerfelde
Arensdorf
Schönfliess
Lebus
Erkner
Löcknitz
Steinhöfel
Petershagen
Trepplin
Leissow
Neu-Zittau
Hangelsberg
Rosen
FÜRSTENWALDE
FRANKFURT
Steversdorf
Oder-Spree-K.
Spreenhagen
Jacobsdorf
Briesen
Alt-Markgrafpieske
Tzschetzschnow
Biegen
Alt-Stansdorf
Neu-Golm
Hohenwalde
Lossow
Saarow
Pieskow
Rassmannsdorf
Müllrose
Gussow
Storkow
Wilh.
Ober
Unt.
Neu-Lindow
Zilendorf
Görsdorf
Selchow
Wochow
Merz
Mixdorf
Vogelsang
Kl.Rietz
Spree
Dahme
Riesen
Buckow
Beeskow
Schönfliess
Gr.Eichholz
Limsdorf
Kotbus
Lübben
Kotbus
Fürstenberg
Guben
Stargard
Landsberg
Sonnenberg
Glogau
Posen
English Miles
0
10
20
30

attracts numerous visitors in summer. — A *Walk leads to the S., viâ the *Schützenhaus* (restaurant and view-tower) and *Gesundbrunnen* (Hotel & Restaurant), to the ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Zainhammer Restaurant*, whence we may go on to the *Wasserfall Restaurant*, to *Speckthausen* (restaurant), and to the *Nonnenfliess*.

The second station beyond Eberswalde is ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Chorin*, about $2^1/_4$ M. to the S. of which lies ***Amt Chorin** (*Neue Klosterschenke*), a former Cistercian monastery, founded about 1260. The ruined abbey-church, a brick basilica in the purest early-Gothic style, is the most interesting mediæval building in the Mark of Brandenburg. The monastery is surrounded by fine woods.

We leave the Stettin main line at Eberswalde and take the branch-line, viâ ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Falkenberg* (Hôtel Kettlitz), a favourite summer-resort, to —

40 M. **Freienwalde** (*Schertz*, R. from $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, well spoken of; *Lange*), a town with 8000 inhab., charmingly situated on the verge of the Oderbruch. The hills which rise behind it dispute with those near Buckow (p. 200) the title of the **Markish Switzerland (Märkische Schweiz)*. The tower on the *Wilhelmshöhe* and the *Ruinenberg* command beautiful views. A weak chalybeate spring, rising in the *Brunnenthal* (Blumenhotel; Hôtel Bellevue), $^3/_4$ M. to the S. of the town, was used by the Great Elector. The *Restaurant zur Grünen Tanne*, a little farther to the S., is the starting-point for pretty walks through the woods: to the *Baa-See*, 1 hr.; to the *Bismarck-Turm* and *Falkenberg* (see above), $1^1/_4$ or 2 hrs.

b. Brandenburg. Travellers who are interested in the mediæval art of the Mark (of which there are comparatively few examples in Berlin itself; comp. p. 51) should not fail to devote a day to Brandenburg. Railway in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 5 *M.*, 3 *M.* 80, 2 *M.* 50 pf., return-tickets 7 *M.* 50, 5 *M.* 70, 3 *M.* 75 pf.) viâ *Potsdam* (p. 180), *Werder* (p. 192), and *Grosskreutz*. From the last a branch-line runs to (7 M.) *Lehnin*, which has a monastic church of the 12-13th centuries.

38 M. **Brandenburg** (*Schwarzer Bär*, Stein-Str., *Schwarzer Adler*, St. Annen-Str., both very fair; *Railway Restaurant*), a town with 46,500 inhab., is divided by the Havel into an Old Town, a New Town, and the Cathedral Island. Under the name of *Brennabor* it was the chief town of the Slavonic Hevelli. It was captured in 927 by King Henry I., and in 1157 by Albert the Bear, who thenceforward styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. From 949 to 1544 the town was the seat of a bishop.

From the railway-station (tramway) we proceed viâ the Schützen-Str., the Annenthor Bridge, and the St. Annen-Str. to the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Rathaus*, which dates from the 14th century. In front of the Rathaus stands a *Roland Column*, $16^1/_2$ ft. in height, the ancient emblem among the Lower Saxons of free market rights. — A little

to the W. is *St. Catherine's Church, a noteworthy Gothic brick edifice without transepts, of which the nave was built in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the W. tower in 1583-85. The carved wooden altar (restored) dates from 1474; one of the N. chapels contains a brazen font of 1440 (sacristan, Katharinen-Kirch-Platz 4). — From the Rathaus we proceed viâ the market-place and the Mühlendamm to the —

*Cathedral (sacristan, Dom 70), a Romanesque columnar basilica of 1165-87, converted in the 14th cent. into a Gothic church with a vaulted roof, and afterwards frequently restored. On the walls of the interior are numerous tombstones. The choir contains an altar of 1518 and portions of another of 1375. The elaborately adorned columns and the excellent sculptures in the Romanesque crypt should be noticed. The S. transept contains a small museum.

We now cross the Grillendamm to the old town, in which the most interesting buildings are the *Gotthards-Kirche* (12-14th cent.) and the former *Altstadt Rathaus* (13th and 16th cent.).

The *Marienberg*, to the N.W. of the town, commands a good view; tramway from the Rathaus to the Plauer Thor.

Amongst other towns of interest to the student of mediæval art in the Mark are *Stendal* and *Tangermünde*, *Chorin* (p. 197), *Königsberg in der Neumark*, and also *Havelberg* and *Lehnin* (p. 196). For details concerning these, and for farther details about Brandenburg, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

c. Neu-Ruppin. Railway in about 3 hrs., either by the Hamburg line (47½ M.) or the Kremmen line (40½ M.). By the Hamburg line to Spandau and (14 M.) *Finkenkrug*, see p. 193 (suburban service to Nauen, see p. 13). — 30½ M. *Paulinenaue*. A branch-line runs hence to (10 M.) *Fehrbellin* (Deutsches Haus), 4½ M. to the N.W. of the village of *Hakenberg*, where the Great Elector defeated the Swedish in 1675. A column, 105 ft. in height, with a figure of Victory and a relief portrait of the Great Elector by A. Wolff, was erected here in 1879. View of the battle-field from the top. — 47½ M. *Neu-Ruppin*, see below.

The Kremmen line starts from the Stettin Station (suburban service to Tegel, see p. 13). — ½ M. *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 152); 1¾ M. *Pankow* (p. 151); 2 M. *Schönholz* (p. 151); 5 M. *Dalldorf*, with a municipal lunatic asylum and idiot asylum (tramway No. 27, p. 16); 7 M. *Tegel* (p. 193); 15½ M. *Velten*, with 6900 inhab. and numerous stove-factories. At (23 M.) *Kremmen* (2800 inhab.) we change carriages. — 33 M. *Radensleben* is the station for the village of *Wustrau*, situated 1¾ M. to the W., at the S.E. angle of the Ruppiner See (8 M. in length). *Hans Joachim von Zieten* (d. 1786) is buried here. — The railway crosses the lake to —

40½ M. **Neu-Ruppin** (*Hôtel du Nord*, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*; *Krone*), a town with 17,000 inhabitants. On the lake stands the *Abbey Church*, a 13th cent. Gothic edifice of brick, restored by

Schinkel. A *Monument to Fred. William II.*, by Tieck, commemorates that monarch's contribution towards rebuilding the town after a conflagration in 1787. Another monument, by Wiese, commemorates *Karl Fried. Schinkel* (1781-1841; p. 48), who was born here. — The so-called **Ruppin Switzerland*, a hilly district with beech-woods and several lakes, is one of the prettiest parts of the Mark. On Sun. afternoons in summer (sometimes in the morning also) a steamboat plies to the forester's house of *Tornow* (rfmts.). Visits may be paid also to the forester's house of *Rottstiel* (rfmts.), to the *Bolten-Mühle* on the Tornow-See, and to *Binenwalde* on the Kalk-See.

d. RHEINSBERG. Railway from the Stettin Station, 52 M. in about $2^1/_2$ hrs. (Nordbahn: suburban service as far as Oranienburg, comp. p. 13). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Reinickendorf-Rosenthal.* Branch-line hence to Gross-Schönebeck (comp. Wandlitz, p. 196). — 8 M. *Hermsdorf* lies at the beginning of the wood which stretches hence far beyond Oranienburg and attracts many visitors. — 18 M. **Oranienburg** (*Hôtel Eilers*, R. from $1^3/_4$-2, B. $^3/_4$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M.*), with 7850 inhab., is situated on the *Havel*. A monument, by Fr. Wolff, in front of the château (now a normal school), commemorates Princess Luise Henriette of Orange (d. 1667), wife of the Great Elector, to whom the town owes its name. — From ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Löwenberg*, where we change carriages, we take a branch-line viâ ($41^1/_2$ M.) *Lindow* to —

52 M. **Rheinsberg** (*Ratskeller: Kronprinz*, R. $1^1/_2$ *M.*), a town with 2600 inhab., situated in a wooded district interspersed with lakes, at the efflux of the *Rhin* from the *Grienerick-See*. The château, purchased by Fred. William I. in 1734, was the residence of Frederick the Great as crown-prince in 1736-40. From 1753 to 1802 it was occupied by Prince Henry. It has ceiling-paintings by *Pesne* and retains some memorials of its former owners, though many objects of interest have recently been removed to Berlin. The sculptures in the park are in poor preservation. — The woods on the N., extending to the borders of Mecklenburg, include extensive stretches of deciduous trees and several large lakes. Drives may be taken to the hamlets of *Zechlin*, *Zechliner Hütte*, and *Neu-Globsow*.

Cycling Routes. FROM BERLIN TO ORANIENBURG, $19^1/_2$ M. Rough paved road to Dalldorf; thence a mediocre road. We start from the Schloss-Platz (prohibited streets, see p. 41). — $5^3/_4$ M. Lunatic asylum and (7 M.) commune of *Dalldorf*. — At kil. stone 11.8 ($7^1/_4$ M.), keep to the left. — 9 M. *Hermsdorf*. — $9^3/_4$ M. *Glienicke*. — 13 M. *Stolpe-Hohen-Neuendorf*. — $14^3/_4$ M. *Birkenwerder*. — 17 M. *Havelhausen*. — $19^1/_2$ *Oranienburg*.

FROM BERLIN TO RHEINSBERG, 52 M. The road is good almost throughout. We start from the Schloss-Platz (prohibited streets, see p. 41). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Tegeler Chaussée-Haus*, beyond which we keep straight on. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Tegel*. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Schulzendorf*. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Hennigsdorf*. — $13^1/_4$ M. Cross the railway to the left. — 17 M. *Marwitz*. — 19 M. *Eich-*

städt. — 21 M. *Vehlefanz.* — 21¾ M. *Schwante.* — 25½ M. *Kremmen.* Turn to the right at the Rathaus. — 28¾ M. *Sommerfeld.* — 29¾ M. *Beetz.* — 34½ M. *Ruthenick.* — 37 M. *Herzberg.* — Beyond the village, at kil. stone 13.7, turn to the right. — 39¼ M. *Schönberg.* — 42 M. *Lindow.* Here keep to the left. — 43¼ M. *Klosterheide.* — 46 M. *Dierberg.* — 47½ M. *Heinrichsdorf.* — 49 M. *Köpernitz.* — 52 M. *Rheinsberg.*

e. BUCKOW. Railway to (28½ M.) Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg in 1½ hr. from the Silesian Station (Ostbahn; suburban service as far as Strausberg, comp. p. 13). — 3 M. *Lichtenberg-Friedrichsfelde.* For Lichtenberg see pp. 13, 145. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the station is the large public cemetery of Berlin (62 acres; opened in 1881). The château at Friedrichsfelde, built in 1722 and formerly royal property, has belonged to the Treskow family since 1815; fine park. — 5½ M. *Biesdorf* has a municipal hospital for epileptics. — At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* is the chief race-course of Berlin (p. 29). — 14 M. *Fredersdorf* (branch-line to Rüdersdorf, see p. 195). — 17½ *Strausberg.* This station is connected by a branch-line (3¾ M. long) with the town of *Strausberg* (Hôt. Städtefeld; Restaurant Seebad, on the W. bank of the lake), which is pleasantly situated on the *Straus-See*, to the N. About 1½ M. to the N. of the town begins the *Blumen-Thal*, a somewhat lonely wood, intersected by two chains of lakelets. — 28½ M. *Dahmsdorf-Müncheberg.* A branch-line runs hence to (3 M.) —

Buckow *(Bellevue*, R. from 1½-2½ *M.*; *Eck's Hotel; Central Hotel)*, with 1900 inhab., a favourite summer-resort. The pleasant lakes and well-wooded, picturesque hills of the neighbourhood have earned for it the title of the **Markish Switzerland (Märkische Schweiz)*; comp. p. 197. Among the most picturesque points are the *Bollersdorfer Höhen* on the *Schermützel-See*, the *Silberkehle*, the two *Tornow-Seen*, the *Pritzhagener Mühle*, etc.

Cycling Route. FROM BERLIN TO BUCKOW, 39 M. This is an attractive route; the road is good, though hilly; the first 5½ M. are paved. Start from the Alexander-Platz (prohibited streets, see p. 41). — 4⅓ M. *Friedrichsberg-Lichtenberg.* — 5½ *Friedrichsfelde.* — 7 M. *Biesdorf.* — 8 M. *Kaulsdorf.* — 9½ M. *Mahlsdorf.* — 10¾ M. *Dahlwitz* (to the left, road to Hoppegarten). — 14½ M. *Vogelsdorf.* — 17 M. *Tasdorf* (side excursion to the Rüdersdorfer Kalkberge). — 20 M. *Herzfelde.* — 21¾ M. *Lichtenow.* — 26¼ M. *Wilder Mann Inn.* — 32 M. *Müncheberg.* Then to the left viâ (36½ M.) *Dahmsdorf* to (39 M.) *Buckow.*

Return route: 1¼ M. *Bollersdorf.* — 3¼ M. *Ruhlsdorf.* — 8¾ M. *Strausberg.* Then keep to the right to (16½ M.) *Alt-Landsberg.* — 19 M. *Seeberg.* — 21 M. *Hönow.* — 24½ M. *Marzahn.* — 31½ M. Berlin (Alexander-Platz).

f. The **Spreewald,** a well-watered district, 37 M. long and from ½ M. to 4½ M. broad, is dotted with villages, woods, pastures, and cultivated land, and watered by the Spree, which intersects it in a network of about 200 channels. It is reached from Berlin by the Görlitz railway.

In natural beauty the *Lower Spreewald*, below Lübben, has the advantage in virtue of the wide expanses of deciduous trees that still cover part of it. In the *Upper Spreewald* woods of any size are to be

found only in the N.; the W. is a region of flat pasture-land; while the S.E. (Burg), which is tolerably well populated and has nearly all been brought under the plough, has more the general appearance of a well-wooded park. Nursery-gardening, cattle-rearing, and fishing are the principal industries of the Wendish population, which has here retained its original language and customs. The women still wear a peculiar costume. The villages of Lehde and Leipe, in the pastoral region, are accessible only by water, or in winter over the ice. In the farming district of Burg the widely scattered wooden houses may be reached on foot, but many water-channels have to be crossed by curiously-built bridges. — A visit to the Upper Spreewald is both more convenient and more interesting. In summer, however, the gnats are very troublesome.

RAILWAY TO LÜBBEN, 46½ M., in 1¾ hr. — To (17½ M.) *Königs-Wusterhausen*, see p. 195. — 31½ M. *Halbe*.

46½ M. **Lübben** (*Stadt Berlin*, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 *M.*, *Stern*, both very fair), an old town with 6800 inhab., is surrounded by four arms of the *Spree*. Paul Gerhardt (p. 139), who was archdeacon from 1668, died here in 1676; the chief church contains his grave and portrait. Between the station and the (1 M.) town, we pass an attractive grove.

Lübben and Halbe are the recognized starting-points for excursions in the Lower Spreewald. The most convenient plan is to proceed from Lübben by boat (ample notice to the boatman should be given at the hotel) viâ *Schlepzig* (Gottlieb's Inn) to the *Puhl* and *Gross-Wasserburg*, although by this route the woods are not reached until 2 hrs. after starting. An alternative plan is to drive to Schlepzig (1½ hr.; 5-7 *M.*) and thence take a boat. — From Gross-Wasserburg we may either proceed on foot to the N.W. viâ (2 hrs.) *Wendisch-Buchholz* (omn. thence) to the (3 M.) station of *Halbe* (see above), or return by boat through the woods to the path between a forester's house and *Hartmannsdorf*, and walk thence viâ the last-named village to the (1¼ hr.) station of *Lübben*.

Those bound for the Upper Spreewald go on by railway beyond Lübben to (53½ M.) **Lübbenau** (*Brauner Hirsch*, R. 1¾-2½ *M.*; *Deutsches Haus*), a little town with 3700 inhab. and a château and park of Prince Lynar. The boatmen of the Spreewald Society (tariff 5 *M.* per day, 3 *M.* per ½ day) may be found stationed at the E. end of the town (1 M. from the station) or may be enquired for at the hotels. Boatmen must be engaged in advance for Sun. in the height of summer. The usual boating-trip from Lübbenau (5 hrs., not incl. halts; fatiguing) is that viâ *Lehde* (see below), the *Wotschofska Restaurant* (also R., good), the forester's houses of *Kanonmühle* and *Eiche*, situated in the woods, and then viâ the *Polenz-Schenke Restaurant* and *Leipe* back to Lübbenau. — An idea of the curious residential and domestic arrangements of the Spreewald may, however, be obtained by a trip from Lübbenau viâ the *Lübbenauer Kanpen* to the (½ hr.) village of **Lehde* (Inn zum Fröhlichen Hecht, with an annexe for tourists, R. 1¼-2 *M.*), the 'Venice of the Spreewald'. — An interesting spectacle is offered on Sun. by the

gay costumes of the Spreewald women on their way to church at the village of **Burg** (*Inn zum Spreewald*, very fair, *Zur Bleiche*, both on the Mühlspree, respectively 50 and 30 min. from the village; *Schwarzer Adler*, in the village). Intending spectators should leave Berlin on Sat. and take the Spreewald Railway (Cottbus line) from Lübben to Burg. Or they may take the railway beyond Lübbenau to (61 M.) *Vetschau* (Inn at the station) and walk thence to (2 hrs.) Burg. After the midday meal at Burg on Sun., they may take a boat from Burg viâ the forester's house of Eiche, Kannomühle, etc. (the above-mentioned route in the reverse direction) to Lübbenau, and return to Berlin by an evening train. Those who desire to begin the tour at Lübbenau and also to be present at the church-service in Burg, are advised to leave Berlin by an early train on Sat., in which case they will have time to visit also the forester's house of *Schützenhaus* and the *Straupitzer Buschmühle* in the woods and to inspect the neighbourhood of Burg at their leisure.

List

of the more important German Architects, Painters, and Sculptors of the 18th and 19th centuries, mentioned in the Handbook.

Achenbach, Andreas, P., b. 1815 at Cassel.

Achenbach, Oswald, P., brother of the preceding, b. 1827 at Düsseldorf.

Achtermann, Theodor Wilhelm, S., b.1799 at Münster, d.1884 at Rome.

Adam, Franz, P., b. 1815 at Milan, d. 1886 at Munich.

Adler, Friedrich, A., b. 1827 at Berlin.

Angeli, Heinrich von, P., b. 1840 at Ödenburg (Hungary).

Baisch, Hermann, P., b. 1846 at Dresden, d. 1894 at Carlsruhe.

Bantzer, Karl, P., b. 1857 at Ziegenhain (Hesse).

Bartels, Hans von, P., b. 1856 at Hamburg.

Baumbach, Max, S., b. 1859 at Wurzen.

Becker, Karl, P., 1820-1900, Berlin.

Beer, Friedrich, S., b.1846 at Brünn.

Begas, Adalbert, son of Karl B. the Elder, b. 1836 at Berlin, d. 1888 at Nervi.

Begas, Karl, the Elder, P., b. 1794 at Heinsberg, d. 1854 at Berlin.

Begas, Karl, the Younger, youngest son of the preceding, S., b. 1845 at Berlin.

Begas, Oskar, eldest son of Karl B. the Elder, P., 1828-83, Berlin.

Begas, Reinhold, son of Karl B. the Elder, S., b. 1831 at Berlin.

Behrens, Christian, S., b. 1852 at Gotha.

Bellermann, Ferdinand, P., b. 1814 at Erfurt, d. 1889 at Berlin.

Benda, Julius, A., b. 1838 at Rauden.

Bendemann, Eduard, P., b. 1811 at Berlin, d. 1889 at Düsseldorf.

Bettkober, Christ. Friedr. Heinr. Sigm., S., 1746-c. 1816, Berlin.

Biermann, Gottlieb, P., b. 1824 at Berlin.

Biermann, Karl Ed., P., 1803-92, Berlin.

Bläser, Gustav, S., b.1813 at Düsseldorf, d. 1874 at Cannstatt.

Blechen, Karl, P., b. 1798 at Kottbus, d. 1840 at Berlin.

Bleibtreu, Georg, P., b. 1828 at Xanten, d. 1892 at Berlin.

Bochmann, Gregor von, P., b. 1850 in Esthonia.

Böcklin, Arnold, P., b. 1827 at Bâle, d. 1901 at Fiesole, near Florence.

Boeckmann, Wilhelm, A., b. 1832 at Elberfeld, d. 1902 at Berlin.

Boetticher, Karl, A., b. 1806 at Nordhausen, d. 1889 at Berlin.

Bokelmann, Christ.Ludw., P., b.1844 near Bremen, d. 1894 at Berlin.

Bouman, Johannes, A., b. 1706 at Amsterdam, d. 1776 at Potsdam.

Bracht, Eugen, P., b. 1842 at Morges on the Lake of Geneva.

Braith, Anton, P., b.1836 at Biberach.

Breitbach, Karl, P., b.1833 at Berlin.

Brendel, Albert, P., b. 1827 at Berlin, d. 1895 at Weimar.

Brodwolf, Ludwig Gustav Eduard, S., 1839-95, Berlin.

Brunow, Ludwig, S., b. 1843 at Lutheran near Lühz (Mecklenburg-Schwerin).

Brütt, Adolf, S., b. 1855 at Kiel.

Büchmann, Frau Helene, P., b. 1849 at Berlin.

Bülow, Paul, P., 1842-89, Berlin.

Burger, Ludwig, P., b. 1825 at Cracow, d. 1884 at Berlin.

Büring, Johann Gottfried, A., b. 1723 at Berlin.

Bürkel, Heinrich, P., b. 1802 at Pirmasens, d. 1869 at Munich.

Calandrelli, Al., S., 1834-1903, Berlin.

Camphausen, Wilhelm, P., 1818-85, Düsseldorf.

Cantian, A., 1794-1866, Berlin.

Carstens, Asmus Jakob, P., b. 1754 near Schleswig, d. 1798 at Rome.

Cauer, Carl, S., b. 1828 at Bonn, d. 1885 at Kreuznach.

Cauer, Paul Ludwig, S., b. 1866 at Kreuznach.
Chodowiecki, Daniel Nikolaus, P. and engraver, b. 1726 at Dantsic, d. 1801 at Berlin.
Clementz, Hermann, P., b. 1852 at Berlin.
Cornelius, Peter von, P., b. 1783 at Düsseldorf, d. 1867 at Berlin.
Cremer, Friedrich Albert, A., b. 1824 at Wiesbaden, d. 1882.
Crola, Hugo, P., b. 1841 at Ilsenburg.
Dahl, Joh., P., b. 1788 at Bergen (Norway), d. 1857 at Dresden.
Darnaut, Hugo, P., b. 1850 at Dessau.
Defregger, Franz, P., b. 1835 at Stronach in the Pustertbal.
Deger, Ernst, P., b. 1809 at Bockenem (Hanover), d. 1885 at Düsseldorf.
Diez, Robert, S., b. 1844 at Pössneck (Saxe-Meiningen).
Diez, Wilhelm von, P., b. 1839 at Bayreuth.
Dill, Ludwig, P., b. 1848 at Gernsbach.
Domdorf, Adolf, S., b. 1835 at Weimar.
Doepler, Karl Emil, P., b. 1824 at Schnepfenthal.
Drake, Friedrich Johann Heinrich, S., b. 1805 at Pyrmont, d. 1882 at Berlin.
Dreber, Heinrich, known as *Franz-D.*, P., b. 1822 at Dresden, d. 1875 at Rome.
Dücker, Eugen, P., b. 1841 at Arensberg (near Riga).
Ebe, Gustav, A., b. 1834 at Halberstadt.
Eberle, Syrius, S., b. 1844 at Pfronten in the Algäu, d. 1903 at Munich.
Ebertein, Gustav, S., b. 1847 at Spiekersbausen near Münden.
Echtermeyer, Karl, S., b. 1845 at Cassel.
Eckmann, Otto, P., b. 1865 at Hamburg, d. 1902 at Berlin.
Encke, Erdmann, S., b. 1843 at Berlin, d. 1896 at Neu-Babelsberg.
Ende, Hermann, A., b. 1830 at Landsberg on the Wartbe.
Engelhard, Friedrich Wilhelm, S., b. 1813 at Grünbagen near Lüneburg.
Enhuber, Karl von, P., b. 1811 at Hof (Oberfranken), d. 1867 at Munich.
Erdmannsdorf, Friedr. Wilh. von, A., b. 1736 at Dresden, d. 1795 at Dessau.
Erald, Ernst, P., 1836-84, Berlin.
Fechner, Hans, P., b. 1860 at Berlin.
Feuerbach, Anselm, P., b. 1829 at Speyer, d. 1880 at Venice.
Firle, Walther, P., b. 1859 at Breslau.
Fischer, Ferdinand August, S. and medallist, b. 1805 at Berlin, d. 1866.
Flamm, Albert, P., b. 1823 at Cologne.
Flicket, Paul, P., b. 1852 at Berlin, d. 1903.
Franz, Julius, S., 1824-87, Berlin.
Frenzel, Oscar, P., b. 1855 at Berlin.
Friedrich, Caspar, P., b. 1774 at Greifswald, d. 1840 at Dresden.
Friedrich, Woldemar, P., b. 1846 at Gnadau, near Magdeburg.
Friese, Richard, P., b. 1854 at Gumbinnen.
Führich, Joseph von, P., b. 1800 at Kratzau in Bohemia, d. 1876 at Vienna.
Funk, Heinrich, P., b. 1807 at Herford, d. 1877 at Stuttgart.
Gaisser, Jakob Emanuel, P., b. 1825 at Augsburg, d. 1899 at Munich.
Gärtner, Eduard, P., 1801-77, Berlin.
Gaul, August, S., b. 1867 at Gross-Auheim near Hanau.
Gebhardt, Eduard von, P., b. 1838 at St. Johann (Esthonia).
Geiger, Nikolaus, S., b. 1849 at Lauingen (Würtemberg), d. 1897 at Wilmersdorf near Berlin.
Geissler, Wilhelm, P., b. 1848 at Berlin.
Genelli, Bonaventura, P., b. 1798 at Berlin, d. 1868 at Weimar.
Gentz, Heinrich, A., d. 1811 at Berlin.
Gentz, Wilhelm, P., b. 1822 at Neuruppin, d. 1890 at Berlin.
Gerlach, Philipp, A., b. 1679 at Spandau, d. 1748 at Berlin.
Geselschap, Friedrich, P., b. 1835 at Wesel, d. 1898 at Rome.
Geyer, Otto, S., b. 1843 at Charlottenburg.
Gilly, Friedrich, A., b. 1771 at Altdamm near Stettin, d. 1800 at Carlsbad.
Gleichen-Russwurm, Ludwig von, P., b. 1836 at Greifenstein in Bavaria, d. 1901 at Weimar.
Gontard, Karl von, A., b. 1731 at Mannheim, d. 1791 at Berlin.
Graeb, Karl, P., 1816-84, Berlin.
Graeb, Paul, P., son of the preceding, 1842-92, Berlin.
Graef, Gustav, P., b. 1821 at Königsberg, d. 1895 at Berlin.

Graël, Johann Friedr., A., b. 1708 at Quicklitz (Silesia), d. 1740 at Bayreutb.

Graff, Anton, P., b. 1736 at Winterthur, d. 1813 at Dresden.

Gropius, Martin Karl Philipp, A., 1824-80, Berlin.

Groszheim, Karl von, A., b. 1841 at Lübeck.

Gude, Hans, P., b. 1825 at Christiania.

Gussow, Karl, P., b. 1843 at Havelberg.

Habermann, Hugo von, P., b. 1849 at Dillingen.

Hähnel, Ernst, S., 1811-91, Dresden.

Hagen, Hugo, S., d. 1871 at Berlin.

Harrach, Count Ferdinand, P., b. 1832 at Rosnochau (Silesia).

Hartzer, Karl Ferd., S., b. 1838 at Celle.

Hasenclever, Johann Peter, P., b. 1810 at Remscheid, d. 1853 at Düsseldorf.

Hasenpflug, Karl, P., b. 1802 at Berlin, d. 1858 at Halberstadt.

Haug, Robert, P., b. 1857 at Stuttgart.

Hausmann, Karl, P., 1825-86, Hanau.

Heilbuth, Ferdinand, P., b. 1830 at Hamburg, d. 1889 at Paris.

Henneberg, Rudolf, P., b. 1825 at Brunswick, d. 1876 at Brunswick.

Hennicke, Julius, A., b. 1832, d. 1892 at Constance.

Hensel, Wilhelm, P., b. 1794 at Trebbin, d. 1861 at Berlin.

Henseler, Ernst, P., b. 1852 at Meseritz.

Hermann, Karl Heinrich, P., b. 1802 at Dresden, d. 1880 at Berlin.

Herrmann, Hans, P., b. 1858 at Berlin.

Hertel, Albert, P., b. 1843 at Berlin.

Hertel, Karl, P., b. 1837 at Breslau, d. 1895 at Düsseldorf.

Herter, Ernst, S., b. 1846 at Berlin.

Hess, Peter von, P., b. 1792 at Düsseldorf, d. 1871 at Munich.

Heuss, Eduard von, P., b. 1808 at Oggersheim, d. 1880 near Mayence.

Heyden, August von, P., b. 1827 at Breslau, d. 1897 at Berlin.

Heyden, Otto, P., b. 1820 at Ducherow (Pom.), d. 1897 at Göttingen.

Hildebrand, Adolf, S., b. 1847 at Marburg.

Hildebrand, Ernst, P., b. 1833 at Falkenberg (Nieder-Lausitz).

Hildebrand, Theodor, P., b. 1804 at Stettin, d. 1874 at Düsseldorf.

Hildebrandt, Eduard, P., b. 1818 at Dantsic, d. 1868 at Berlin.

Hildebrandt, Fritz, P., brother of the preceding, b. 1819 at Dantsic, d. 1855 at Rome.

Hilgers, Karl, S., b. 1844 at Düsseldorf.

Hilgers, Karl, P., 1818-90, Düsseldorf.

Hitz, Dora, P., b. 1856 at Altdorf near Nuremberg.

Hitzig, Friedrich, A., 1811-81, Berlin.

Hoffmann, Ludwig, A., b. 1853 at Darmstadt.

Hoffmeister, Heinz, S., b. 1851 at Saarlouis, d. 1894 at Berlin.

Hofmann, Ludwig von, P., b. 1861 at Darmstadt.

Hoguet, Charles, P., 1821-70, Berlin.

Hosemann, Theodor, P., b. 1807 at Brandenburg, d. 1875 at Berlin.

Hübner, Julius, P., b. 1806 at Oels, d. 1882 at Loschwitz near Dresden.

Hübner, Karl, P., b. 1814 at Königsberg, d. 1879 at Düsseldorf.

Hude, Hermann Philipp Wilhelm von der, A., b. 1830 at Lübeck.

Hundrieser, Emil, S., b. 1846 at Königsberg.

Hünten, Emil, P., b. 1827 at Paris, d. 1902 at Düsseldorf.

Hupp, Otto, draughtsman and medallist, b. 1859 at Düsseldorf.

Ihne, Ernst Eberhard, A., b. 1848 at Elberfeld.

Irmer, Karl, P., b. 1834 at Babitz, d. 1900 at Düsseldorf.

Jacob, Julius, P., b. 1842 at Berlin.

Janensch, Gerhard, S., b. 1860 at Zamborst in Pomerania.

Janssen, Peter, P., b. 1844 at Düsseldorf.

Jernberg, Olof, P., b. 1855 at Düsseldorf.

Jordan, Rudolf, P., b. 1810 at Berlin, d. 1887 at Düsseldorf.

Kaffsack, Jos., S., b. 1849 at Ratisbon, d. 1890 at Berlin.

Kalckreuth, Count Stanislaus, P., b. 1821 at Koschmin, d. 1894 at Munich.

Kalide, Theodor, S., b. 1801 at Königshütte, d. 1863 at Gleiwitz.

Kallmorgen, Friedrich, P., b. 1856 at Altona.

Kameke, Otto von, P., b. 1826 at Stolp, d. 1899 at Berlin.

Kampf, Arthur, P., b. 1864 at Aix-la-Chapelle.
Kampf, Eugen, P., b. 1860 at Aix-la-Chapelle.
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von, P., b. 1805 at Arolsen, d. 1874 at Munich.
Kayser, Heinrich, A., b. 1842 at Duisburg.
Keil, Karl, S., b. 1838 at Wiesbaden, d. 1889 at Kiderich.
Keinke, Karl, P., b. 1852 at Hamburg.
Keller, Ferd., P., b. 1842 Carlsruhe.
Kiesenwalter, Heinrich, S., b. 1854.
Kirberg, Otto, P., b. 1859 at Elberfeld.
Kiss, August, S., b. 1802 in Upper Silesia, d. 1865 at Berlin.
Klinger, Max, S. and P., b. 1857 at Plagwitz near Leipsic.
Klöber, August von, P., b. 1793 at Breslau, d. 1864 at Berlin.
Knackfuss, Hermann Wilhelm Johann, P., b. 1848 at Wissen near Siegburg.
Knaus, Ludwig, P., b. 1829 at Wiesbaden.
Knille, Otto, P., b. 1832 at Osnabrück, d. 1898 at Meran.
Knobelsdorff, Georg Wenzeslaus von, A., P., b. 1699 at Knckädel (Lausitz), d. 1753 at Berlin.
Knoblauch, Eduard, A., b. 1801 at Berlin, d. 1865 at Berlin.
Koch, Georg Karl, P., b. 1857 at Berlin.
Koch, Joseph, P., b. 1768 in the Tyrol, d. 1839 at Rome.
Koch, Max Friedrich, P., b. 1859 at Berlin.
Kokolski, Hermann, S., b. 1853 at Berlin.
Kolbe, Karl Wilhelm, the Younger, P., 1781-1853, Berlin.
Kolitz, Louis, P., b. 1845 at Tilsit.
Koner, Max, P., 1854-1900, Berlin.
Kopf, Joseph von, S., b. 1827 at Unlingen (Würtemberg).
Körner, Ernst Karl Eugen, P., b. 1846 near Crone (West-Prussia).
Kröner, Christian, P., b. 1838 at Riuteln.
Krüger, Franz, P., b. 1797 at Radegast near Cöthen, d. 1857 at Berlin.
Kruse, Max, S., b. 1854 at Berlin.
Kuehl, Gotthardt, P., b. 1851 at Lübeck.
Kuntz, Gustav, P., b. 1843 at Wildenfels (Saxony), d. 1879 at Rome.
Kyllmann, Walther, A., b. 1837 at Weyer near Wald.
Langhans, Karl Ferdinand, A., b. 1781 at Breslau, d. 1869 at Berlin.
Langhans, Karl Gotthard, A., father of the preceding, b. 1733 at Landesbut (Silesia), d. 1808 at Grüneiche.
Latt, Hans, S., b. 1859 at Breslau.
Leibl, Wilhelm, P. b. 1844 at Cologne, d. 1900 at Würzburg.
Leistikow, Walter, P., b. 1865 at Bromberg.
Lenbach, Franz von, P., b. 1836 at Schrobenhausen (Upper Bavaria).
Lepsius, Reinhold, P., b. 1857 at Berlin.
Lessing, Karl Friedrich, P., b. 1808 at Breslau, d. 1880 at Carlsruhe.
Lessing, Konrad, P., son of the preceding, b. 1852 at Düsseldorf.
Lessing, Otto, P., S., son of Karl Friedrich L., b. 1846 at Düsseldorf.
Leu, August Wilhelm, P., b. 1818 at Münster, d. 1897.
Liebermann, Max, P., b. 1849 at Berlin.
Lier, Adolf, P., b. 1826 at Herrnhut, d. 1882 at Wahren near Brixen.
Lock, Michel, S., b. 1848 at Cologne, d. 1898 at Berlin.
Lucae, Richard, A., 1829-77, Berlin.
Ludwig, Karl, P., b. 1839 at Römbild, d. 1901 at Berlin.
Lugo, Emil, P., b. 1840 at Stockach, d. 1902 at Munich.
Lürssen, Eduard August, S., b. 1840 at Kiel, d. 1891 at Berlin.
Magnus, Ed., P., 1799-1872, Berlin.
Magnussen, Harro, S., b. 1861 at Hamm near Hamburg.
Maison, Rudolph, S., b. 1854 at Ratisbon.
Makart, Hans, P., b. 1840 at Salzburg, d. 1884 at Vienna.
Malchin, Karl, P., b. 1838 at Köpelin (Mecklenburg).
Manthe, Albert August Karl, S., b. 1847 at Angermünde.
Manzel, Ludwig, S., b. 1858 at Kagendorf.
March, Otto, A., b. 1845 at Charlottenburg-Berlin.
Marées, Hans von, P., b. 1837 at Elberfeld, d. 1887 at Rome.
Martersteig, Friedrich, P., 1814-99, Weimar.
Max, Gabriel, P., b. 1840 at Prague.
Mayer, Edward, S., b. 1812 near Trèves, d. 1881.
Menken, August, A., b. 1858 at Cologne.

Menzel, Adolf von, P., b. 1815 at Breslau.
Meurer, Moritz, P., b. 1839 at Waldenburg (Saxony).
Meyer, Johann Georg (known as *Meyer von Bremen*), P., b. 1813 at Bremen, d. 1886.
Meyer, Klaus, P., b. 1856 near Hanover.
Meyerheim, Eduard, P., b. 1808 at Dantsic, d. 1879 at Berlin.
Meyerheim, Paul, P., son of the preceding, b. 1842 at Berlin.
Möckel, Gotthilf Ludwig, A., b. 1838 at Zwickau.
Möller, Karl, S., b. 1803 at Berlin, d. 1882.
Moser, Julius, S., b. 1832 at Berlin.
Mücke, Heinrich, P., b. 1806 at Breslau, d. 1891 at Düsseldorf.
Mühlenbruch, J., P., b. 1856 at Trutzlatz (Pomerania).
Mühlig, Hugo, P., b. 1854 at Dresden.
Müller, Eduard, S., b. 1828 at Hildburghausen, d. 1895 at Rome.
Munthe, Ludwig, P., b. 1841 at Aaren (Norway), d. 1896.
Neumann, Richard Gustav, S., P., b. 1848 at Berlin.
Noster, Ludwig, P., b. 1859 at Friedeberg (Neumark).
Oeder, Georg, P., b. 1846 at Aix-la-Chapelle.
Olde, Hans Wilhelm, P., b. 1855 at Süderau (Holstein).
Orth, August, A., b. 1828 at Windhausen near Seesen (Brunswick).
Ottmer, Karl Theodor, A., P., b. 1800 at Brunswick, d. 1843 at Berlin.
Otto, Johannes Samuel, P., b. 1798 at Unruhstadt (Posen), d. 1878 at Berlin.
Otto, Paul, S., 1846-93, Berlin.
Otzen, Johannes, A., b. 1839 at Siesebye (Schleswig).
Overbeck, Friedrich, P., b. 1789 at Lübeck, d. 1869 at Rome.
Panzner, Georg Otto, S., b. 1853 at Königstein (Saxony).
Persius, Ludwig, A., b. 1804 at Berlin, d. 1845 at Rome.
Pettenkofen, August von, P., 1821-89, Vienna.
Pfannschmidt, Friedrich Johann, S., b. 1864 at Berlin.
Pfannschmidt, Gottfr., P., b. 1819 at Mühlhausen, d. 1887 at Berlin.
Pfuhl, Johannes, S., b. 1846 at Löwenberg (Silesia).
Piglhein, Bruno, P., b. 1848 at Hamburg, d. 1894 at Munich.
Piloty, Karl Theodor von, P., b. 1826 at Munich, d. 1886 at Ambach.
Piper, Carl, S., b. 1856 at Stettin.
Plockhorst, Bernhard, P., b. 1825 at Brunswick.
Pohle, Léon, P., b. 1849 at Leipsic.
Pohlmann, Heinrich, S., b. 1839 at Scheventorf (Hanover).
Pöppelmann, Peter, S., b. 1866 at Harsewinkel (Westphalia).
Pose, Eduard Wilhelm, P., b. 1812 at Düsseldorf, d. 1878 at Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Prell, Hermann, P., b. 1854 at Leipsic.
Preller, Friedrich, the Elder, P., b. 1804 at Eisenach, d. 1878 at Weimar.
Preyer, Johann Wilhelm, P., b. 1803 at Rheydt, d. 1889 at Düsseldorf.
Rahl, Karl, P., 1812-65, Vienna.
Raschdorff, Julius, A., b. 1823 at Pless.
Rau, Leopold, S., b. 1847 at Nuremberg, d. 1880 at Rome.
Rauch, Christian Daniel, S., b. 1777 at Arolsen, d. 1857 at Dresden.
Rauppp, Karl, P., b. 1837 at Darmstadt.
Rethel, Alfred, P., b. 1816 near Aix-la-Chapelle, d. 1859 at Düsseldorf.
Rheinhold, Hugo, S., b. 1853 at Oberlahnstein, d. 1900 at Berlin.
Richter, Gustav, P., 1823-84, Berlin.
Richter, Ludwig, P., 1803-84, Dresden.
Riedel, August, P., b. 1799 at Bayreuth, d. 1883 at Rome.
Riefstahl, Wilh., P., b. 1827 at Neustrelitz, d. 1888 at Munich.
Riesch, Otto, S., b. 1851 at Berlin.
Rietschel, Ernst, S., b. 1804 at Pulsuitz, d. 1861 at Dresden.
Rietschel, Ernst Wilhelm, P., b. 1824 at Giessmannsdorf, d. 1860 at Munich.
Ritter, Henry, P., b. 1816 at Montreal (Canada), d. 1853 at Düsseldorf.
Röber, Ernst, P., b. 1849 at Elberfeld.
Röber, Fritz, P., brother of the preceding, b. 1851 at Elberfeld.
Röchling, Karl, P., b. 1855 at Saarbrücken.
Rode, Christian Bernhard, P. & etcher, 1725-97, Berlin.
Römer, Bernhard, S., b. 1852 at Gross-Strehlitz (Silesia), d. 1891.
Rössler, Adalbert von, P., b. 1853 at Wiesbaden.

Rottmann, Karl, P., b. 1798 near Heidelberg, d. 1850 at Munich.
Ruths, Valentin, P., b. 1825 at Hamburg.
Saltzmann, Carl, P., b. 1847 at Berlin.
Salzenberg, Wilhelm, A., b. 1803, d. 1887 at Montreux.
Sattler, Joseph, P., b. 1867 at Schrobenhausen (Bavaria).
Schadow, Gottfried, S., 1764-1850, Berlin.
Schadow, Wilhelm von, P., son of the preceding, b. 1789 at Berlin, d. 1862 at Düsseldorf.
Schäfer, Karl, A., b. 1844 at Cassel.
Schaller, E. Johann, P., b. 1841 at Wasungen, d. 1887 at Coburg.
Schaper, Friedrich, S., b. 1841 at Alsleben on the Saale.
Schennis, Friedrich von, P., b. 1852 at Elberfeld.
Scherres, Carl, P., b. 1833 at Königsberg.
Scheuren, Kaspar, P., b. 1810 at Aix-la-Chapelle, d. 1887 at Düsseldorf.
Scheurenberg, Josef, P., b. 1846 at Düsseldorf.
Schick, Rudolf, P., d. 1887 at Berlin.
Schievelbein, Hermann, S., 1817-67, Berlin.
Schindler, Emil, P., b. 1842 at Vienna, d. 1892 at Sylt.
Schinkel, Karl Friedrich, A., P., b. 1781 at Neuruppin, d. 1841 at Berlin.
Schirm, Carl Cowen, P., b. 1852 at Wiesbaden.
Schirmer, Johann Wilhelm, P., b. 1807 at Jülich, d. 1863 at Carlsruhe.
Schleich, Eduard, the Elder, P., b. 1812 at Harbach (Bavaria), d. 1874 at Munich.
Schlesinger, Jakob, P., b. ca. 1793 at Grünstadt (Palatinate), d. 1855 at Berlin.
Schlüter, Andreas, A., S., b. 1664 at Hamburg, d. 1714 at St. Petersburg.
Schlüter, Karl, S., b. 1846 at Pinneberg, d. 1884 at Dresden.
Schmidt, Maximilian, P., b. 1818 at Berlin, d. 1901 at Königsberg.
Schmitson, Teutwart, P., b. 1830 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, d. 1863 at Vienna.
Schnorr v. Carolsfeld, Julius, P., b. 1794 at Leipsic, d. 1872 at Dresden.
Scholl, Anton, S., b. 1837 at Mayence.
Scholtz, Julius, P., b. 1825 at Breslau, d. 1893 at Dresden.
Schönleber, Gustav, P., b. 1851 at Bietigheim (Würtemberg).
Schott, Walter, S., b. 1861 at Ilsenburg.
Schrader, Julius, P., 1815-1900, Berlin.
Schreyer, Adolf, P., b. 1828 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, d. 1899 at Cronberg.
Schrödter, Adolf, P., b. 1805 at Schwedt, d. 1875 at Carlsruhe.
Schuch, Werner, P., b. 1843 at Hildesheim.
Schuler, Karl, S., b. 1847 at Nuremberg, d. 1886 at Berlin.
Schulz, Moritz, S., b. 1825 at Leobschütz (Upper Silesia).
Schwechten, Franz Heinrich, A., b. 1841 at Cologne.
Schweinitz, Rudolf, S., 1839-96, Charlottenburg (Berlin).
Schwind, Moritz von, P., b. 1804 at Vienna, d. 1871 at Munich.
Sehring Bernhard, A., b. 1855 at Adderitz.
Seidl, Gabriel, A., b. 1848 at Munich.
Seitz, Rudolf, P., b. 1842 at Munich.
Siemering, Rudolf, S., b. 1835 at Königsberg.
Simm, Franz, P., b. 1853 at Vienna.
Simmler, Wilhelm Carl Melchior, P., b. 1840 at Geisenheim.
Skarbina, Franz, P., b. 1849 at Berlin.
Sohn, Karl, the Elder, P., b. 1805 at Berlin, d. 1867 at Cologne.
Soller, August, A., b. 1805 at Erfurt, d. 1853.
Sommer, August, S., b. 1839 at Coburg.
Spangenberg, Gustav, P., b. 1828 at Hamburg, d. 1891 at Berlin.
Spangenberg, Louis, P., b. 1824 at Hamburg, d. 1893 at Berlin.
Sperl, Johann, P., b. 1840 at Buch (Bavaria).
Spieker, Paul, A., b. 1826 at Trarbach, d. before 1890(?) at Wiesbaden.
Spitzweg, Karl, P., 1808-85, Munich.
Stahn, Otto, A., b. 1859 at Berlin.
Starck, Constantin, S., b. 1866 at Riga.
Statz, Vincenz, A., 1819-99, Cologne.
Stauffer (Bern), Karl, P., S., b. 1857 at Trübschachen, d. 1891 at Florence.
Steffeck, Karl, P., b. 1818 at Berlin, d. 1890 at Königsberg.

Steinbrück, Eduard, P., b. 1803 at Magdeburg, d. 1882 at Landeck (Silesia).
Steinle, Eduard von, P., b. 1810 at Vienna, d. 1886 at Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Stier, Hubert, A., b. 1838 at Berlin.
Stilke, Herm., P., 1804-60, Berlin.
Strack, Johann Heinrich, A., b. 1805 at Büekeburg, d. 1880 at Berlin.
Strassen, Melchior Anton zur, S., b. 1832 at Münster (Westphalia), d. 1896 at Leipsic.
Stuck, Franz, P., S., b. 1863 at Tettenweis.
Stüler, Friedrich August, A., b. 1800 at Mühlhausen (Thuringia), d. 1865 at Berlin.
Sussmann Hellborn, Louis, S., b. 1828 at Berlin.
Thoma, Hans, P., b. 1839 at Bernau (Baden).
Tieck, Friedrich, S., 1776-1851, Berlin.
Tischbein, Friedrich, P., b. 1750 at Maestrieht, d. 1812 at Heidelberg.
Tischbein, Joh. Heinrich, the Elder, P., b. 1722 at Haina (Hesse), d. 1789 at Cassel.
Toberentz, Robert, S., b. 1849 at Berlin, d. 1895 at Rostock.
Tondeur, Alexander, S., b. 1829 at Berlin.
Troschel, Julius, S., b. 1813 at Berlin, d. 1863 at Rome.
Trübner, Wilhelm, P., b. 1851 at Heidelberg.
Tüshaus, Friedrich, P., b. 1832, d. 1885 at Münster (Westphalia).
Uechtritz-Steinkirch, Cuno von, S., b. 1856 at Breslau.
Uhde, Fritz von, P., b. 1848 at Wolkenburg (Saxony).
Unger, Max, S., b. 1854 at Berlin.
Uphues, Joseph, S., b. 1850 at Sassenberg (Westphalia)
Veit, Philipp, P., b. 1793 at Berlin, d. 1877 at Mayence.
Veith, Eduard, P., b. 1858 at Neutitschein (Moravia).
Vogel, Hugo, P., b. 1855 at Magdeburg.
Voigtländer, Rudolf von, P., b. 1854 at Brunswick.
Volkmann, Arthur, S., b. 1851 at Leipsic.
Volkmann, Hans von, P., b. 1860 at Halle.
Volz, Hermann, S., b. 1847 at Carlsruhe.
Wach, Karl, P., 1787-1845, Berlin.
Wagenbauer, Max Jos., F., b. 1774 at Markt-Gräfing, d. 1829 at Munich.
Waldmüller, Ferd., P., 1793-1865, Vienna.
Wallot, Johann Paul, A., b. 1842 at Oppenheim on the Rhine.
Warthmüller (Müller), Robert, P., b. 1859 at Landsberg on the Warthe, d. 1895 at Berlin.
Wäsemann, H. Fr., A., 1814-1879, Berlin.
Weber, August, P., b. 1817 at Frankfort-on-the-Main, d. 1873 at Düsseldorf.
Weidemann, Friedrich Wilhelm, P., b. 1668 at Osterburg (Altmark), d. 1750 at Berlin.
Weishaupt, Victor, P., b. 1848 at Munich.
Weitsch, Friedrich Georg, P., b. 1758 at Brunswick, d. 1828 at Berlin.
Wenck, Ernst, S., b. 1865 at Reppen.
Werner, Anton von, P., b. 1843 at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
Werner, Fritz, P., b. 1827 at Berlin.
Wichmann, Karl Friedrich, S., b. 1775 at Potsdam, d. 1836 at Berlin.
Wichmann, Ludwig, S., brother of the preceding, b. 1784 at Potsdam, d. 1859 at Berlin.
Wiese, Max, P., b. 1846 at Dantsic.
Wille, Fritz von, P., b. 1860 at Weimar.
Wislicenus, Hermann, P., b. 1825 at Eisenach, d. 1899 at Goslar.
Wittig, August, S., b. 1826 at Meissen, d. 1893 at Düsseldorf.
Wolff, Albert, S., b. 1814 at Neu-Strelitz, d. 1892 at Berlin.
Wolff, Emil, S., b. 1802 at Berlin, d. 1879 at Rome.
Wolff, Friedrich Wilhelm, S., b. 1816 at Fehrbellin, d. 1887 at Berlin.
Wredow, August, S., b. 1804 at Brandenburg, d. 1891 at Berlin.
Zügel, Heinrich, P., b. 1850 at Murrhardt (Würtemberg).
Zumbusch, Kaspar Clemens von, S., b. 1830 at Herzebrock (Westphalia).

Index.

Abgeordneten-Haus 121.
Academy, Agricultural 156.
—, Architectural 172.
— of Art 174.
— of Art and Science 56.
—, Military 155. 191.
— of Music 174
—, Technical 172.
Adlershof 196.
Admiralty 114.
Akadem. Lesehalle 34.
Alexander-Platz 144.
Alsen-Platz 167.
Alt-Berlin 139.
Alt-Kölln 138.
Alt-Moabit 159.
Ambulance Stations 25.
American Church 40. 130.
Amtsgericht 144.
Anatomie 155.
Andreas-Platz 145.
Aquarium 55.
Apartments, Furnished 8.
Architektenhaus 126.
Arrival 1.
Arsenal 59.
Art, School of 143.
Art Dealers 34.
Artillery and Engineering School 174.
Astro-Physical Observatory 191.
Augusta Hospital 156.
Ausstellungs-Park 159.

Baa-See 197.
Bahelsberg, Château 190.
Banks 34.
Bar, English 9.
Barracks:
Cuirassier Guards 128.
Dragoon Guards 128.
Emperor Alexander Guards 153.
Emperor Franz Guards 128.
Barracks:
Field Artillery Guards 160.
First Foot Guards 160.
Fusilier Guards 154.
Gardes du Corps 190.
Hussar Guards 190.
Queen Augusta Guards 128.
Queen Elizabeth Guards 178.
Railway Regiments 129. 131.
Third Foot Guards 137.
Train Corps 129.
Uhlans 159.
Basdorf 196.
Baths 31.
Bau-Akademie 131.
Bauer, Café 55.
Baumgartenbrück 192.
Baumschulenweg 195.
Beer Restaurants:
Alhambra 10.
Altstätter Hof 10.
Architektenhaus 10.
Aschinger's Bierquellen 11.
Askanier, Zum Alten 10.
Automatic 11.
Bergschloss 11.
Bock 11.
Böhm. Brauhaus 11.
Bötzow 11.
Brandenburger Haus 10.
Bürgerhräu 10.
Burggrafenhof 10.
Casino of the West 10.
Charlottenhof 10. 168.
Clausing 11.
Dessauer Garten 10.
Dortmund Union 10.
Eremitage 10.
Franziskaner 10.
Friedrichshain 11.
Friedrichshöhe 11.
Gärtner 10.
Beer Restaurants:
Grosser Kurfürst 10.
Hahel 11.
Hackerhräu 10.
Happoldt 11
Heidelberger 10.
Hofhräu 10. 116.
Zum Klausner 10.
Krziwaneck 10.
Kulmbach 10.
Lanzsch & Co. 10.
Leipziger Hof 10.
Lettehaus 11.
Linden-Restaurant 9.
Löwenbräu 10.
Mönchshof 10.
Neumann 11.
Niquet 11.
Patzenhofer 11.
Pfefferherg 11.
Pilsen, Zur Stadt 9.
Prälaten, Zum 10.
Printz 10.
Pschorr 9. 10. 110.
Ratskeller 10. 141.
Regenspurger 10.
Rheinischer Hof 10.
Schöneberger 11.
Schultheiss, Zum 11.
— — auf Tivoli 11.
Schünemann 10.
Sedan-Panorama 10.
Sedlmayr 9.
Siechen 9.
Spaten, Zum 9. 111.
Spatenhräu 10.
Spittelhallen 10.
Stüdemann 11.
Terminus 10.
Tiergartenhof 11.
Töpfer 10.
Tucher 9. 111.
Union 11. 128.
Wahlstatt 10.
Weihenstephan 9.
Wilhelmshallen 9.
Zelte, the 10. 167.
Zoological Garden 10.
Beethoven-Saal 118.
Beetz 200.
Behren-Strasse 110.

Belitzhof 176. 177.
Belle-Alliance-Brücke 127.
— —, Handelsstätte 136.
— — -Platz 126.
— — -Strasse 128.
Bellevue, Château 167.
Bellevue-Strasse 117.
Bergakademie 158.
Berlin and Spandau Canal 158.
— Electr. Works 155.
— Tramway Co. 114.
Berliner Bank 110.
— Handels-Ges. 110.
— Kassenverein 58.
— Lokalanzeiger 55.
Beruau 196.
Bethanien 137.
Bibliothek, Königl. 57.
Biesdorf 200.
Biesenthal 196.
Binenwalde 199.
Birkenwerder 199.
Blind Asylum 177.
Blücher-Platz 127.
Blücher-Strasse 127.
Blumengarten 23.
Blumenthal 200.
Boarding Houses:
American Home 7.
Bauer 6.
Bieber 7.
v. Bodungen 7.
Bourdeaux 7.
Brandeis 7.
Broecker 7.
v. Buttlar 7.
Daheim 6.
Damenheim 7.
Döllen 7.
Edman 7.
v. Engelhrecht 6.
Ferber 7.
v. Finck 7.
Fritz 6.
Fülleborn 6.
Gerling 6.
Giercke 7.
Ginzberg 6.
Hankwitz 6.
Harrje 6.
Heimat 6.
Hermann & Gugler 7.
Herzberg 7.
Höfer 7.
Höltzl-Sheridan 7.
Jaenicke 6.
Jendritza 6.
Joseph 6.
Boarding Houses:
Kahle 7.
Kährn 7.
v. Kasperowicz 7.
Kirstein 6.
Klamroth 7.
Koch 7.
Krause 7.
Ladies' Home 8.
Landes 7.
Landmann 6.
v. Langen 6.
v. Lawrenz 7.
Liude 7.
Lohe 7.
Lucas 6.
Martiny 7.
Medenwaldt 7.
Meyer 7.
Müller v. d. Werra 6.
Ohm-Heydtmann 7.
Otten 7.
Otto 7.
Popper 8.
Porsch 6.
Radtke 6.
Recke 7.
Reddig 7.
Rinkel 6.
Scheringer 7.
Schmidt 7.
Schmidt-Heinritz 6.
Schultze 6.
Seyfried 6.
Sintenis 7.
Spranger 7.
Starkmann 7.
Stiemer 7.
Theiler 6.
Tscheuschner 7.
Volckmann 7.
v. Voss 7.
Wallraff 6.
Weinreich-White 7.
Welle 7.
Werner 7.
Westens, des 7.
Bolle's Dairy 160.
Bollersdorf 200.
Boltenmühle 199.
Börse 146.
Borsig's Engine Works 154. 193.
— Office 154.
— Palace 113.
— Palm Houses 160.
Botanic Garden 130. 177.
Böttcherberg 190.
Brandenburg 197.
Brandenburg Gate 54.
Brauhausberg 191.
Breite-Strasse 138.
Breweries 11.
Brieselang, Forest 193.
Brüder-Strasse 138.
Brunnenthal 197.
Buch 196.
Buckow 200.
Bülow-Strasse 130.
Burg 202.
Bürgerheide 193.
Buschmühle, the Straupitzer 202.

Cabs 22. 1.
Cadet School 178.
Cafés 11.
Caputh 192.
Carriages 23.
Cathedral 62.
Cattle Market 145.
Cemeteries:
Dorotheenstadt 154.
Dreifaltigkeit 127. 128.
Garrison 128.
—, old 152.
Invaliden 158.
Jerusalem 127.
St. Matthew's 131.
Neuer 127.
Sophien 152.
Central Market 144.
Central-Turnanstalt 156.
— Viehhof 145.
Chamber of Deputies 121.
— —, Upper 114.
Chamisso's House 126.
Chancellery, Imperial 113.
Charité 155.
Charlottenburg 171.
— Mausoleum 175.
— Palace 174.
Charlottenhof 188.
Charlotten-Strasse 126.
Chaussée-Strasse 154.
Chemical Institutes 155. 172.
Children's Home 136.
— Hospital 154.
Chorin 197.
Churches:
American 40. 130.
Apostle Paul 131.
Ascension 152.
Atonement 152.
St. Bartholomew 145.
Bethlehem 116.

Churches:
Dankes-Kirche 154.
Cathedral 62.
—, Temporary 146.
Dorotheenstadt 153.
Dreifaltigkeits 113.
Emmaus 137.
Emp. Frederick Memorial Church 168.
Emp. William Memorial Church 173.
English 40. 146.
French 112. 185.
Friedens-Kirche 152.
Friedrich Werder 132.
Garrison 128. 141.
St. George's 144.
— (English) 146. 40.
Gnaden-Kirche 156.
St. Hedwig's 58.
Heilands 160. 179.
Heilige Kreuz 128.
Herz Jesu 151.
Himmelfahrt 152.
Holy Ghost 141.
Holy Rood 128.
Jacobi 136.
Jerusalems 135.
St. John's 160.
St. John the Evangelist 151.
Kloster-Kirche 143.
St. Louis's 174.
St. Luke's 118.
Luther 130.
St. Mark's 145.
Marien 142. 29.
Matthäi 169.
St. Matthias' 130.
St. Michael's 136.
Nazareth 155.
New Church 112.
St. Nicholas' 139.
Parochial 143.
St. Paul's 178.
— (Rom. Cath.) 160.
SS. Peter and Paul's 178.
St. Peter's 138.
Pius 145.
Resurrection 145.
Sacred Heart 151.
St. Saviour's 160.
St. Sebastian's 152.
Simeon's 136.
Sophien 152.
St. Thomas' 136.
Trinitatis 174.
Trinity 113.
Twelve Apostles 130.
Versöhnungs 152.
Churches:
William Memorial Church 173.
Zions 152.
Circuses 28. 146.
Clinical Institutes 154.
Collections 34.
Column of Peace 126.
Commandant's Residence 61.
Commissionaires 1.
Concerts 29.
Confectioners 12.
Consulates 40.
Costumes, Library of 126.
Criminal Court 160.
Cyclists, Hints for 41.

Dahlem 177.
Dahlwitz 200.
Dahme, the 193.
Dahmsdorf 200.
Dalldorf 198.
Dammmühle 139.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum 152.
Deutsche Bank 110.
Diary 38.
Dierberg 200.
Diet, Imperial 161.
Diskonto-Gesellschaft 55. 110.
Dissecting Room, Univ. 155.
District Court 144.
Dom 62.
Dom-Kandidateustift 151.
Dönhoff-Platz 117.
Dorotheen-Stadt 153.
Dorotheen-Strasse 153.
Dresdner Bank 58. 110.

Eberswalde 196.
Eiche 201.
Eichstädt 199.
Eichwalde 195.
Eierhäuschen 128. 194.
Electricity Works 155.
Elevated Railway 14.
Elizabeth Hospital 130.
— — for Children 128.
Embassies 40:
Austria 167.
France 54.
Great Britain 40. 112.
Russia 55.
Spain 169.
United States 40.
Emperor Frederick Museum 70.
Engineers, Headquarters of 130.
—, Society of 55.
English Churches 40.
Ephraim House 139.
Equitable Insurance Co. 116.
Erkner 194.
Exchange 46.
Exhibition Park 159.
Exhibitions of Pictures 29. 34.

Faber's House 110.
Falkenberg 197.
Fehrbellin 198.
Fiukenkrug 193. 198.
Fiuow Canal 196.
Fire Brigade 135.
— —, Mouument to 137.
Fireworks 30.
Flatow-Turm 191.
Flora 174.
Foothall Cluh 30.
Französisch-Buchholz 196.
Fredersdorf 195. 200.
Freemasons' Lodges 130. 135. 153.
Freienwalde 197.
Friedenau 177.
Friedens-Allée 161.
Friedens-Säule 120.
Friedrichs-Brücke 146.
Friedrichsfelde 200.
Friedrichshagen 194.
Friedrichshain 145.
Friedrich-Stadt 110.
Friedrich-Strasse 110. 126. 153.
Friedrichswerder 131.
Friedrich Wilhelms Hospital 145.
Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stadt 155.
Friesenhügel 128.

Garrisou Hospital 129.
Gatow 193.
Ganging Office, Normal 173.
Gendarmen-Markt 111.
General Ordeus-Commission 113.
General Staff 167.
Geodetic Institute 191.
Geographical Institute 132.
Geological Institution 158.
Germania Life Insurance Co. 110.

Gerson, Bazar 132.
Gertraudten-Brücke 133.
St. Gertraudt Hospital 128.
Gesundbrunnen 152. 198.
Giant Telescope 137.
Glass Painting Institute, Royal 171.
Glienicke 190.
Golf Club 30.
Gosen 195.
Griebnitz-See 179. 190.
Grimm, House of the Brothers 117.
Grinerick-See 199.
Grossgörschen-Strasse 177.
Grosskreutz 197.
Gross-Lichterfelde 177.
Gross-Wasserburg 201.
Grünau 195.
Grunewald, the 176.
—, Shooting Lodge 177.
—, Villa Colony 176.
Guard House, Royal 58.
Guard Mounting 30.
Gymnasiums:
Zum Grauen Kloster 143.
Joachimsthal 174.
Prinz Heinrich 131.
Gymnastic Institute, Central 156.

Hackescher Markt 151.
Hakenberg 198.
Halbe 201.
Hall of Fame 60.
Halle Gate 127.
Hansa Quarter 168.
Hartmannsdorf 201.
Hasenheide 128.
Hasselwerder 194.
Hausvoigtei-Platz 132.
Havel, the 175. 199.
Havelhausen 199.
Health Office 168.
St. Hedwig's Hospital 152.
Heinrichsdorf 200.
Hennigsdorf 199.
Hercules Bridge 130. 169.
Hermsdorf 199.
Herrenhaus 114. 117.
Herzberg 200.
Herzberge 145.
Herzfelde 200.
Hirschgarten 194.
Hofmann-Haus 169.
Hohenzollern Museum 146.
— Schule 131.
Home for Incurables 145.
Home Office 113.
Hoppegarten 200.
Hospitals 128. 129. 145. 154. 155. 160.
Hönow 200.
Horse Races 30.
Hospices 5.
Hotels:
Alexander-Platz 4.
Askanischer Hof 5.
Badischer Hof 3.
Bauer 5.
Bellevue 4. 117.
Berliner Hof 4.
Brandenburg 3.
Briese's 3.
Bristol 2. 55.
Britannia 3.
Carlton 3.
Central 2.
Coburg 4.
Continental 2.
Deutscher Kaiser 5.
Deutsches Haus 4.
Eichberg 5.
Europäischer Hof 4.
Familien-Hôtel 6.
France, Hôtel de 3.
Friedrichshof 3.
Fürstenhof 4.
Germania 4.
Grünen Baum, Zum 6.
Hahnsburger Hof 5.
Hambourg 4.
Happoldt's Hotel 4.
Hohenstein 4.
Hollstein 5.
Hospices 5.
Kaiserhof 2. 113.
—, Kleiner 6.
Kaiser-Hotel 3. 111.
Krebs' 3.
Kronprinz 4.
Krüger 6.
Kurfürstenhotel 5.
Leipziger Hof 4.
Linden-Hotel 5.
London, Stadt 4.
Magdeburg, Stadt 4.
Mendrzyk 5.
Métropole 3.
Minerva 3.
Monopol 2.
Moskau 4.
Netzler's 6.
Norddeutscher Hof 3.
Hotels:
Nürnberger Hof 3.
Offizier-Verein 4.
Palast-Hotel 2. 117.
Passage 5.
Pommerscher Hof 5.
Prinz Albrecht 3.
— Friedrich Karl 4.
— Heinrich 4.
— Wilhelm 4.
Prinzenhof 4.
Reich 4.
Reichshof 3.
Reichstag, 4.
Rheinischer Hof 4.
Rome, Gr. H. de 2. 55.
Royal 3.
Russie, Gr. H. de 4.
Sach 4.
Savoy 2.
Saxonia 5.
Schlösser's 3.
Schwarz's 5.
Schweriner Hof 5.
Silesia 3.
Terminus 3.
Tiergarten-Hôtel 4.
Thüringer Hof 5.
Victoria 3.
Werner's 3. 6.
Westend 5.
Westfälischer Hof 4.
Westminster 2. 55.
Wieland 6.
Windsor 3.
Humboldt-Hafen 159.
Humboldt-Hain 152.
Hundekehle 176. 177.
Hypotheken-Aktienbank, Pomm. 110.
Hypothekenbank in Hamburg 111.

Infectious Diseases, Institute of 160.
Ingenieur-Dienstgebäude 130.
— -Verein 55.
Insurance Office, Imper. 169.
Invalidenhaus 156.
Invaliden-Park 156.
Invaliden-Strasse 155.

Jannowitz-Brücke 24.
— Station 135.
Jäger-Strasse 132.
Justice, Ministry of 113.
—, Imperial Office of 114.

Kaiser-Galerie 55.
Kaiser-Panorama 55.
Kaiser Friedrich Museum 70.
Kaiser Wilhelm Academy 153.
— — Brücke 64.
— — and Augusta-Stiftung 155.
— — Strasse 141.
— — Turm 177.
Kammer-Gericht 136.
Kanno-Mühle 201.
Karlshorst 194.
Kaulsdorf 200.
Keuper-Platz 166. 167.
Kietz 194.
Klein-Glienicke 90.
Klosterheide 200.
Kloster-Strasse 142.
Kohlhasenbrück 79.
Kommandantur 59.
Königgrätzer-Strasse 117. 168.
Königs-Platz 161. 167.
König-Strasse 139. 144.
Königs Quarter 144.
Königs-Kolonnaden 144.
Königswache 58.
Königs-Wusterhausen 195.
Köpenick 194.
Köpernitz 200.
Krähenberge, the 192.
Kremmen 98. 200.
Kreuzberg 129.
Kroll's Establishment 167.
Krumme Lanke 176.
Künstler-Haus 117.
Kunstschule 143.
Kurfürsten-Brücke 70.
Kurfürsten-Strasse 130.
Kyffhäuser 194.

Lagerhaus 143.
Landgericht 144.
Landwehr Canal 127.
Langenheck-Haus 154.
Lanke 196.
Lavatories 26.
Lehde 201.
Lehnin 197.
Leipe 201.
Leipziger Kolonnaden 117.
— Platz 114.
— Strasse 114.
Lesehalle, Akad. 34.
Library, Royal 57.
Library of Costumes 126.
—, Municipal 126.
Lichtenberg 145. 200.
Lichtenow 200.
Lichterfelde 177.
Liepnitz-See 196.
Linden, Unter den 54.
— -Galerie 55.
— -Strasse 135.
Lindenberg 196.
Liudow 199. 200.
Liqueurs, Dutch 9.
Lottery Offices 113.
Löwe & Co. 160.
Lühben 201.
Lübbenau 201.
Luisenstadt 135.
Luisenstadt Canal 127. 135.
Luisen-Strasse 155.
Lustgarten 62.
Luther-Brücke 167.
Lützow-Platz 130.

Malsdorf 200.
March's Terracotta Factory 172.
Marine Institute and Museum 153.
Markets 126. 136. 144.
Markish Switzerland 197. 200.
Marschalls-Brücke 155.
Martinikenfelde 160.
Marwitz 199.
Marzahn 200.
Mausoleum (Charlottenburg) 175.
Meteorological Institute 132.
— Magnetic Observatory 191.
Midwifery Institute 154.
Military Spectacles 30.
Mines, School of 158.
Ministries:
Agriculture, Domains, and Forests 144.
Commerce 114.
Finance 58.
Foreign Office 113.
Household 113.
Interior 55.
Justice 113.
Public Works 114.
Religion and Education 55.
Ministries:
State 113. 114.
War 115.
Miut, Royal 132.
Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank 110.
Moabit 159.
Moabiter-Brücke 160. 167.
Mohammedan Burial Ground 138.
Molken-Markt 139.
Moltke-Brücke 167.
Monbijou, Château of 146.
Monbijou-Platz 146.
Monuments:
Albert the Bear 139.
Augusta, Empress 57.
Berolina 144.
Beuth 131.
Bismarck 164. 176. 178.
Blücher 58.
Brandenburg 114.
Bülow 58.
Chamisso 146.
Fire Brigade 137.
Frederick the Great 56. 167.
Frederick William III. 62. 168.
Gauss 169.
Gerlach 155.
Gneisenau 58.
Goethe 1 8.
Graefe 155.
Great Elector 70.
Hegel 153.
Helmholtz 57. 169.
Humboldt, Alexander von 57. 152.
—, Wilhelm von 57.
Jahn 128.
Keith 113.
Krupp 172.
Leopold von Anhalt-Dessau 113.
Lessing 168.
Luise, Queen 169.
Luther 141.
Maassen 159.
Meyer 137.
Mitscherlich 57.
Motz 159.
Neuhaus 159.
Prince Albert 174.
Prince Augustus 167.
Röntgen 169.
Scharnhorst 58.
Schiller 112.

Monuments:
Schinkel 131.
Schulze-Delitzsch 135.
Schwerin 113.
Senefelder 151.
Seydlitz 113.
Siemens 169. 172.
Stein 117.
Thaer 131.
Treitschke 57.
Victory (Siegès-Säule) 161.
Wagner 168.
Waldeck 136.
Waldemar I. 139.
War of Liberation 129.
— of 1870-71, 145.
— of 1848-49, 158.
William I., Emperor 68. 128. 131. 178.
Wilms 137.
Winterfeldt 113.
Wrangel 114.
York 58.
Zieten 113.
Moorlake 179.
Moritz-Platz 136.
Mosse's House 114.
Müggelberge 195.
Müggelheim 195.
Müggelsee 194.
Mühlendamm-Brücke 138.
Münchcberg 200.
Museums:
Agricultural 156.
Antiquities from Western Asia 97.
Architectural 172.
Beuth-Schinkel 172.
Christian 57.
Colonial 159.
Emperor Frederick 170.
Ethnographical 118.
Geological 158.
German National Costumes 142.
Hohenzollern 146.
Hygiene 142.
Industrial Art 122.
Marine 153.
Märkisches Provinzial 126. 135.
Military 59.
Mineralogical 157.
Mines 158.
Musical Instruments 132.
Museums:
New Museum 88.
Antiquarium 93.
Casts 89. 90.
Egyptian Antiquities 90.
Engravings 93.
German Original Sculptures 89.
Italian Bronzes 59.
Mural Paintings 88.
Staircase 88.
Natural History 156.
Old Museum 71.
Cabinet of Coins 75.
Gallery of Antiquities 72.
Picture Gallery 76.
Sculptures of the Christian Epoch 73.
Olympia 98.
Oriental Commercial 159.
Palæontological 158.
Pergamum 96.
Postal 115.
Rauch 143.
Schinkel 172.
Technological 172.
Zoological 157.
Music 29.
Music, Academy of 174.
—, Royal School of 130.
Music Halls 28.
Musical Instruments, Collection of 132.

National Gallery 99.
Nedlitz 179. 189.
Neptunshain 194.
Neu-Babelsberg 179.
— Buchhorst 195.
— Glohsow 199.
— Kölln 132.
Neu-Rahnsdorf 194.
Neu-Ruppin 198.
New Market 141.
New York Mutual Insurance Co. 115.
Nieder-Barnim Court House 155.
Nieder-Schöneweide 195.
— -Schönhausen 151.
Nikolassee 176. 178.
Nikolskoë 179.
Nollendorf-Platz 130.
Norddeutsche Grund-Kreditbank 110.
Nordstern Insurance Co. 111.
Nowawes-Neuendorf 179.

Obdach, Städtisches 145.
Oberbaum-Brücke 137.
Oberfeuerwerker-Schule 159.
Oberverwaltungs-Gericht 112.
Observatory, Royal 126.
—, Treptow 137.
—, Urania 160.
Olympia Museum 98.
Omnibuses 22.
Opera House 57. 26.
Oranienburg 199.
Oranienburg Gate 154.
— Suburb 154.
Oranienburger Strasse 151.
Oranien-Platz 136.
Ostend 194.

Palaces:
Royal 64.
Emp. William I. 56.
Empress Friedrich 61.
Prince Albert 126.
Prince Frederick Leopold 113.
Princess Frederick Charles 114.
Prince George 112.
Prince Pless 113.
Count Redern 54.
Pankow 151.
Panopticum, Castan's 28. 110.
—, Passage 28. 55.
Panoramas 28.
Paradeu 30.
Parcel Post Office 24. 151.
Pariser-Platz 54.
Passage 55.
Patent Office 155.
Pathological Institute 155.
Paulinenaue 198.
Paulsborn 177.
Penitentiaries 160. 193.
Pensions, see Boarding Houses.
Pestalozzi-Fröbel House 131.
Pfauen-Insel 178.
Pfingstberg 189.

Pharmacological Institute 155.
Philharmonie 29. 119.
Physical Institute 155.
Physico-Technical Institution 173.
Physiological Institute 155.
Pichelsberg 176.
Pichelsdorf 176.
Pichelswerder 176.
Picture Exhibitions 29. 34.
Plänter-Wald 138.
Plötzensee 160.
Pneumatic Post 25.
Polenz-Schenke 201.
Police Offices 25. 144.
Pommersche Hypotheken-Aktienbank 110.
Porcelain Factory, Royal 171.
Postal Conveyance Office 151.
Postal Museum 115.
Postmaster General's Office 115.
Post Office, Central 24. 111.
Post-Zeitungs-Amt 118.
Potsdam 179.
Alexandrowka 189.
Altmarkt 184.
Antique Temple 189.
Astro-Physical Observatory 191.
Babelsberg, Château 190.
Barberini Palace 184.
Barracks 190.
Belvedere 191.
Böttcher-Berg 190.
Brandenburg Gate 185.
Brauhausberg 191.
Charlottenhof 188.
Drill Ground 189.
Erlöser-Kirche 185.
French Church 185.
Flatow-Turm 191.
Friedens-Kirche 185.
Friendship, Temple of 189.
Garrison Church 184.
Geodetic Institute 191.
Gerhard Fountain 191.
Gerichts-Laube 191.
Glienicke Bridge 190.
Potsdam:
Japanese House 188.
Kahinettshaus 184.
Kongsnäs 190.
Lange Brücke 183.
Lustgarten 184.
Marble Palace 189.
Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III. 185.
Meierei 190.
Meteorological-Magnetic Observatory 191.
Military Orphanage 185.
New Palace 188.
St. Nicholas's Church 184.
Northern Garden 188.
Obelisk 184.
Offizier-Casino 185.
Orangery 187.
Paradies-Garden 188.
Pfingstberg 189.
Picture Gallery 187.
Post Office 185.
Rathaus 184.
Redeemer, Church of the 185.
Roman Bath House 188.
Rom. Cath. Church 185.
Ruinenberg 187.
Saussouci 186.
Sicilian Garden 188.
Stadtschloss 183.
Statues:
Emperor William I. 183.
Frederick William I. 184.
— — III. 185.
Emperor Frederick 185.
Frederick the Great 186. 187.
Tabaks-Collegium 185.
Telegraphenberg 191.
Town Palace 183.
Wackermannshöhe 191.
Weinberg-Thor 185.
Windmill 187.
Potsdam Station 117.
Potsdamer-Brücke 169.
— Platz 117.
— Strasse 111. 130. 169.
Princesses' Palace 61.
Pringsheim's House 112.
Printing Office, Imperial 136.
Prison 159.
PritzhagenerMühle200.
Provinzial-Museum 126. 135.

Races 30.
Raczyuski Gallery 108.
Radeusleben 198.
Rahnsdorf 194.
Railway Stations:
Alexander-Platz 1. 13. 144.
Anhalt 1. 118.
Bellevue 13. 160. 167.
Beussel-Str. 13. 160.
Börse 13. 146.
Bülow-Str. 14. 130.
Central-Viehhof 13.
Charlottenburg 1. 13. 14.
Ebers-Strasse 13.
Frankfurter Allée 13.
Friedenau 13.
Friedrich-Strasse 1. 13. 153.
Gesundbrunnen 13. 152.
Görlitz 1. 137.
Grossgörschen-Str. 177.
Grunewald 176.
Haleusee 13. 176.
Hallesches Thor 14. 127.
Hamburg 159.
Hermann-Strasse 13.
Jannowitz-Brücke 13. 135.
Jungfernheide 13.
Kotthuser Thor 14.
LandsbergerAllée 13.
Lehrte 1. 13. 159.
Militär 123.
Möckern-Brücke 14.
Nikolassee 176. 177.
Nollendorf-Platz 14. 130.
Oranien-Str. 14. 136.
Postal Railway 159.
Potsdam 1. 12. 117.
Potsdamer-Platz 13. 14. 117.
Prenzlauer Allée 13.
Prinzen-Strasse 14.
Putlitz-Strasse 13.
Ringbahn 13. 117.
Rixdorf 13.

Railway Stations:
Rummelsburg 13.
Savigny-Platz 13.
Schlachtensee 176. 177.
Schlesischer 1. 13. 145.
Schlesisches Thor 1. 13. 14. 137.
Schmargendorf 13.
Schöneberg 13.
Schönhauser Allée 13.
Silesian 1. 13. 14. 145.
Stettin 1. 154.
Stralau 13.
Stralauer Thor 14.
Tempelhof 13.
Tiergarten 13. 167. 169.
Treptow 13. 137.
Wannsee 13. 117. 166.
Warschauer Brücke 14. 137.
— Strasse 13. 137.
Wedding 13.
Weissensee 13.
Westend 13. 175.
Wilmersdorf 13.
Wittenberg-Platz 14.
Zoological Garden 1. 13. 14.
Railways, Imperial Office of 114.
Rathaus 139.
Ravené's Picture Gallery 133.
Record Office 143.
Regattas 30.
Registrar's Office 139.
Reichsamt des Innern 113.
Reichshank 132.
Reichs-Druckerei 136.
Reichs-Eisenhahnamt 114.
Reichshallen Theatre 117.
Reichs-Justizamt 114.
Reichskanzlei 113.
Reichskanzler-Palais 113.
Reichs-Marineamt 114.
Reichs-Postamt 115.
Reichs-Schatzamt 113.
Reichstags-Gebäude 161.
Reichs-Versicherungsamt 169.
Reinickendorf 199.
Restaurants, see Wine and Beer Restaurants.
Reviews, Military 30.
Rheinsberg 199.
Riemeister-See 176.
Ringhahn 123.
Ritterschafts-Bank 113.
Rixdorf 128.
Robrpost 25.
Römer-Schanze 179.
Rosen-Strasse 142.
Rosenthal 199.
Rosenthal Suburb 151.
Rotes Schloss 169.
Rottstiel 199.
Rousseau Island 169.
Rowing Boats 30.
Rüdersdorf 194.
Rudow 196.
Ruhlsdorf 200.
Ruinenberg (Potsdam) 187.
— (Freienwalde) 197.
Rummelsburg 194.
Ruppin Switzerland 199.
Ruthenick 200.

Saatwinkel 193.
Sadowa 194.
Sakrow 179.
Sanssouci 186.
Sanhucht 176.
Schaaffhausenscher Baukverein 111.
Schäffer & Walcker 136.
Schermützel-See 200.
Schildhorn 176.
Schinkel-Platz 131.
Schlachtensee 176. 178.
Schlepzig 201.
Schlesischer Busch 137.
Schlesisches Thor 137.
Schleusen-Insel 169.
Schliemann Collection 119.
Schloss, Königl. 64.
Schloss-Brücke 62.
Schloss-Brunnen 69.
Schloss-Platz 69.
Schlüter's Masks 59.
Schmöckwitz 195.
Schöneberg 130.
Schöneberg Quarter 130.
Schönerlinde 196.
Schönhausen 151.
Schönholz 151.
Schön-Schornstein 195.
Schönwalde 196.
Schulzendorf 199.
Schwanebeck 196.
Schwante 200.
Secession, Berliner 174. 29.
Sedan 194.
Sedan-Panorama 28.
Seeberg 200.
Seehandlung 112.
Seepark 169.
Seminary, Theological 151.
Shops 31.
Sieges-Allée 165.
Sieges-Säule 161.
Siemens & Halske 118.
Silberkehle 200.
Silesian Gate 137.
Singing Academy 58. 29.
Skating 30.
Slaughter Houses 145.
Sommerfeld 200.
Spandau 192.
Spandau Quarter 151.
Spandauer Bock 175. 176.
Spechthausen 197.
Spindler-Brunnen 133.
Spindlersfeld 194.
Spindlershof 134.
Spittel-Markt 132.
Sport 30.
Spree, the 42. 193. 200.
—, the Upper 193.
Spreewald, the 200.
Stables, Royal 69.
Stadtbahn 13.
Standard Measures, Office of 173.
Stangen's Tourist Office 2. 111.
Statues of Prussian Rulers 165.
Steglitz 177.
Staudt Mansion 168.
Steamboats 23. 178. 180. 181. 193.
Stemmler's Industrie-Gebäude 135.
Stern 179.
Sternwarte 126.
Steuer-Gebäude 159.
Stolpe 199.
Stralau 138. 194.
Stralau Quarter 144.
Strausberg 200.
Straussee 200.
Symphouy Concerts 29.
Synagogues 135. 151.

Tabhert's Waldschlösschen 194.
Tasdorf 200.
Technical Institute 172. 173.
Technische Hochschule 172.

Tegel 193.
Tegeler See 193.
Telegraph Offices 25. 132.
Telephonic Offices 25.
Tempelhof 129.
— Quarter 127.
Tempelhofer Feld 129.
Templin 191.
Teufels-See 176. 194.
Theatres 26-28.
Belle-Alliance 128.
Berliner 126.
Deutsches 155.
Friedrich Wilhelmstadt 154.
Lessing 155.
Metropol 55. 110.
Neues 154.
Opera House 57.
—, New 167.
Royal 111.
Schauspielhaus 111.
des Westens 174.
Theatres of Varieties 28.
Tiergarten 168.
—, Kleiner 160.
— Quarter 169.
— Strasse 168.
Tietz's Warehouse 116.
Tornow 199. 200.
Town Hall 139.
Tramways, Electric 14.
Treasury, Imperial 113.
Treptow 137. 114.
Turnanstalt, Central 156.
Turnhalle, Central 136.

University 56.
— Library 153.
— Reading Room 34.
Underground Railway 14.
Unter den Linden 54.
Urania 111. 160.
Ützdorf 196.

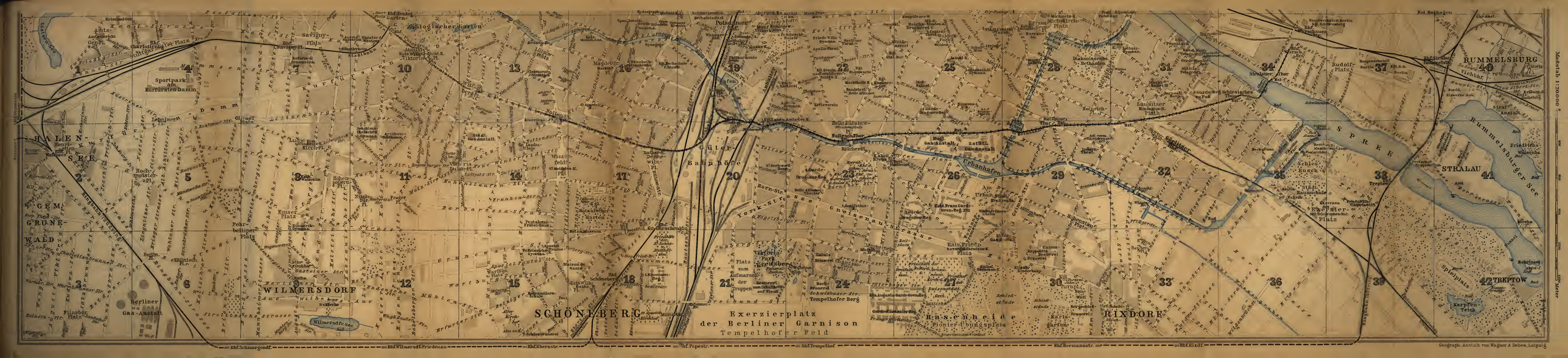
Valentinswerder 193.
Varieties, Theatres of 28.
Vehlefanz 199.
Velten 198.
Veterinary College 155.
Vetschau 202.
Viehhof 145.
Victoria Insurance Co. 136.
Victoria-Brücke 169.
Victoria-Park 129.
Vogelsdorf 200.
Von der Heydt-Brücke 169.
Vossische Zeitung 138.
Voss-Strasse 113.

Waisen-Brücke 135.
Waldkater 196.
Wall-Strasse 133.
Waltersdorf 196.
Wandlitz 196.
Wannsee 178. 175. 177.
Ware Houses 34.
Waxworks 28.
Wedding 154.
Weidendamm Bridge 154.
Weiss-Bier 11.
Weissensee 145. 196.
Wend.-Buchholz 201.
Werder 192.
Werderscher Markt 132.
Wertheim's Emporium 115.
Westend 175.
Wildau 195.
Wildpark 188. 191.
Wilhelminenhof 194.
Wilhelm-Platz 113.
Wilhelmshöhe 197.
Wilhelm-Strasse 112. 126.
—, Neue 155.
Wilmersdorf 174.
Wine Restaurants:
J. H. D. Beekers Söhne 9.
P. Becker 9.
Bersagliere 9.
Bodegas 9.
Borchardt 8.
Boy & Co. 8.
Bristol, Hôtel 8.
Dressel 8.
Eggebrecht 8.
Ewest 8.
Fredorich 9.
Gazzolo 9.
Habel 8.
Haussmann 8.
Wine Restaurants:
Hecht 8.
Hiller 8.
Höhn 8.
Huth & Sohn 9.
Kaiserhof, Hôtel 8.
Kaiserkeller 8. 111.
Kempinski 8. 9.
J. Knoop Söhne 9.
Kons 8.
Kühn 9.
Linden-Casino 8.
Lutter 8. 111.
L. Mitscher 8.
Mitscher & Caspary 9.
Monopol Hotel 8.
Müllner & Salomon 8.
Palast-Hotel 8.
Raffo & Co. 8.
Rähmel 8.
Reichshof 8.
Rheingau 8.
Roland von Berlin 9.
Roma Monti 9.
Rome, Hôtel de 8.
Royal Graud Rest. 8.
Rüdesheimer 8. 110.
Savoy Hotel 8.
Steinert & Hansen 8. 9.
Trarbach 8.
Traube 9.
Treppchen, Zum 8.
Trierischer Winzerverein 9.
Troplowitz & Sohn 9.
Valentin 9.
Victoria, Hôtel 8.
Wendeborn 8.
Woltersdorfer Schleuse 194.
Women's Hospital 154.
Workmen's Welfare Exhibition 173.
Wotschofska, Rest. 201.
Wustrau 198.

Zehlendorf 178.
Zechlin 199.
Zellengefängnis 159.
Zelte, the 167.
Zeughaus 59.
Zeuthen 195.
Zoological Garden 170.
— Institute 156.

Jungfernheide
GESUNDBRUNNEN
WEDDING
Humboldthain
Exerzier-Platz
GUTSBEZ. PLÖTZENSEE
Nord Hafen
Brunnen-Platz
NEU WEISSENSEE
WEISSENSEE
Der weiße See
NEU-HOHENSCHÖNHAUSEN
WILHELMSBERG
Güter Bahnhof
Ringbahn (Nordring)
Königsdamm
Maßstab 1:20.000

CHARLOTTENBURG
MOABIT
Tiergarten
Friedrichshain
LICHTENBERG
Exerzier-Platz
Schloss garten
Kgl. Schloss
Königs-Platz
Unter den Linden
Lehrter Bahnhof
Humboldt-Hafen
Güter Bahnhof
Schlesischer Bahnhof
Städt. Central-Vieh-u. Schlachthof
Städt. Krankenhaus
Hippodrom
Zoolog. Garten



Maßstab 1:25000

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

List of the Principal Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, Bridges, etc., of Berlin.

The large Map of Berlin, on the scale of 1 : 20,000, is divided into three sections, of which the uppermost is coloured *brown*, the central *red*, and the lowest *gray*. Each section contains 42 numbered squares. In the following index the capital letters B, R, G, following the name of a street or building, refer to the different sections, while the numbers correspond with those of the squares in each section. Thus, Admiral-Strasse will be found on the grey section, square 29. The numbering of the squares is so arranged, that squares in different sections bearing the same number adjoin each other. Thus, square 15 on the brown section finds its continuation towards the S. in square 15 on the red section.

The squares will also be useful for calculating distances, each side of a square being exactly a kilomètre (1093 yds., or about $^2/_3$ M.), while the diagonals if drawn would be 1531 yds.

The large Italics (*N*, *O*, *S*, *W*, *C*, etc.) following the names of the streets indicate the postal district to which the street belongs.

Abbreviations of names of districts and villages in the environs of Berlin: Char. = Charlottenburg; Grun. = Grunewald; Hal. = Halensee; N. Weis. = Neu-Weissensee; Plö. = Plötzensee; Rix. = Rixdorf; Rum. = Rummelsburg; Schmar. = Schmargendorf; Schön. = Schöneberg; Trep. = Treptow; Weis. = Weissensee; Wilm. = Wilmersdorf.

	B	R	G
Abgeordnetenhaus	.	19	19
Academy, Agricultural	.	21	
— of Art	.	10	
— of Art and Science	.	23	
—, Military	.	20	
— of Music	.	10	16
—, Technical	.	7, 10	
Achenbach-Brücke	.	11	
— Str. *W*	.	.	10
Acker-Str. *N*	21,24	24	
Adalbert-Str. *SO*	.	.	28
Adler-Str. *C*	.	25	
Admiral-Str. *SO*	.	.	29
Admiralsgarten-Bad	.	23	
Admiralty	.	19	
Adolf-Str. *N*	17		
Ahorn-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Akazien-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Albert-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Albertinen-Str. (N.-Weis.)	37		
Albrecht-Str. *NW*	.	20,23	
Albrecht-Achilles-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Alexander-Platz *C*	.	29	
— Strasse *C(12-28a O)*	.	29	
— —, Kleine *C*	.	30	
— Ufer *NW*	.	20,21	
Alexandrinen-Str. *SW* *(30-101 S)*	.	.	26,25
Alsen-Brücke	.	20	
— Str. *NW*	.	20	
Alt-Moabit *NW*	.	11,12 / 14,17	
Altonaer-Str. *NW*	.	11	
Alvensleben-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Amalien-Haus	.	.	14
— Strasse *C*	.	27	
— — (N.-Weis.)	31,37		
Amrumer-Str. *N*	11		
Amtsgerichts-Platz (Char.)	.	.	1
Anatomie	.	21	
Andreas-Hof *O*	.	31	
— Platz *O*	.	31	
— Strasse *O*	.	31	
— —, Kleine *O*	.	31	
Anhalt-Str. *SW*	.	.	19,22

	B	R	G
Anklamer-Str. *N*	24,27		
Annen-Str. *S*	.	28	
Ansbacher-Str. *W*	.	.	11,10
— —, Neue *W*	.	.	11
Anton-Str. *N*	17		
Apostel-Paulus-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Aquarium	.	20,23	
Architektenhaus	.	22	22
Arkona-Platz *N*	27	.	.
Arminius-Platz *NW*	.	12	
Arndt-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Arseual, Royal	.	23	
Art, School of	.	29	
Artillerie-Lahoratorium	4		
— Prüfungskommission	.	.	11
— Strasse *N*	.	23,24	
Artillery and Engineering School	.	10	
Askanischer-Platz *SW*	.	.	19
Augshurger-Str. *W*	.	.	10,14
August-Str. *N (28-59 C)*	.	24,27	
Augusta-Brücke	.	.	19
— Hospital	.	21	
— Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Auguste-Vietoria-Hospital (N.-Weis.)	34		
— — Platz (Char.)	.	.	10
— — Strasse (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Augustenhurger-Platz *N*	14		
Ausstellungs-Park	.	17	
Babelsherger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	12
Baeh-Str. *NW*	.	10	
Bad-Str. *N*	19		
Badensche-Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	12
Bahn-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Balten-Platz *O*	.	35	
Bamherger-Str. *W*	.	.	11
Bandel-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Bar-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 9
Barbarossa-Str. *W*	.	.	11,14
Bardeleben-Str. *NO*	.	33,36	
Barfus-Str. *N*	13		
Barnim-Str. *NO*	.	30	
Barracks:			
Cuirassier Guards	.	.	24
1st Dragoon Guards	.	.	23
2nd — —	.	.	26
Emperor Alexander Guards	.	23,29	
— Franz Guards	.	.	26
2ud Foot Guards	.	20,23	
Barracks:			
3rd Foot Guards	.	.	31
4th — —	.	15,18	
Fusilier Guards	21		
1st Field Artillery Guards	15,18	15,18	
3rd — —	18		
Pioneer Guards	.	.	31
Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards	.	24	
1st Railway Regiment	.	.	18
2nd Uhlan Guards	.	18	
Balloon Divisiou	4, 7		
Telegraph Battalion	.	.	35,38
Baruther-Str. *SW*	.	.	23
Bärwald-Brücke	.	.	26
— Strasse *S*	.	.	27,26
Bau-Akademie	.	25	
Bautzener-Str. *W*	.	.	21
Bayreuther-Str. *W*	.	.	14,13
— —, Neue *W*	.	.	14
Bayrische Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	5, 8
Bechstein-Saal	.	.	19
Behm-Str. *N*	23,22		
Behnsen-Str. (Pankow)	28		
Behren-Str. *W*	.	22	
Belfort-Str. (N.-Weis.)	38		
Belforter-Str. *N*	.	30	
Belle-Alliance-Brücke	.	.	23
— Platz *SW*	.	.	23
— Strasse *SW*	.	.	24,23
Bellermann-Str. *N*	22		
Bellevue, Château	.	14	
Bellevue-Allée	.	16	
— Brücke	.	14	
— Strasse *W*	.	19	
Belziger-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Bendler-Str. *W*	.	16	16
Berg-Akademie	.	21	
Berg-Str. *N*	24	24	
Bergmann-Str. *SW (39-75 S)*	.	.	24
Berliehingen-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Berliner-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	6
— Prater	27		
— Stadtmission	.	.	26
Berliner-Str. (Char.)	.	5, 7, 10	
— — (Neu-Hohenschönhausen	42		
— — (Pankow)	28		
— — (Rix.)	.	.	33
— — (Weis.)	37		
— — (Wilm.)	.	6, 9, 12	
Bernauer-Str. *N*	24,27		
Bernhurger-Str. *SW*	.	.	19
Bessel-Str. *SW*	.	.	22

	B	R	G
Bethanien, Hospital	.	.	28
Bethanien-Ufer *SO*	.	.	28
Bethesda, Hospital	15		
Beussel-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Beuth-Str. *SW*	.	25	
Beyme-Str. *O*	.	.	34
Bibliothek, Königl.	.	22	
Biesenthaler-Str. *N*	22		
Birken-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Bischof-Str. *C*	.	26	
Bismarck-Str. *NW*	.	20	
— — (Char.)	.	4, 7	
Blankenfelde-Str. *O*	.	29	
Bleibtreu-Str. *W*	.	.	7
Blind Asylum	.	.	25
Blücher-Platz *SW*	.	.	23
— Strasse *SW (26-60 S)*	.	.	26
Blumen-Str. *O*	.	29	
Blumenthal-Str. *O*	.	37	
— — *W*	.	.	17
Blumeshof *W*	.	.	16
Bödiker-Str. *O*	.	.	38,37
Boeckh-Str. *S*	.	.	29
Bornstedter-Str. (Hal.)	.	.	2
Börse	.	26	
Borsig-Str. *N*	.	24	
Borsig, Villa	.	12	
Botanic Garden	.	.	17
— Institute	.	23	
Bötzow-Str. *NO*	.	33	
Bouché-Str. (Trep.)	.	.	36
Boxhagener Chaussée (Rum.)	.	37	40
— Strasse *O*	.	34,37	
Boyen-Str. *N*	21		
Brandenburg Gate	.	20,19	
Brandenburg-Str. *S*	.	.	26,25
Brandenburgische-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	4,5,9
Brauhof-Str. (Char.)	.	5	
Bredow-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Breite-Str. *C*	.	25	
Bremer-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Breslauer-Str. *O*	.	31	
Brieger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 5
Brienner-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6
Britzer-Str. *SO*	.	.	29
Bromberger-Str. *O*	.	34	
Brücken-Allée *NW*	.	14,13	
— Strasse *SO*	.	28	
Brüder-Str. *C*	.	25	
Brunhilde-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Brunnen-Platz *N*	19		
— Strasse *N*	23,24	27	
Buch-Str. *N*	15		
Buchen-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Buchhändlerhof *W*	.	22	
Buchholzer-Str. *N*	29		
Bugenhagen-Str. *NW*	.	12,15	
Bugenhagen-Str. (Lichtenberg)	.	39	
Bülow-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Bunsen-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Burg-Str. *C*	.	26	
Bürgerhaus (Char.)	.	2	
Burggrafen-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Burgsdorf-Str. *N*	17		
Büsching-Platz *NO*	.	29,32	
— Strasse *NO*	.	32	
Buttmann-Str. *N*	19		
Calvin-Str. *NW*	.	14	
Camphausen-Str. *S*	.	.	27
Caprivi-Str. *O*	.	.	34,37
Carmer-Str. (Char.)	.	7	
Cathedral	.	26	
Cattle Market	.	38	
Cauer-Str. (Char.)	.	7, 8	
Cemeteries:			
Dorotheenstadt	21	21	
Dreifaltigkeit	.	.	23,27
French	21	24	
Friedrich Werder	.	.	27
Garrison	17	27	
Invaliden	.	21	
Jerusalem	.	.	23,27
Johannes	8, 11		
St. Matthew's	.	.	18
Nazareth	11,17		
New	.	.	27
Sophien	22,24		
Central Market	.	26	
Chamisso-Platz *SW*	.	.	24
Chancellery, Imperial	.	19	
Charité	.	21	
Charlotten-Str. *(1-22a & 72-99 SW, 23-38 & 46-71 W, 39-45 NW)*	.	23,22	22
Charlottenbrunner-Strasse (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Charlottenburg	.	1,4,7	
— Mausoleum	.	2	
— Palace	.	2	
Charlottenburger-Brücke	.	10	
— Chaussée	.	10,13 16,19	
— Strasse (N.-Weis.)	31,34		
— Ufer (Char.)	.	5,8, 10	
Chaussée-Str. *N*	21	21	
Chemical Institute	.	21	
Cherusker-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Children's Hospital	16		
Choriner-Str. *N*	27	27	
Christburger-Str. *NO*	30,33		
Christiania-Str. *N*	16,19		

	B	R	G
Christinen-Str. *N* . . .	.	27	
Christ-Str. (Char.) . . .	.	2	
Churches:			
American	.	.	13,14
Andreas	.	31	
Apostel Paulus . . .	.	.	15
Ascension	23		
St. Bartholomew's .	.	30	
Bethlehems	.	22	
Bonifatius	.	.	23
Capernaum	14		
Cathedral	.	26	
—, Temporary . . .	.	23,26	
Cath. Apostolic . .	.	.	25
Christ	.	.	22
Dankes-Kirche . . .	18,21		
Dorotheenstadt . . .	.	23	
Dreifaltigkeits . . .	.	22	
Elisabeth	24,27	24	
Emmaus	.	.	31
Emperor Frederick Memorial Church	.	13	
Emperor William Memorial Church	.	.	10
English	.	23	
Erlöser (Rum.) . . .	.	.	40
French	.	22,25 26	
Friedens-Kirche . . .	24		
Friedrich-Werder . .	.	22	
Garrison	.	26	
—, second	.	.	27
— — (Rom. Cath.) .	.	.	27
St. George's	.	29	
— (Engl.)	.	23	
Gethsemane	29		
Gnaden-Kirche . . .	.	21	
Golgotha	.	24	
St. Hedwig's	.	22	
Heilands-Kirche . . .	.	12	
Heilige-Kreuz	.	.	23
Herz Jesu	.	27	
Himmelfahrt	23		
Holy Ghost	.	26	
— Rood	.	.	23
Immanuel	30	30	
Irvingite	.	.	25
Jacobi	.	.	25
Jerusalems	.	.	22,25
St. John's	.	15	
St. John the Evangelist's	.	24	
St. Joseph's	34		
Kloster-Kirche . . .	.	29	
St. Louis's	.	.	8
Luisen (Char.)	.	5	
Luiscustadt	.	25	
St. Luke's	.	.	19
Luther	.	.	17
St. Mark's	.	32	

	B	R	G
Churches:			
St. Mary's	.	26	
Matthäi	.	16	16
St. Matthias'	.	.	14
St. Mauritius'	.	40	
St. Michael's.	.	28	28
Nazareth, old	17		
—, new	17		
New Church	.	22	
Nikolai	.	26	
Nordkirche	24		
Old Evangelical (Schön.)	.	.	15
Old Lutheran	.	.	28
Parochial	.	29	
St. Paul's	19		
— (Rom. Cath.) . . .	.	12	
St. Peter's	.	25	
Philippus Apostel .	.	21	
Pius	.	32	
Redeemer (Rum.) . .	.	.	40
Resurrection	.	32	
Sacred Heart	.	27	
Samaritan	.	38	
St. Sebastian's . . .	21,24		
Simeon's	.	.	25
Sophien	.	27	
St. Thomas's	.	.	31
Trinitatis (Char.) . .	.	4	
Trinity	.	22	
Twelve Apostles . .	.	.	16
Versöhnungs	24		
Zions	27		
Cicero-Str. (Wilm.) . .	.	.	5
Circus Busch	.	26	
— Schumann	.	23	
City Passage *S*	.	25,28	
Claudius-Str. *NW*. . .	.	14	
Clinical Institutes . .	.	23	
Commandant's Residence	.	26	
Cornelius-Brücke . . .	.	.	13
— Strasse *W*.	.	.	13
Cothenius-Str. *NO* . .	.	36	
Courbière-Platz *N* . .	17		
— Strasse *W*	.	.	13
Criminal Court	.	15	18
Cuno-Str. (Schmar.) . .	.	.	3
Cuvry-Strasse *SO* . . .	.	.	35
— Ufer *SO*	.	.	35
Cuxhavener-Platz (N.-Weis.)	34		
— Strasse *NW*	.	11	
Cycling Track	.	.	1
Dalldorfer-Str. *N* . . .	20		
Dammmühlen-Gebäude	.	25	
Danckelmann-Str. (Char.)	.	2, 1	

	B	R	G
Danziger-Str. *N* and *NO*	30,33		
Davoser-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	.	27	
Demminer-Str. *N*	24,23		
Dennewitz-Platz *W*	.	.	17
— Strasse *W*	.	.	17
Deputies, Chamber of	.	19	19
Derfflinger-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Dessauer-Str. *SW*	.	.	19
Dieffenbach-Str. *S*	.	.	29
Diestelmeyer-Str. *NO*	.	35	
Diesterweg-Str. *NO*	33		
Diet, Imperial	.	20	
Dissecting Room	.	21	
Dolziger-Str. *O*	.	38	
Dom	.	26	
Donau-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	33
Dönhoff-Platz *SW*	.	22,25	
Dorf-Str. (Lichtenberg)	.	40,41	
— — (Stralau)	.	.	38,41
Dörnberg-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Dorotheen-Str. *NW*	.	20,23	
Dove-Brücke	.	8	
— Strasse (Char.)	.	8	
Dragoner-Str. *C*	.	27	
Drake-Str. *W*	.	13	
Dreibund-Str. *SW*	.	.	21
Dresdener-Str. *SO* (*21-118 S*)	.	25	28
Dreyse-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Droutheimer-Str. *N*	19		
Duncker-Str. *N*	29		
Düsseldorfer-Str.	.	.	5, 8
Ebeling-Str. *O*	.	35	
Ebers-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Eberswalder-Str. *N*	27		
Eberts-Brücke	.	23	
Eberty-Str. *O*	.	35,36	
Eckert-Str. *O*	.	35	
Ebrenberg-Str. *O*	.	.	34
Eichendorff-Str. *N*	.	24	
Eicheu-Str. *SO*	.	.	38
Eichhorn-Str. *W*	.	.	19
Eisenacher-Str. *W*	.	.	15,14
Eisenbahu-Str. *SO*	.	.	31
Eisenzahn-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Eiserne-Brücke	.	23	
Eislebener-Str. *W*	.	.	10
Elbe-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	36
Elbinger-Str. *NO*	33	36	
Eldenaer-Str. *O*	.	38,41	
Electricity Works	23		
Elgersburger-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Elisabeth-Brücke	.	.	28
— Children's Hospital	.	.	30
— Hospital	.	.	16
Elisabeth-Strasse *NO*	.	29	
— Ufer *SO*	.	.	28,29
Elsasser-Str. *N*	.	24	
— — (N.-Weis.)	35,38		
Elsen-Str. *SO*	.	.	36,38
Elssholz-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Embassies:			
Austria	.	20	
France	.	20	
Great Britain	.	19	
Russia	.	20	
Spain	.	.	16
Emdener-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Emperor and Empress Frederick Children's Hospital	16		
Emperor Frederick Memorial Foundation (Char.)	.	2	
— — Museum	.	23	
Emser-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	8
Engel-Ufer *SO*	.	.	28
Engineers' Headquarters	.	.	13
Englische-Str. (Char.)	.	10	
Erdmann-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Erfurter-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	12,15
Esplanade (Pankow)	25		
Exchauge	.	26	
Exerzier-Str. *N*	16		
Exhibition Park	.	17	
Falckenstein-Str. *SO*	.	.	35,34
Falkenberger-Str. (Weis.)	40		
Fasanen-Str. *W*	.	10	11,10
Fasanerie-Allée	.	13	
Fehmarn-Str. *N*	15		
Fehrbelliner-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	5, 8
— Strasse *N*	27	27	
Feld-Str. *N*	24		
Fenn-Str. *N*	18		
Feurig-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15,18
Fichte-Str. *S*	.	.	29,30
Fidicin-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Fire Brigade	.	.	25
Fischer-Brücke, An der *C*	.	25	
Fischer-Str. *C*	.	25	
Flemming-Str. *NW*	.	17	
Flensburger-Str. *NW*	.	14	
Flieder-Str. *NO*	.	29,30	
Flinsberger-Platz (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Flora	.	5	
— Platz	.	16	
Flottwell-Str. *W*	.	.	19
Föhrer-Str. *N*	15		
Fontane-Promenade *S*	.	.	26

	B	R	G
Forckenbeck-Platz *O*	.	38	
Forster-Str. *SO*	.	.	32
Franken-Str. *W*	.	.	14
Frankfurter Allée *O*	.	35,37	
— Strasse, Grosse *O (21-126 NO)*	.	32	
— —, Kleine *NO*	.	29	
— Thor	.	35	
Fransecki-Str. *N*	30		
Französische-Str. *W*	.	22	
Frauenhofer-Str. (Char.)	.	7	
Frederick Orphanage	.	.	41
Freemasons' Lodges	.	5, 23 / 25	14
Freiarche, Untere	.	10	
Freiarchen-Brücke, Obere	.	.	35
Freienwalder-Str. *N*	22		
Freiligrath-Str. *S*	.	.	26
Friedberg-Str. (Char.)	.	.	1
Friedel-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	32,33
Frieden-Str. *NO*	.	30,32	
Friedens-Allée	.	20	
Friedrich-Str. *(1-55 & 200-250 SW, 56-85a & 157-199 W, 86-104a & 137-156 NW, 105-136 N)*	.	22,23	22
—, Neue *C*	.	26,29	
Friedrich-Karl-Platz (Char.)	.	2	
— — Strasse *O*	.	37	
— — Ufer *NW*	.	17,20	
Friedrichsberger-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Friedrichs-Brücke	.	26	
Friedrichsfelder-Str. *O*	.	31,34	
Friedrichsgracht *C*	.	25	
Friedrichshain *NO*	.	33	
—, Am *NO*	.	33	
Friedrichsruher-Str. (Schmar. & Hal.)	.	.	2, 3
Friedrichs-Str. (N.-Weis.)	35,34		
Friedrich Wilhelm Hospital	32,33	32	
— — Strasse *W*	.	13	13
Friedrich Wilhelm-Viktoria-Stift	.	.	38
Friesen-Str. *SW & S*	.	.	24
Fröbel-Str. *NO*	33		
Frobeu-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Frucht-Str. *O*	.	31,34	
Fulda-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	33
Fürbringer-Str. *SW*	.	.	23
Fürsteu-Str. *S*	.	.	25
Fürstenberger-Str. *N*	27		
Fürstenwalder-Str. *O*	.	32	
Fürther-Str. *W*	.	.	11,10

	B	R	G
Gabelsberger-Str. *O*	.	37,38	
Gäbler-Str. (N.-Weis.)	34		
Galvani-Str. (Char.)	.	8	
Gardes du Corps-Str. (Char.)	.	2	
Garrison Hospital *N*	21		
Garten-Platz *N*	21,24		
— Strasse *N*	21,24	24	
— — (Weis.)	40		
— Weg (Plö.)	9		
Gas Works	18,21 / 32,33	6, 8 / 31	3,6,14 / 26,27
Gasteiner-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Gauss-Str. (Char.)	.	6	
Geibel-Str. *S*	.	.	26
Geisberg-Str. *W*	.	.	11,14
Gendarmen-Markt *W*	.	22	
General Pape-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	21
General Staff	.	20	
General-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31		
Genthiner-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Geological Institution	.	21	
St. George's Hospital	16		
Georgen-Str. *NW*	.	23	
Georgen-Kirch-Str. *NO*	.	29,30	
Georg-Wilhelm-Str. (Hal.)	.	.	2, 1
Gerhard-Str. *NW*	.	17	
Gericht-Str. *N*	17,20		
St. Gertraudt Hospital	.	.	20
Gertraudten-Brücke	.	25	
— Strasse *C*	.	25	
Gessler-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Gesundbrunnen	19,22		
Gill-Str. (Grun.)	.	.	2
Gips-Str. *C*	.	27	
Giseler-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9, 8
Gitschiner-Str. *SW (19-84 S)*	.	.	23,26
Glass Painting Institute	.	10	
Gleditsch-Str. *W*	.	.	14,17
Gleim-Str. *N*	26		
Glogauer-Str. *SO*	.	.	32
Gneisenau-Str. *SW (36-79 S)*	.	.	23
Gneist-Str. *N*	29		
Göben-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Goethe-Str. (Char.)	.	4, 7	
— — (N.-Weis.)	31		
— — (Rum.)	.	.	40
Gollnow-Str. *NO*	.	30,29	
Golsscner-Str. *SW*	.	.	27
Goltz-Str. *W*	.	.	14
Görlitzer-Strasse *SO*	.	.	32
— Ufer *SO*	.	.	35
Gormann-Str. *C*	.	27	

	B	R	G
ossow-Str. *W*	.	.	14
oten-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
othaer-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
othenburger-Str. *N*	19,22		
otzkowsky-Brücke	.	11	
Strasse *NW*	.	12	
raefe-Str. *S*	.	.	30,29
ranseeer-Str. *N*	27		
randenzer-Str. *O*	.	34	
raun-Str. *N*	26		
reifenhagener-Str. *N*	29		
reifswalder-Str. *NO*	33	30,33	
renadier-Str. *C*	.	27	
renz-Str. *N*	20		
riebenow-Str. *N*	27		
rimm-Str. *S*	.	.	29
röben-Ufer *SO*	.	.	34
rolmann-Str. (Char.)	.	7	7
ropius-Str. *N*	19		
rossbeeren-Brücke	.	.	23
Strasse *SW*	.	.	20,23
rossfürsten-Platz	.	17	
ross-Görschen-Str. *W*	.	.	17
rün-Str. *C*	.	25	
—, Neue *C*	.	25	
— (Char.)	.	4	
rünauer-Str. *SO*	.	.	32
rüner Weg *O*	.	31	
runnewald	.	.	2, 3
runewald-Str. *W*	.	.	12,15
rünstrassen-Brücke	.	25	
rünthaler-Str. *N*	22		
uard House, Royal	.	23	
nbener-Str. *O*	.	34	
uericke-Str. (Char.)	.	8	
üntzel-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	8, 11
ürtel-Str. (N.-Weis.)	35,38		
O	.	40	
ustav-Adolf-Platz (Char.)	.	6	
— Strasse(N.-Weis.)	31		
nstavMeyer-Allée *N*	23		
Gymnasiums:			
Askanisches	.	.	19,22
Augusta	.	7	
Bismarck	.	.	8
Französisches	.	20	
Friedrichs	.	24	
Friedrich-Werder	.	23	
Friedrich Wilhelm	.	.	22
Graues Kloster	.	29	
Hohenzollern	.	.	15
Humboldt	.	24	
Joachimsthal	.	.	11
Köllnisches	.	28	
Königsstadt	.	29	
Leibnitz	.	.	31
Lessing	20		
Luisen	.	15	
Luisenstadt	.	.	25

	B	R	G
Gymnasiums:			
Prinz Heinrich	.	.	15
Real-Gymnasium (Charlottenburg)	.	4	
— (Dorotheenstadt)	.	23	
Reform	.	.	7
Sophien	.	27	
Kaiser Wilhelm	.	19	
Gymnastic Institute, Central	21	21	
Habsburger-Str. *W*	.	.	14
— Ufer *NW*	.	9, 8	
Hackescher Markt *C*	.	26	
Hafen-Platz *SW*	.	.	19
— Strasse (Plö.)	12		
Hagelsberger-Str. *SW*	.	.	20,23
Hagenauer-Str. *N*	30		
Hallesche-Strasse *SW*	.	.	19,22
— Thor	.	.	23
— Ufer *SW*	.	.	19
Hamburger-Platz (N.-Weis.)	31,34		
— Strasse, Gr. *N*	.	27	
— —, Kl. *N*	.	24	
— Thor	.	24	
Händel-Str. *NW*	.	10,13	
Hannoversche-Str. *NW*	.	21	
Hansa-Brücke	.	11	
— Platz *NW*	.	14	
Hardenberg-Str. (Char.)	.	7	10
Harzer-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	36
Hasenheide *S*	.	.	27,30
Hanpt-Str. (Rum.)	.	.	40
— — (Schön.)	.	.	15,18
Hausvoigtei-Platz *C*	.	22	
Havel-Str. (Char.)	.	5	
Havelberger-Str. *NW*	15	15	
Health Office	.	14	
Heckmann-Ufer	.	.	35
Hedemann-Str. *SW*	.	.	22
St. Hedwig's Hospital	.	24	
Heide-Str. *NW*	18	18	
Heidenfeld-Str. *O*	.	36	
Heiligegeist Hospital	16		
Heiligegeist-Str. *C*	.	26	
Heim-Str. *SW*	.	.	21
Heinersdorfer-Strasse *NO*	.	30	
— Weg (N.-Weis.)	31		
Heinrich-Platz *SO*	.	.	28
Hektor-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	2, 1
Helm-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Helmholtz-Platz *N*	29		
— Strasse (Char.)	.	8	
Hennigsdorfer-Str. *N*	16		
Henrietten-Platz(Hal.)	.	.	2

	B	R	G
Herbert-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Herder-Str. (Char.)	.	7	
Herkules-Brücke *W*	.	.	13
Hermann-Platz *S*	.	.	30
— Strasse (Rix.)	.	.	30
Herrenhaus	.	19,25	
Hessische-Str. *N*	.	21	
Hildebrandt-Str. *W*	.	16	
Hindersin-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Hippodrome	.	10	
Hirten-Str. *C*	.	27,30	
Historical Institute	.	20	
Hitzig-Str. *W*	.	13	
Hobrecht-Brücke	.	.	32
— Strasse (Rix.)	.	.	29,32
— — (Grun. & Hal.)	.	.	2
Hoch-Str. *N*	20		
— —, Neue *N*	20,21		
Hochmeister-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	5
— Strasse *N*	30		
Hochstädter-Str. *N*	16,17		
Höchste-Str. *NO*	.	33	
Hof-Str. (Neu-Hohenschönhausen)	42		
Hofjäger-Allée *W*	.	13	
Hohenfriedberg-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Hohenlohe-Str. *O*	.	.	37
Hohen-Schönhausener-Str. (Weis.)	40		
— — (Wilhelmsberg)	42		
Hohenstaufen-Platz *S*	.	.	29
— Strasse *W*	.	.	11,14
Hohenzollern Museum	.	23	
— Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	8
— School	.	.	15
— Strasse *W*	.	16	
Hoher Steinweg *C*	.	26	
Hollmann-Stift	.	24	
— Strasse *SW*	.	.	22
Holsteiner-Ufer *NW*	.	14	
Holsteinische-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9, 8
Holtzendorff-Str. (Char.)	.	.	1
Holy Ghost Hospital	16		
Holzmarkt-Str. *O*	.	28	
Home Office, Imperial	.	19	
Hopfen-Brücke	.	10	
Horn-Str. *SW*	.	.	20
Horstweg (Charl.)	.	8	
Hospice pour les enfants de l'église du refuge	.	24	
Hospital, Municipal	14		
— (Alt-Moabit)	.	15	
— (Charlottenburg)	.	4, 5	
— (Friedrichshain)	.	33,36	
—, Jewish	.	24	
Hospital am Urban	.	.	26
Hühner-Str. *O*	.	38	
Humboldt-Hain *N*	20,23		
— Strasse (Grun.)	.	.	3, 2
Hussiten-Str. *N*	20,24		
Hutten-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Hydrographic Office	.	16	16
Iffland-Str. *O*	.	28,29	
Immanuelkirch-Str. *NO*	.	30,33	
Industrie-Gehäude	.	25	
Infectious Diseases, Institute of	15		
Insel-Brücke	.	25	
— Strasse *S*	.	25	
Insterburg-Str. *O*	.	35	
Insurance Office, Imperial	.	.	16
Invalidenhaus	.	21	
Invaliden-Str. *N (45-97 NW)*	.	17,18 21,24	
Jäger-Str. *W*	.	22	
— — (Char.)	.	2	
Jagow-Str. *NW*	.	11	
Jahn-Str. *S*	.	.	30
Jakob-Str., Alte *SW (45-102 S)*	.	25	22,25
— —, Neue *S*	.	25,28	
Jannowitz-Brücke	.	28	
Jasmunder-Str. *N*	24		
Jerusalem Hospital	.	.	31
Jerusalemer-Str. *SW*	.	22	
Joachim-Str. *C*	.	27	
Joachim-Friedrich-Str. (Hal.)	.	.	1, 2
Joachimsthaler-Str. *W*	.	.	10
Johannes-Stift	12		
Johann-Georg-Str. (Hal.)	.	.	2
Johannis-Str. *N*	.	23	
Johannistisch *SW*	.	.	23
Johanniter-Str. *SW*	.	.	26
Johann-Sigismund-Str. (Hal.)	.	.	2
Jordan-Str. *SO*	.	.	35
Joseph-Str. *SO*	.	28	28
Josty-Str. *NO*	.	30	
Jüden-Str. *C*	.	26	
Jung-Str. *O*	.	37	
Jungfern-Brücke	.	25	
— Heide	1,4,7		
— Steg (Plö.)	9		
Junker-Str. *SW*	.	.	22
Jüterboger-Str. *SW*	.	.	24,27
Kaiser-Allée *W*	.	.	12,11
Kaiser-Str. *NO*	.	29	

	B	R	G
Kaiser Franz-Grenadier-Platz *SO*	.	.	28
Kaiser Friedrich-Platz *S*	.	.	27
Kaiser Friedrich-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
— — (Rix.)	.	.	33
— — (Char.)	.	5, 4	4
— — (Pankow)	28		
Kaiser Gallery *W*	.	22	
Kaiserin Augusta-Allée *NW*	.	6, 9	
— — Strasse *W*	.	13	13
Kaiser Wilhelm-Akademie	.	23	
— — Brücke	.	26	
— — Platz (N.-Weis.)	35		
— — Strasse *C*	.	26	
Kalckreuth-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Kalischer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6
Kameruner-Str. *N*	14		
Kammergericht	.	.	22
Kanal-Str. (Char.)	.	4	
— — (Plö.)	9		
Kanonier-Str. *W*	.	22	
Kant-Str. (Char.)	.	.	1, 4 7, 10
— — (Rum.)	.	.	40
Karl-Str. *NW*	.	20, 23	
Karl-August-Platz (Char.)	.	4	
Karlsbad *W*	.	.	16, 19
Karlshof	5		
Karls-Platz	.	20	
Kaspar-Theyss-Str. (Grun. & Schmar.)	.	.	2
Kastanien-Allée *N*	27		
Kastanien-Wäldchen	.	23	
Katzbach-Str. *SW*	.	.	21
Katzler-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Kaub-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6
Keibel-Str. *NO*	.	29	
Keith-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Kemper-Platz *W*	.	19	
Kepler-Str. (Char.)	.	6	
Kessel-Str. *N*	.	21	
Kiefholz-Str. *SO*	.	.	35, 39
Kieler-Str. *N*	18		
Kirch-Platz (Char.)	.	5	
— Strasse *NW*	.	14	
— — (Char.)	.	5, 4	
Kirchbach-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Kirchhof-Str. *S*	.	.	27
— — (Char.)	.	5	
Kleinhecren-Str. *SW*	.	.	19, 22
Kleist-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Kloeden-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Klopstock-Str. *NW*	.	10, 11	
Kloster-Str. *C*	.	26	
Kneseheck-Str. *W*	.	7	7
Knie	.	7	
Kniprode-Str. *NO*	36	33, 36	
Knobelsdorff-Str. (Char.)	.	1	
Kohlanck-Str. *C*	.	27, 30	
Koch-Str. *SW*	.	.	22
Kochhann-Str. *O*	.	35	
Kolherger-Str. *N*	20		
Köllnische Fisch-markt *C*	.	25	
Köllnischen Park, Am	.	28	
Köllnischer-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	6
Kolonie-Str. *N*	19		
Kolonnen-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Kommandanten-Str. *SW (23-66 S)*	.	25	25
Komturei-Platz *O*	.	35	
König-Str. *C*	.	26	
—, Neue *NO*	.	29, 30	
Königgrätzer-Str. *W (25-120 SW)*	.	19	19, 22
Königin Augusta-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Königin-Brücke	.	.	28
Königin Luisen-Quelle	19		
Königs-Allée (Grun.)	.	.	2
Königsherger-Str. *O*	.	34	
Königs-Chaussée (N.-Weis.)	35, 38		
Königsdamm (Plö.)	3, 4, 9		
Königsdamm-Brücke	12		
Königsgrahen, Am, *C*	.	26, 29	
Königshofer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	11
Königs-Platz *NW*	.	20	
Königsthor *NO*	.	30	
Königswache	.	23	
Königsweg (Char.)	.	1	
— (Schön.)	.	.	18
Kopenhagener-Str. *N*	26		
Köpenicker-Brücke	.	31	31
— Landstrasse *SO*	.	.	38, 39
— Strasse *SO*	.	28	31
Kopisch-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Koppen-Platz *C*	.	24, 27	
— Strasse *O (36-52 NO)*	.	31, 32	
Körner-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Kosche-Str. (N.-Hohenschönhausen)	42		
Kösliner-Str. *N*	20		
Kostnitzer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Köthener-Str. *W*	.	.	19
Kotthuser-Brücke	.	.	29
— Damm *S*	.	.	29, 30
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	29
— Thor	.	.	28, 90

	B	R	G
Kotthuser-Ufer *SO* . .	.	.	29,32
Krausen-Str. *W (20a-53 SW)*	.	22	
Krausnick-Str. *N* . . .	.	23,24	
Kraut-Str. *O*	.	31	
Kremmener-Str. *N* . .	27		
Kreutziger-Str. *O* . . .	.	37	
Kreuzberg *SW*	.	.	21
Kreuzberg-Str. *SW* . .	.	.	21
Kriegs-Akademie . . .	.	20	
Kriminal-Justizamt . .	.	15,18	
Kronen-Str. *W*	.	22	
Kronprinzen-Brücke .	.	20	
— Damm (Hal.)	.	.	2
— Strasse *O*	.	40	
— — (N.-Weis.)	35		
— Ufer *NW*	.	17,20	
Krug-Allée, Neue (Treptow)	.	.	42
Krumme-Str. (Char.) .	.	4	4
Krupp-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Kudowa-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Kulm-Str. *W*	.	.	17
— —, Neue (Schön.) .	.	.	17
Kulmbacher-Str. *W* . .	.	.	11
Kunkel-Str. *N*	21,20		
Künstlerhaus	.	19	
Künstlerheim	.	.	10
Kunstverein	.	20,23	
Kunz-Buntschuh-Str. (Grun.)	.	.	2
Kupfergrahen, Am, *N*	.	23	
Kur-Str. *C*	.	25	
Kürassier-Str. *SW* . .	.	.	25
Kurfürsten-Allée (Char.)	.	7, 10	
— Brücke	.	26	
— Damm *W (10-73 & 170-245* Char.; *74-169* Hal.)	.	.	2, 4 7, 10
— Platz	.	17	
— Strasse *W*	.	.	13,16
Kurze-Str. *C*	.	29	
— — (Pankow)	28		
Küstriner-Platz *O* . .	.	31,34	
— Strasse (Wilm.) . .	.	.	1, 4
Kyffhäuser-Str. *W* . .	.	.	14
Landecker-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Landgericht I	.	26,29	
— II	.	.	19,22
— III	.	3	
Landgrafen-Str. *W* . .	.	.	13
Landhaus-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	12,11
Landsherger Allée *NO*	.	32,36	
— Strasse *NO (52-71 C)*	.	29,32	
— Thor	.	32	
Landwehr Canal	.	8	
Landwehr-Str. *NO* . .	.	29	
Langenbeck-Str. *NO* .	.	36	
Lange-Str. *O*	.	31	
Lange-Schuke-Stift . .	16		
Langhans-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31,34		
Lankwitz-Str. *SW* . .	.	.	23
Lauenburger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Lausitzer-Platz *SO* . .	.	.	31
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	32
Lazarus-Hospital . . .	24		
Lebuser-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Lehder-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31		
Lehniner-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	4
Lehniner-Str. *S*	.	.	27
Lehrter-Str. *NW* . . .	18	18	
Leibnitz-Str. (Char.) .	.	7	7
Leipziger-Platz *W* . .	.	19	
— Strasse *W (43-89 SW)*	.	22	
— —, Alte, *C*	.	25	
Lenau-Str. (Rix.) . . .	.	.	33
Lennée-Str. *W*	.	19	
Leonhard-Str. (Char.) .	.	.	1
Leopold-Platz *N* . . .	17		
Lessing-Brücke	.	14	
— Strasse *NW*	.	14	
— — (Rum.)	.	.	40
Lette-Str. *N*	29		
— Verein	.	.	22
Leutnants-Berg	10		
Levetzow-Str. *NW* . .	.	11	
Library, Royal	.	22	
—, University	.	23	
Lichtenberg	.	41	
Lichtenberger-Str. *NO*	.	32	
— — (Weis.)	37,38		
Lichtenstein-Allée *W* .	.	13	
— Brücke	.	13	
Lichterfelder-Str. *SW*	.	.	21,24
Liehenwalder-Str. *N* .	16		
Liebig-Str. *O*	.	38	
Liegnitzer-Str. *SO* . .	.	.	32
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 5
Liesen-Str. *N*	21		
Lietzenburger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	7
Lietzmann-Str. *NO* . .	.	29	
Linden, Unter den *(1-37 W, 38-78 NW)*	.	23	
Linden-Galerie *W* . .	.	22	
— Strasse *SW*	.	.	22
Lindower-Str. *N*	17		
Linien-Str. *(1-10a & 241-250 NO, 11-105 & 161-240 C, 106-160 N)*		24,27 30	
Link-Str. *W*	.	.	19

	B	R	G
Lipaer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	11
Litthauer-Str. *O*	.	34	
Loan Office	.	24	
Lohmühlen-Str. *SO*	.	.	35,33
Lortzing-Str. *N*	23		
Lothringen-Str. (N.-Weis.)	38		
Lothringer-Str. *N*	.	27	
Lottum-Str. *N*	.	27	
Löwen-Brücke	.	13	
Löwe-Str. *O*	.	35	
Lübbener-Str. *SO*	.	.	32,31
Lübecker-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Luckauer-Str. *S*	.	.	28
Luckenwalder-Str. *SW*	.	.	19
Ludwigskirch-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	8
— Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	8
Luisen-Brücke	.	.	28
— Platz (Char.)	.	2	
— — *NW*	.	21	
— Strasse *NW*	.	21,20	
— Ufer *S*	.	.	26,28
Luitpold-Str. *W*	.	.	14
Lüneburger-Str. *NW*	.	14,17	
Lustgarten	.	26	
Luther-Brücke	.	14	
— Strasse *W*	.	.	13
Lützen-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	1
Lützow-Brücke	.	.	16
— Platz *W*	.	.	13
— Strasse *W*	.	.	16
— Ufer *W*	.	.	13,16
Lützower-Str. (Char.)	.	5	
Lyehener-Str. *N*	30,29		
Lynar-Str. *N*	18		
— — (Grun.)	.	.	3
Maassen-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Madai-Str. *O*	.	31	
Magazin-Str. *O*	.	29	
— — (Char.)	.	2	
Magdalenen-Stift	12		
Magdeburger-Platz *W*	.	.	16
— Strasse *W*	.	.	16
Maien-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Mainzer-Str. *O*	.	37	
— — (Rix.)	.	.	33
Maison de Santé	.	.	18
Malplaquet-Str. *N*	16		
Mannheimer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Manstein-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Manteuffel-Str. *SO*	.	.	29,31
Marburger-Str. *W*	.	.	10
March-Brücke (Char.)	.	8	
— Strasse (Char.)	.	7	
Margarethen-Str. *W*	.	16,19	
Marheineke-Platz *SW*	.	.	24
Mariannen-Platz *SO*	.	.	28,31
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	29
— Ufer *SO*	.	.	31
Marien-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Marienburger-Str. *NO*	30,33		
Mariendorfer-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Markets:			
I. (Central)	.	26	
II.	.	.	22
III.	.	22	
IV.	.	20,23	
V.	.	.	16
VI.	.	24	
VII.	.	.	28
VIII.	.	31	
IX.	.	.	31
X.	.	12	
XI.	.	.	24
XII.	22		
XIII.	30		
XIV.	20,21		
Markgrafen-Damm *O*	.	.	38,37
— Strasse *SW (31-64 W)*	.	22	22
Märkischer-Platz *S*	.	28	
Markus-Str. *O*	.	28,32	
— —, Kleine *O*	.	31	
Marschalls-Brücke	.	20	
Marsilius-Str. *O*	.	29	
Martin-Luther-Str. *W*	.	.	15,14
Mathieu-Str. *S*	.	.	25
Mattern-Str. *O*	.	35	
Matthäikirch-Str. *W*	.	16	
Matthias-Str. *NO*	.	35	
Mauer-Str. *W*	.	22	
Mausoleum at Charlottenburg	.	2	
Max-Str. *N*	17		
Mayhach-Ufer *S*	.	.	29,32
Mecklenburgische-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Mehner-Str. *NO*	.	29	
Meierotto-Str. *W*	.	.	11
Meinecke-Str. *W*	.	.	10
Meiningensche-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Melanchthon-Str. *NW*	.	14	
Melchior-Brücke	.	.	31
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	28
Memeler-Str. *O*	.	34	
Mendelssohn-Str. *NO*	.	30	
Merseburger-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	15
Metz-Str. (N.-Weis.)	38		
Metzer-Str. *N*	.	30	
Meyerbeer-Str. *NO*	.	30	
Michael-Brücke	.	28	
Michaelkirch-Platz *SO*	.	.	28

	B	R	G
Michaelkirch-Str. *SO*	.	28	
Midwifery Institution	.	23	
Militär-Kabinett . . .	.	19,22	
Military Prison	.	.	25
Mines, School of . . .	.	21	
Ministerial Offices:			
Agriculture	.	19	
Commerce	.	19	
Finance	.	23	
Foreign Affairs . . .	.	19	
Interior	.	20	
Justice	.	19	
Public Works . . .	.	19	
Religion and Education	.	19	
Royal Household . .	.	19	
State	.	19	
War	.	19,22	
Mint, Royal	.	25	
Mirbach-Str. *O*	.	38	
Mittel-Str. *NW*	.	23	
Mittenwalder-Str. *NW*	.	.	24,23
Moabiter-Brücke . . .	.	14	
Möckern-Brücke	.	.	20
— Strasse *SW*	.	.	19,20
Mohren-Str. *W*	.	22	
Molkenmarkt *C*	.	26,25	
Mollwitz-Str. (Char.) .	.	2	
Moltke-Brücke	.	17	
— Strasse *NW*	.	20	
Mommsen-Str. (Char.)	.	.	4, 7
Monbijou, Château . .	.	23	
Monbijou-Platz *N* . .	.	26	
Monumeuten-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Moritz-Platz *S*	.	.	25
— Strasse *S*	.	.	25
Motz-Str. *W*	.	.	14
Mozart-Str. (Rum.) . .	.	.	40
Mühlendamm *C*	.	25	
Mühlen-Str. *O*	.	.	31,34
— — (Schön.)	.	.	12,15
Mulack-Str. *C*	.	27	
Müllenhoff-Str. *S* . . .	.	.	29
Müller-Str. *N*	13,17		
Müncheberger-Str. *O* .	.	31	
Münchener-Str. *W* . .	.	.	14
Münstersche-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Münz-Str. *C*	.	26	
Museums:			
Agricultural	.	21	
Botanic	.	.	18
Colonial	.	17	
Ethnographical . . .	.	.	19
Hohenzollern	.	23	
Hygienic	.	26	
Industrial Art . . .	.	.	19
Märkisches Provinzial	.	22	22
Museums:			
Mines	.	21	
National Costumes	.	26	
Natural History . .	.	21	
New	.	23,26	
Old	.	26	
Pergamum	.	23	
Postal	.	22	
Rauch	.	26,29	
Technological	.	7, 10	
Museum-Str. *C*	.	26	
Music, School of . . .	.	10	16
Muskauer-Str. *SO* . . .	.	.	31
Nachod-Str. (Wilm.) .	.	.	11
Nagler-Str. *O*	.	.	34
Nansen-Str. (Rix.) . . .	.	.	33
Nassauische-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9, 8
National Gallery . . .	.	26	
Naunyn-Str. *SO*	.	.	28
Nazarethkirch-Str. *N*	17		
Neander-Str. *SO* . . .	.	28	
Nehring-Str. (Char.) .	.	2, 1	
Nestor-Str. (Wilm.) . .	.	.	5
Nettelbeck-Platz *N* . .	17,20		
— Strasse *W*	.	.	13
Neuenburger-Str. *SW*	.	.	22
Neuer Markt *C*	.	26	
Neues Thor	.	21	
Neu-Hohenschönhausen	42		
Neu-Kölln am Wasser *S*	.	25,28	
Neumannsgasse *C* . . .	.	25	
Neumann-Str. (Pankow)	28		
Neustädt. Kirch-Str. *NW*	.	23	
Neu-Weissensee	34		
Nieder-Barnim Court House	.	20	
Niederwall-Str. *C* . . .	.	25	
Nikolaus-Bürger-Hospital		32	
Nikolsburger-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	11
— Strasse (Wilm.) . .	.	.	11
Nollendorf-Platz *W* .	.	.	13
— Strasse *W*	.	.	14
Nonnendamm (Char.)	.	3	
Nordhafen, Am, *N* . .	18		
Nordufer *N*	8, 15		
Nostiz-Str. *SW*	.	.	24,23
Novalis-Str. *N*	.	24	
Nürnberger-Str. *W* . .	.	.	10
Oberbaum-Brücke . .	.	.	34
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	34

	B	R	G
Oberfeuerwerker-Schule	.	18	
Oberverwaltungs-Gericht	.	22	
Oberwall-Str. *W*	.	22	
Oberwasser-Str. *C*	.	25	
Obervatory, Royal	.	.	22
—, Treptow	.	.	42
Oderberger-Str. *N*	27		
Ofener-Str. *N*	13		
Offizier-Verein	.	23	
Ohm-Str. *SO*	.	28	
Olivaer-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	4, 7
— Strasse *NO*	.	36	
Olympia Museum	.	23,26	
Opera House	.	23	
— —, New	.	17	
Opern-Platz *C*	.	23	
Oppelner-Str. *SO*	.	.	32,34
Orangen-Str. (Char.)	.	2	
Oranien-Brücke	.	.	28
Oranien-Platz *SO* u. *S*	.	.	28
— Strasse (*1-41 & 165a-207 SO, 42-75a & 129-165 S, 76-128 SW*)	.	.	25,28
Oranienburger-Str. *N*	.	24,23	
— Thor	.	24	
Osnabrücker-Str. (Char.)	.	3, 6	
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 5
Ostbahnhof, Am, *O*	.	34	
Otto-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Oudenarder-Str. *N*	16		
Packhof	.	17	
Paketpost	.	23	
Palace, Royal *C*	.	26	
— of Emp. William I.	.	23	
— of Empress Friedrich	.	23	
— of Prince Albert	.	.	22
— of Prince George	.	19	
— of Prince Frederick Leopold	.	19,22	
Pallas-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Pallisaden-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Pank-Str. *N*	20		
Pankow	28		
Pannier-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	33
Pappel-Allée *N*	29		
— Platz *N*	.	24	
Parallel-Str. (Stralau)	.	.	38,40
Parcel Post Office	.	23	
Pariser-Platz *W* (*5-8 NW*)	.	20,19	
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	8
— Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	8, 11
Park-Str. (N.-Weis.)	38,37		
Park-Str. (Treptow)	.	.	42
—, Kleine	.	.	24
Parkweg (Stralau)	.	.	38
Parochial-Str. *C*	.	26	
Pasewalker-Str. *N*	17		
Passauer-Str. *W*	.	.	11,10
Patent Office	.	20	
Pathological Institute	.	21	
Paul-Str. *NW*	.	14,17	
Paul-Gerhardt-Stift	13		
Paulsborner-Str. (Grun.)	.	.	3,2,5
Penitentiary (Plö.)	9		
— (Rum.)	.	.	40
— (Moabit)	.	18	
Pergamum Museum	.	23	
Perleberger-Str. *NW*	15,18	15	
Pestalozzi-Str. (Char.)	.	4	4, 7
Pestalozzi-Fröbel House	.	.	14
Petersburger-Platz *O*	.	35	
— Strasse *O*	.	36,35	
Pfalzburger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9, 8
Pfarr-Str. (Friedrichsberg)	.	40	
Pflug-Str. *N*	21		
Pflüger-Str. (Rix.)	.	.	32
Pfuel-Str. *SO*	.	.	34
Philharmonie	.	.	19
Philipp-Str. *NW*	.	21	
Physical Institute	.	20	
Physico-Technical Institution	.	7	
Physiological Institute	.	20	
Pillauer-Str. *O*	.	34	
Pintsch-Str. *O*	.	35	
Pistorius-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31,34		
Plantagen-Str. *N*	17		
Planufer *SW* (*35-97 S*)	.	.	23,26 29
Plöner-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31		
Plötzensee	9, 12		
Police Office, Head	.	29	
Pommersche-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5, 8
Porcelain Factory, Royal	.	10	
Posener-Str. *O*	.	34	
Post Office, Central	.	26	
Postal Conveyance Office	.	24	28
Posthalterei	.	32	19,22
Post-Str. *C*	.	26	
Post-Zeitungs-Amt	.	.	19
Potsdamer-Brücke	.	.	16,19
— Platz *W*	.	19	
— Strasse *W*	.	19	16,17

	B	R	G
Potsdamer-Str. (Char.)	.	1	
Prager-Platz (Wilm.)	.	.	11
— Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	11
Präsidenten-Str., Gr. and Kl. *C*	.	26	
Prenzlauer Allée *N* & *NO*	30,32	30	
— Chaussée (N.-Weis.)	31		
— Strasse *C*	.	29,30	
— Thor	.	30	
Preussische-Strasse (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 8
Printing Office, Gov.	.	.	25
Prinz Albert-Str. (Rum.)	.	.	40
— Albrecht-Str. *SW*	.	.	19
— August v. Württemberg-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Prinzen-Allée *N*	19,22		
— Strasse *S*	.	.	26,25
Priuzessinnen-Str. *S*	.	.	28
Prinz Eugen-Str. *N*	17		
— Friedrich Karl-Str. *N*	.	23	
— Karl-Stift (Char.)	.	3	.
— Louis Ferdinand-Str. *NW*	.	23	
Pritzwalker-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Proskauer-Str. *O*	.	38	
Proviant-Amt	.	14	31
Proviuzial-Museum, Märkisches	.	22	22
— — (new)	.	28	
Pückler-Str. *SO*	.	.	31
Puder-Str. (Treptow)	.	.	39
Pufendorf-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Puthuser-Str. N	23		
Puttkamer-Str. *SW*	.	.	22
Quer-Allée, Gr. *NW*	.	16	
Quitzow-Str. *NW*	15		
Railway-Stations:			
Alexander-Platz	.	26	
Anhalt	.	.	19
Bellevue	.	14	
Börse	.	26	
Charlottenhurg	.	.	4
Friedrich-Strasse	.	23	
Gesundbrunnen	23		
Görlitz	.	.	32
Halensee	.	.	2
Jannowitz-Brücke	.	28	
Jungfern-Heide	.	3	
Lehrte	.	18,21	
Potsdam	.	.	19
Savigny-Platz	.	.	7
Schöneberg	.	.	18
Silesiau	.	21	
Stettin	.	24	
Railway-Stations:			
Stralau-Rummelshurg	.	.	37,40
Tiergarten	.	10	
Treptow	.	.	28
Wannsee	.	.	19
Warschauer-Strasse	.	.	34
Westend	.	2	
Zoological-Garden	.	.	10
Ramler-Str. *N*	23		
Ranke-Str. *W*	.	.	10
Rathaus	.	26	
— at Charlottenhurg	.	5	
— Friedrichsherg	.	40	
— Wilmersdorf	.	.	9
Rathaus-Str. (Friedrichsherg)	.	40	
Rathenower-Str. *NW*	15	15	
Ratibor-Str. *SO*	.	.	32
Rauch-Muscum	.	26	
Rauch-Str. *W*	.	13	
Raumer-Str. *N*	29		
Raupach-Str. *O*	.	28	
Ravené's Picture Gallery	.	25	
Ravené-Str. *N*	20		
Raveusberger-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Record Office, Privy	.	26	
Regensburger-Str. *W*	.	.	11
Regenten-Str. *W*	.	16	16
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	12,11
Reichenberger-Str. *SO*	.	.	29,32
Reichsamt des Inuern	.	19	
Reichsbank	.	22,25	
Reichs-Druckerei	.	.	25
Reichs-Eiseubahuamt	.	19	
Reichs-Gesundheitsamt	.	14	
Reichs-Justizamt	.	19	
Reichs-Kanzlei	.	19	
Reichs-Marineamt	.	19	
Reichs-Postamt	.	22	
Reichs-Post-Museum	.	22	
Reichs-Schatzamt	.	22	
Reichtags-Gebäude	.	20	
Reichstags-Platz *NW*	.	20	
— Ufer *NW*	.	20	
Reichs-Versicherungs-Amt	.	.	16
Reiuerz-Str. (Schuar.)	.	.	3
Reinickendorfer-Str. *N*	16		
Reissner-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
Rennhahn-Str. (N.-Weis.)	37		
Reuchliu-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Reuter-Platz (Rix.)	.	.	33
— Stift	19		
— Strasse (Rix.)	.	.	33

	B	R	G
heinsberger-Str. *N*	24,27		
ichard Wagner-Str. *NW*	.	17	
ichthofen-Str. *O*	.	35	
iedemann-Str. (Char.)	8		
igaer-Str. *O*	.	38	
ingbahn-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	2, 6
itter-Str. *S (38-83 SW)*	.	.	25
ittergut-Str. (Lichtenberg)	.	41	
ixdorf	.	.	33
och-Str. *C*	.	26	
öder-Platz (Lichtenberg)	.	42	
· Strasse	.	39,42	
ölke-Str. (N.-Weis.)	34		
omintener-Str. *O*	.	34	
önne-Str. (Char.)	.	.	1
öntgen-Str. (Char.)	.	8	
oon-Str. *NW*	.	20	
osberitz-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	11
osen-Str. *C*	.	26	
osenthaler-Str. *C*	.	26,27	
· —, Kleine, *C*	.	27	
· Thor	.	27	
osinen-Str. (Char.)	.	8	
oss-Str. *C*	.	25	
—, Neue, *S*	.	25	
ostocker-Str. *NW*	.	9	
other-Str. *O*	.	.	34
ousseau Island	.	16	
ücker-Str. *C*	.	27	
ückert-Str. (Char.)	.	4	
üdersdorfer-Str. *O*	.	31,34	
udolf-Platz *O*	.	.	37
· Strasse *O*	.	.	34
udorf-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6
ügener-Str. *N*	23		
uheplatz-Str. *N*	17		
ummelsburg	.	.	40
ummelsburger-Platz *O*	.	.	31
· Strasse (Friedrichsberg)	.	40	
unge-Strasse *SO*	.	28	
uppiner-Str. *N*	27		
yke-Str. *N*	30		
aarbrücker-Str. *N*	.	30	
achsische-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	8
adowa-Str. *W*	.	.	11
alomon-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31,34		
alzbrunner-Str. (Schmar.)	.	.	3
alzufer (Char.)	.	8, 10	
alzwedeler-Str. *NW*	15		
Samariter-Platz *O*	.	38	
— Strasse *O*	.	37,38	
Sandkrug-Brücke *NW*	.	21	
Sauerländer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5
Savigny-Platz (Char.)	.	.	7
Schadow-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Schäfer-Str. *SO*	.	28	
Schaper-Str. *W*	.	.	10
Scharnhorst-Str. *NW (12-31 N)*	18,21		
Scharnweber-Str. *O*	.	37,40	.
Scharren-Str. *C*	.	25	
— (Char.)	.	2, 5	
Schelling-Str. *W*	.	.	19
Schendelgasse *C*	.	27	
Schering-Str. *N*	21		
Schiffbauerdamm *NW*	.	20,23	
Schill-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Schiller-Platz *W*	.	22	
— Strasse (Char.)	.	4, 7	
— — (Rum.)	.	.	40
Schilling-Brücke	.	31	
— Strasse *O*	.	29	
Schinke-Str. *S*	.	.	29
Schinkel-Platz *W*	.	26,25	
Schlächter-Allée (Friedrichsberg)	.	40	
Schlegel-Str. *N*	.	24	
Schleiermacher-Str. *S*	.	.	27,26
Schlesischen Bahnhof, Am *O*	.	31	
Schlesische Busch *SO*	.	.	35
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	34,35
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	2, 5
— Thor	.	.	34
— —, Vor dem *SO*	.	.	35
Schleswiger-Ufer *NW*	.	11	
Schleuse, An der, *C*	.	25	
Schleusen-Brücke	.	25	
— Ufer *SO*	.	.	35
Schliemann-Str. *N*	30,29		
Schloss, Königl. *C*	.	26	
— — (Char.)	.	2	
Schloss-Brücke	.	26	
— — (Char.)	.	5	
— Platz *C*	.	25,26	
— Strasse (Char.)	.	2, 1	
Schlüter-Steg *NW*	.	23	
— Strasse (Char.)	.	7	7
Schmid-Str. *SO*	.	28	
Schöneberg	.	.	15,18
Schöneberger Brücke	.	.	19
— Strasse *SW*	.	.	19
— Ufer *W*	.	.	16,19
Schönhauser-Allée *N*	29,30	27	
— Strasse, Alte *C*	.	27	
— —, Neue *C*	.	26	
— Thor	.	27	
Schönholzer-Str. *N*	27		

	B	R	G
Schöning-Str. *N*	13		
Schönlein-Str. *S*	.	.	30,29
Schön-Str. (N.-Weis.)	34		
School of Art	.	29	
— of Mines	.	21	
— of Music	.	10	16
Schramm-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Schreiner-Str. *O*	.	38	
Schul-Str. *N*	16,17		
— — (Char.)	.	5	
Schulzendorfer-Str. *N*	21		
Schumann-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Schützen-Str. *SW*	.	22	
— —, Alte *C*	.	29	
Schützenhaus (Plö.)	11		
Schwartzkopff-Str. *N*	21		
Schweden-Str. *N*	19		
Schwedter-Str. *N*	26,27		
Schwerin-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Schwiebuser-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Sebastian-Str. *S*	.	25	25
Secession, Exhib. of	.	.	10
Sedan-Panorama	.	26	
Sedan-Strasse (Schön.)	.	.	18
— — (N.-Weis.)	35,38		
— Ufer *SW*	.	.	26
Seehandlung	.	22	
See-Str. *N*	11,14		
—, Grosse (N.-Weis.)	37		
Seestrassen-Brücke	12		
Sellér-Str. *N*	18		
Seminary	.	.	22
—, Jewish	.	22	
—, Oriental	.	23	
Senefelder-Platz *N*	.	30	
— Strasse *N*	30,29		
Sesenheimer-Str. (Char.)	.	4	
Seydel-Str. *C*	.	25	
Seydlitz-Str. *NW*	.	18	
Sibold-Str. *S*	.	.	27
Sickingen-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Sieges-Allée	.	19	
Sieges-Säule	.	20	
Siegfried-Brücke	.	.	18
— Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Siegmundshof *NW*	.	10	
Siemens-Str. *NW*	12	12	
Sigmaringen-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Simeon-Str. *SW*	.	.	25
Simson-Str. *NW*	.	20	
Singing Academy	.	23	
Skalitzer-Str. *SO*	.	.	29,31
Slaughter Houses	.	38	
Soldiner-Str. *N*	22		
Solms-Str. *SW*	.	.	24,23
Soumer-Str. *NW*	.	20	
— — (Neu-Hohenschönhausen)	42		
Sophie-Charlotte-Platz (Char.)	.	1	
— — Strasse (Char.)	.	2, 1	
Sophien-Str. *C*	.	27	
— — (Char.)	.	7	
Sorauer-Str. *SO*	.	.	32,31
Spandauer-Brücke, An der *C*	.	26	
— Schiffahrts-Kanal, Am (Plö.)	5, 8		
— Strasse *C*	.	26	
— (Char.)	.	2	
— Weg	4		
Sparr-Platz *N*	17		
— Strasse *N*	17		
Spener-Str. *NW*	.	14	
Spichern-Str. *W*	.	.	11
Spindler-Brücke	.	25	
Spindlershof	.	25	
Spittel-Markt *C*	.	25	
Sport Park, on the Kurfürsten-Damm	.	.	4
Spree-Str. *C*	.	25	
— — (Char.)	.	5, 4	
Spreewald-Platz	.	.	32
Spreeweg	.	13,14	
Sprengel-Str. *N*	17		
Staatsarchiv	.	26	
Stables, Royal	.	25	
Stadtbahn, An der *(1-7 C)*	.	26,29	
Stadtvogtei	.	25	
Stall-Str. (Char.)	.	2	
Stallschreiber-Str. *S*	.	.	25
Stargarder-Str. *N* *(39-50 NO)*	29,32 33		
Statistical Office, Imperial	.	.	16
— —, Municipal	.	25	
— —, Royal	.	.	22,25
Steffen-Str. (Neu-Hohenschönhausen)	42		
Steglitzer-Str. *W*	.	.	16
Stein-Platz (Char.)	.	7	
— Strasse *C*	.	27	
Steinmetz-Str. *W*	.	.	17
—, Neue (Schön.)	.	.	17,18
Stephan-Platz *NW*	15	15	
— Strasse *NW*	15	15	
Stern, Grosser, *W*	.	13	
—, Kleiner, *W*	.	16	
Sternwarte	.	.	22
Stettiner Strasse *N*	22		
— Tunnel *N*	21		
Stockholmer-Str. *N*	19		
Stralau	.	.	41
Stralauer-Allée *O*	.	.	34,37
— Brücke, An der *C*	.	28	
— Platz *O*	.	31	
— Strasse *C*	.	25,28	

	B	R	G
Stralsunder-Str. *N* . .	24		
Strassburger-Str. *N*. .		30	
— (N.-Weis.)	35,38		
Strassmann-Str. *O* . . .	.	35	
Strausberger-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Strelitzer-Str. *N* . . .	24		
— — (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 9
Streu-Str. (N.-Weis.)	31,34 35		
Strom-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Stubenrauch-Str. (Schön.)	.	.	18
Stüler-Str. *W*	.	13	
Stuttgarter-Platz (Char.)	.	.	4
Suarez-Str. (Char.) . .	.	1	1
Südufer *N*	12,15		
Swinemünder-Str. *N* .	23,27		
Sylter-Str. *N*.	11,12		
Synagogue, New . . .	.	24	
Synagogues	.	5, 24 25,26 29	
Tauben-Str. *W*	.	22	
Tauentzien-Str. *W* . .	.	.	10
Tauroggener-Str. (Char.)	.	5, 6	
Technical High School	.	7, 10	
Tegeler-Str. *N*.	17		
— Weg (Char.)	3	3, 2	
Telegraph Office, Central	.	22	
— School, Military .	.	.	31
Teltow Court House .	.	.	16,19
Teltower-Strasse *SW*	.	.	20,23
Tempelherren-Str. *S* .	.	.	26
Tempelhofer Berg *SW*	.	.	24
— Feld	.	.	21,24
— Ufer *SW*	.	.	19,20
Teutoburger-Platz *N*	.	27	
Thaer-Str. *O*	.	35,38	
Thal-Str. (Pankow) . .	31		
Thater-Str.	5		
Theatres:			
Alexander-Platz . .	.	29	
Belle-Alliance	.	.	23
Berliner	.	.	22
Carl-Weiss	.	32	
Deutsches	.	20	
Central	.	.	25
Lessing	.	20	
Luisen	.	.	29
Metropol	.	22	
Neues	.	23	
Opera House, Royal	.	23	
— —, New	.	17	
Reichshallen	.	22	
Residenz	.	29	

	B	R	G
Theatres:			
Schiller-Theater Nord	.	21	
— — Ost	.	28	
Schauspielhaus . . .	.	22	
Thalia	.	25	
Westens, des	.	.	10
Thielen-Brücke	.	.	32
Thomasius-Str. *NW* .	.	14	
Thorner-Str. *NO* . . .	.	36,35	
Thurneysser-Str. *N*. .	19		
Tieck-Str. *N*	.	24	
Tiergarten	.	13,16	
— Strasse *W*	.	13,16	
— Ufer *W*	.	10	
Tile Wardenberg-Str. *NW*	.	11	
Tilsiter-Str. *O*	.	35	
Togo-Str. *N*	10,13		
Tölzer-Str. (Schmar.) .	.	.	3
Torf-Str. *N*	15		
Town Hall	.	26	
Trebbiner-Str. *SW* . .	.	.	20
Treptow	.	.	42
Treptower-Brücke . . .	.	.	35
— Chaussée *SO*	.	.	38,42
Treskow-Str. *N* . . .	30		
Trift-Str. *N*	14,17		
Tunnel-Str. (Stralau) .	.	.	41
Turiner-Str. *N*.	16,17	.	.
Turm-Str. *NW*.	.	12,15	
— — (Pankow)	28		
Turnanstalt, Central .	21	21	
Turnhalle, Central . .	.	.	25,28
Turnplatz	.	.	30
Türrschmidt-Str. (Rum.)	.	.	40
Ufer-Str. *N*	20,19		
Uhland-Str. *W*.	.	.	7,8,9
Ulmen-Str. *W*	.	.	13,16
Union-Platz *NW* . . .	12	12	
Universitäts-Str. *NW*	.	23	
University, Royal . .	.	23	
— Library	.	23	
— Reading Room . .	.	23	
Unterwasser-Str. *C* . .	.	25	
Urania	.	17	
—, New	.	22	
Urban, Am, *S*	.	.	26
— Hafen	.	.	26
— Strasse *S*	.	.	26,30
Usedom-Str. *N*	24		
Utrechter-Str. *N*. . . .	17		
Velodrome	.	.	1
Veteranen-Str. *N* . . .	27	27	
Veterinary College . .	.	21	

	B	R	G
Victualling Office . .	.	14	31
Viehhof, Central- . . .	.	38	40
Viktoria-Brücke	.	.	16
— Luise-Platz	.	.	11,14
— Park	.	.	21
— Platz (Rum.)	.	.	40
— Strasse *W*	.	19	16
Vineta-Platz *N*	27		
Virchow-Str. *NO* . . .	.	33,36	
Voigt-Rhetz-Str. (N.-Weis.)	34		
Völker-Str. *N*	22		
Volta-Strasse *N*	24		
Von der Heydt-Brücke	.	.	16
— — Strasse *W*	.	.	13
Vorberg-Str. (Schön.) .	.	.	18
Voss-Str. *W*	.	19	
Wadzeck-Str. *NO* . .	.	30	
Waghäusler-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	12
Waisen-Brücke	.	28	
Waldeck Park	.	.	25
Waldemar-Str. *SO* . .	.	.	28
Waldenser-Str. *NW* .	.	12	
Wald-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Wall-Str. *C (28-81 S)*	.	25	
— — (Char.)	.	14	
Wallner-Theater-Str. *O*	.	29,28	
Wangenheim-Str. (Grnn.)	.	.	3, 2
Warmbrunner-Str. (Schmarg.)	.	.	3
Warschauer-Strasse *O*	.	34	34
Wartburg-Platz	.	.	15
— Str. (Schön.)	.	.	14,15
Wartenberg-Str. (Friedrichsberg) . . .	.	40	
Wartenburg-Str. *SW* .	.	.	12
Wasserthor-Str. *S* . .	.	.	25
Wassmann-Str. *NO* . .	.	29,32	
Water Works, Municipal	30		
Waterloo-Brücke *SW*	.	.	26
— Ufer *SW*	.	.	23
Watt-Str. *N*	24		
Weber-Str. *NO*	.	32	
Wedding-Platz *N* . . .	18,21		
— Strasse *N*	20		
Wegely-Str. *NW* . . .	.	10	
Wegener-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	9
Weidendamm *NW* . .	.	23	
— Brücke	.	23	
Weidenweg *O*	.	35,38	
Weimarer-Str. (Char.)	.	4	
Weinbergsweg *N* . . .	.	27	
Weinmeister-Str. *C* . .	.	27	
Wein-Str. *NO*	.	29,33	
Weisbach-Str. *O*	.	35	
Weissenburger-Str. *N*	30		
Weissensee	40		
—, Château	37		
Weissenseeer Weg (Neu-Hohenschönhausen)	42	42	
Werderscher Markt *W*	.	22,25	
Werft-Str. *NW*	.	17	
Werner Siemens-Str. (Char.)	.	7, 8	
Werneuchener-Str. *NO*	.	33,36	
Weser-Str. *O*	.	37,40	
— — (Rix.)	.	.	33,36
Westfälische Str. (Wilm. & Hal.) . . .	.	.	2, 5
Weyding-Stift	.	32	
Wichmann-Str. *W* . .	.	.	13
Wickinger-Str. *NW* .	.	11	
Wiclef-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Wiebe-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Wieland-Str. (Char.) .	.	.	7
Wiener-Brücke	.	.	35
— Strasse *SO*	.	.	32
Wiesen-Brücke	.	.	32
— Strasse *N*	20		
Wildenbruch-Str. (Rix.)	.		36
Wilhelm-Platz *W* . .	.	19,22	
— — (Char.)	.	5	
— — (Pankow)	25		
Wilhelm-Str. *SW (43-97 W)*	.	19,22	22
— —, Neue, *NW* . . .	.	20	
— — (N.-Weis.)	35,34		
Wilhelms-Aue (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 9 12
Wilhelmsberg	42		
Wilhelmshavener-Str. *NW*	.	12	
Wilhelmshöhe *SW* . .	.	.	24
Wilhelm-Stift (Char.)	.	2	
Wilhelm Stolze-Str. *O*	.	35	
Wilhelm-Ufer *NW* . .	.	20,21	
Willdenow-Str. *N* . . .	17		
Willihald-Alexis-Str. *SW*	.	.	24
Wilmersdorf	.	.	9
Wilmersdorfer-Str. (Wilm. & Char.) . .	.	5, 4	4
Wilms-Str.	.	.	26
Wilsnacker-Str. *NW*	.	15	
Windscheid-Str. (Char.)	.	1	1, 4
Wins-Str. *NO*	33	30	
Winterfeldt-Platz *W*	.	.	14
— Strasse *W*	.	.	17
— —, Neue *W*	.	.	14

	B	R	G
Wissmann-Str. *S*	.	.	30
Wittenberg-Platz *W*	.	.	13
Wittstocker-Str. *NW*	.	9	
Wohlauer-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	6, 5
Wöhlert-Str. *N*	21		
Wolfgang-Str. (Lichtenberg)	.	41	
Wolgaster-Str. *N*	24,27		
Wolliner-Str. *N*	27		
Workmen's Welfare Exhibition	.	7	
Wormser-Str. *W*	.	.	13
Wörth-Str. (N.-Weis.)	38		
Wörther-Platz *N*	30		
— Strasse *N*	30		
Wrangel-Str. *SO*	.	.	31
Wriezener-Str. *N*	22		
Wullenweber-Str. *NW*	.	11	
Württembergische Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	8
Würzburger-Str. *W*	.	.	11,10
Wurzelberge	13		
Wusterhausener-Str.	.	28	
Xantener-Str. (Wilm.)	.	.	5, 4
York-Str. *NW* (35-56 *W*)	.	.	20
Zehdenicker-Str. *N*	.	27	
Zelle-Str. *O*	.	38	
Zellen-Gefängnis	.	18	
Zelten, In den, *NW*	.	17	
Zeughaus	.	23	
Zeughof-Str. *SO*	.	.	31
Ziegel-Str. *N*	.	23	
Zieten-Platz, Am, *W*	.	22	
Zieten-Str. *W*	.	.	17
Zimmer-Str. *SW*	.	22,25	22
Zinzendorf-Str. *NW*	.	11	
Zionskirch-Platz *N*	27		
— Strasse *N*	27		
Zirkus, Am	.	23	
Zoological Garden	.	.	10,13
Zorndorfer-Str. *O*	.	35	
Zosseuer-Str. *SW*	.	.	24,23
Züllichauer-Str. *S*	.	.	27
Zwillings-Brücke	.	31	
Zwingli-Str. *NW*	.	12	

Printed by Grimme & Trömel, Leipzig.

Einteilung der Baedeker'schen Reisehandbücher für
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Haarlem
den Haag
Gand
Anvers
BRUXELLES
Liège
Aachen
Köln
Düsseldorf
Bremen
Hamburg
Lübeck
Hannover
Braunschwg.
Magdeb.
Halle
Erfurt
Kassel
Fulda
Würzbg.
Nürnbg.
Ansbach
Stuttgart
Augsbg.
MÜNCHEN
Ingolstadt
Innsbruck
Landeck
Meran
Bozen
Lyon
Genève
Montreux
Lausanne
Bern
Luzern
Freiburg
Mülhsn.
Strassburg
Nancy
Metz
Reims
Châlons
Troyes
Langres
Dijon
Besançon
Belfort
Lille
Mons
Maubeuge
St. Quentin
Charleville
Verdun
Trier
Koblenz
Andernach
Bonn
Siegen
Marburg
Giessen
Darmstadt
Heilbronn
Aalen
Ulm
Kempten
Kissingen
Gemünden
Bamberg
Bayreuth
Ansbach
Rotenburg
Neustadt
Saarbrück.
Hagenau
Offenburg
Freiburg
Waldsee
Lindau
Kempten
Füssen
Murnau
Tölz
Bludenz
Chur
Davos
Thusis
Gotthard
Chiavenna
Locarno
Bellano
Tirano
Tezze
Belluno
Brenner
Krimml
Bruxelles
Amiens
Calais
Paris
Marseille
Torino
Como
Verona
Ostl. v. Paris
Geograph. Anstalt von
In Nordwest- u. Nordo

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.